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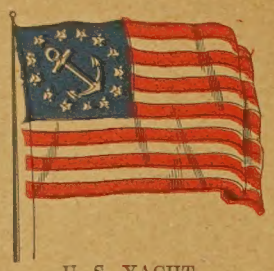
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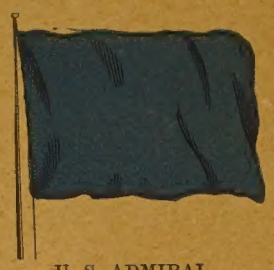
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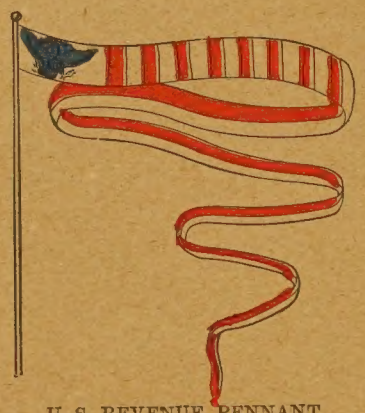
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DENMARK.

REPUBLIC.

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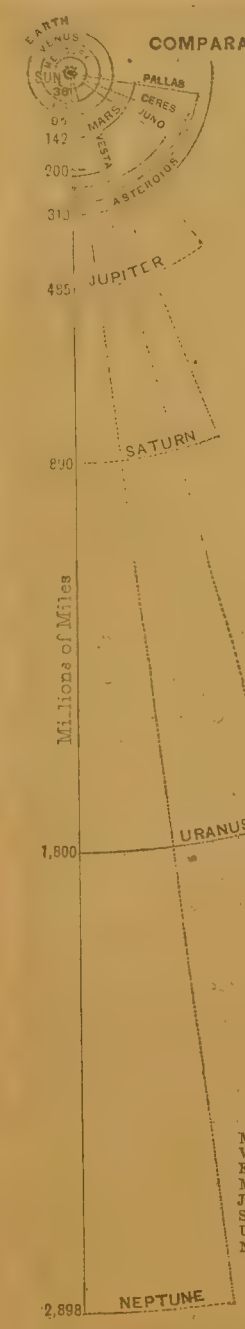
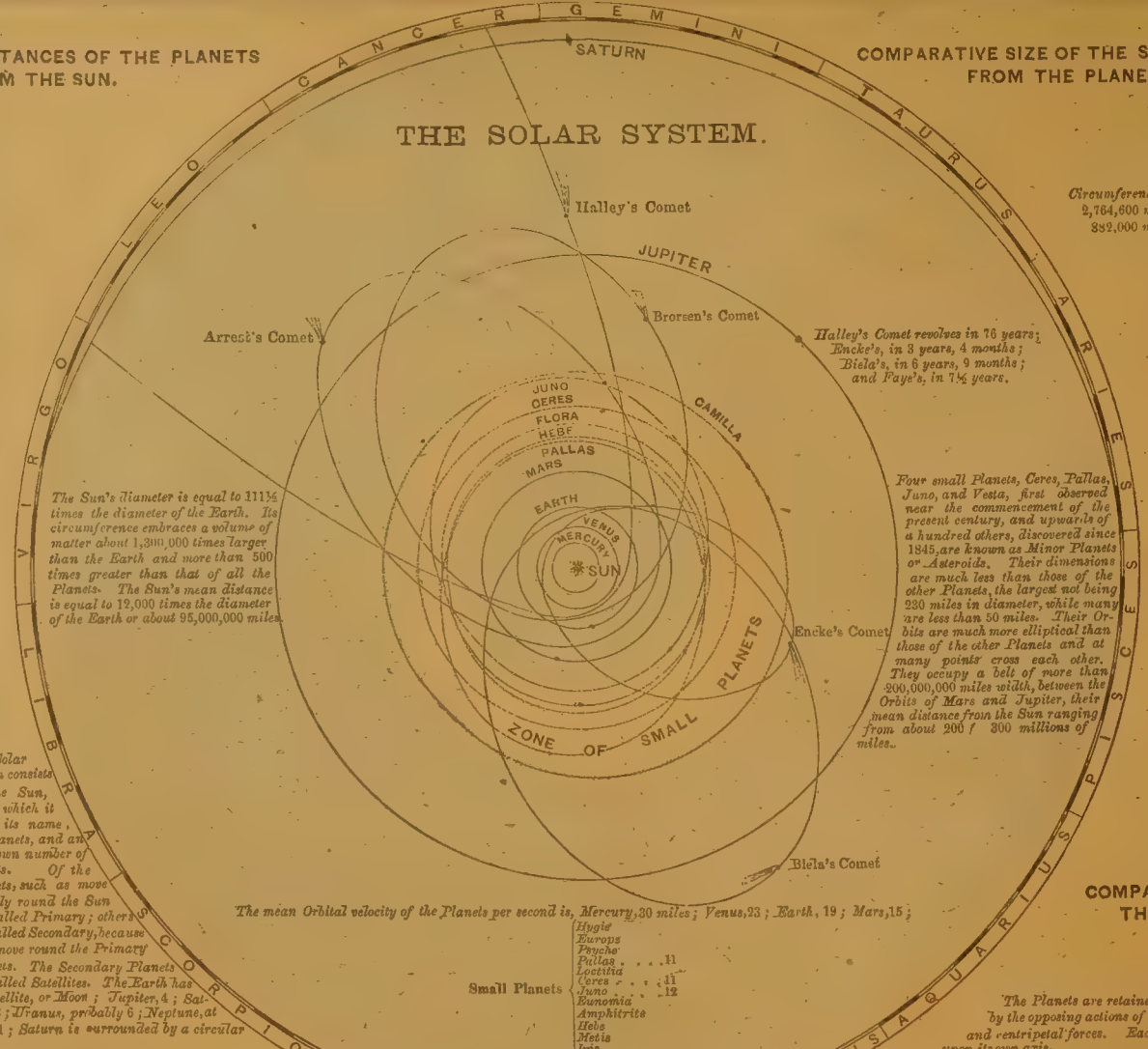
COMPARATIVE DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS FROM THE SUN.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM.



The Sun's diameter is equal to 111½ times the diameter of the Earth. Its circumference embraces a volume of matter about 1,300,000 times larger than the Earth and more than 500 times greater than that of all the Planets. The Sun's mean distance is equal to 12,000 times the diameter of the Earth or about 95,000,000 miles.

Halley's Comet revolves in 76 years; Encke's, in 3 years, 4 months; Biela's, in 6 years, 9 months; and Faye's, in 7½ years.

Four small Planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, first observed near the commencement of the present century, and upwards of a hundred others, discovered since 1845, are known as Minor Planets or Asteroids. Their dimensions are much less than those of the other Planets, the largest not being 230 miles in diameter, while many are less than 50 miles. Their Orbits are much more elliptical than those of the other Planets and at many points cross each other. They occupy a belt of more than 200,000,000 miles width, between the Orbits of Mars and Jupiter, their mean distance from the Sun ranging from about 200 to 300 millions of miles.

The Solar System consists of the Sun, from which it takes its name, the Planets, and an unknown number of Comets. Of the Planets, such as move directly round the Sun are called Primary; others are called Secondary, because they move round the Primary Planets. The Secondary Planets are called Satellites. The Earth has 1 Satellite, or Moon; Jupiter, 4; Saturn, 8; Uranus, probably 6; Neptune, at least 1; Saturn is surrounded by a circular belt.

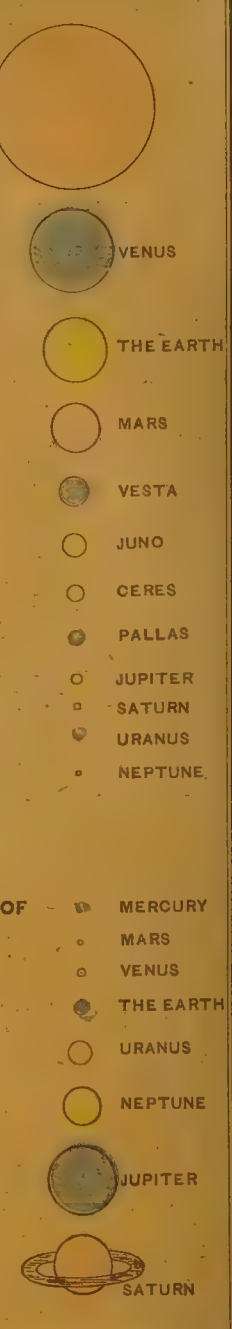
The mean Orbital velocity of the Planets per second is, Mercury, 30 miles; Venus, 23; Earth, 19; Mars, 15;

Small Planets: *Hygiea, Europa, Psyche, Pallas . . . . 11, Lœtitia, Ceres . . . . 11, Juno . . . . 12, Eunomia, Amphitrite, Hebe, Metis, Iris, Vesta 13*

On account of their great distance, the Orbits of Uranus and Neptune can not be shown on this Diagram.

	DIAMETER IN MILES.	LENGTH OF YEAR.	LENGTH OF DAY.	HOURLY MOTION.
MERCURY	3,150	8 days	24 hours 5½ min.	109,000 miles
VENUS	7,718	5 "	21 " 21 "	80,000 "
EARTH	7,916	5¼ "	24 " 21 "	63,000 "
MARS	4,093	7 "	24 " 40 "	53,000 "
JUPITER	85,988	12 years nearly	9 " 55 "	25,000 "
SATURN	79,013	30 " "	10 " 16 "	21,000 "
URANUS	34,292	84 " "	7 " 16 "	16,000 "
NEPTUNE	37,000	164 " "		12,000 "

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE SUN AS SEEN FROM THE PLANETS.

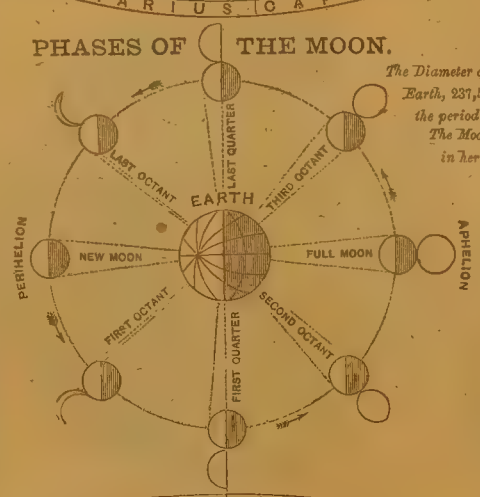


Circumference of the Sun, 2,764,600 miles; the Diameter, 882,000 miles.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE PLANETS.

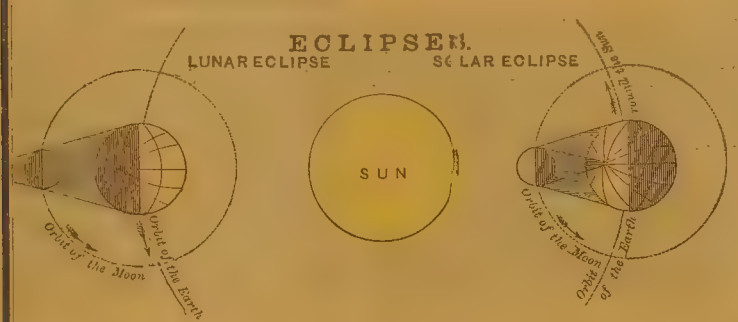
The Planets are retained in their Orbits by the opposing actions of the centrifugal and centripetal forces. Each Planet moves upon its own axis.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

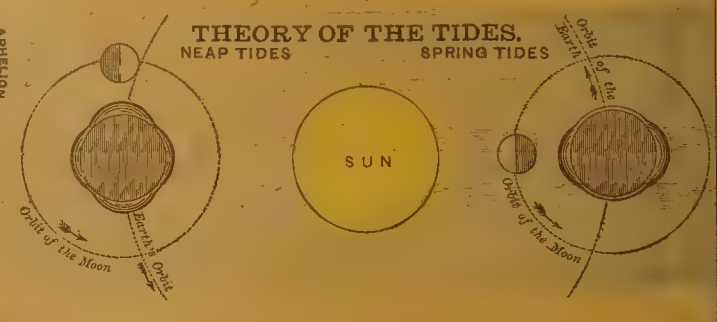


The Diameter of the Moon is 2,160 miles; her mean distance from the Earth, 237,519 miles; her magnitude, 1-49th that of the Earth; and the period of her revolution 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 5 seconds. The Moon turns round her axis in the same time that she revolves in her orbit round the Earth.

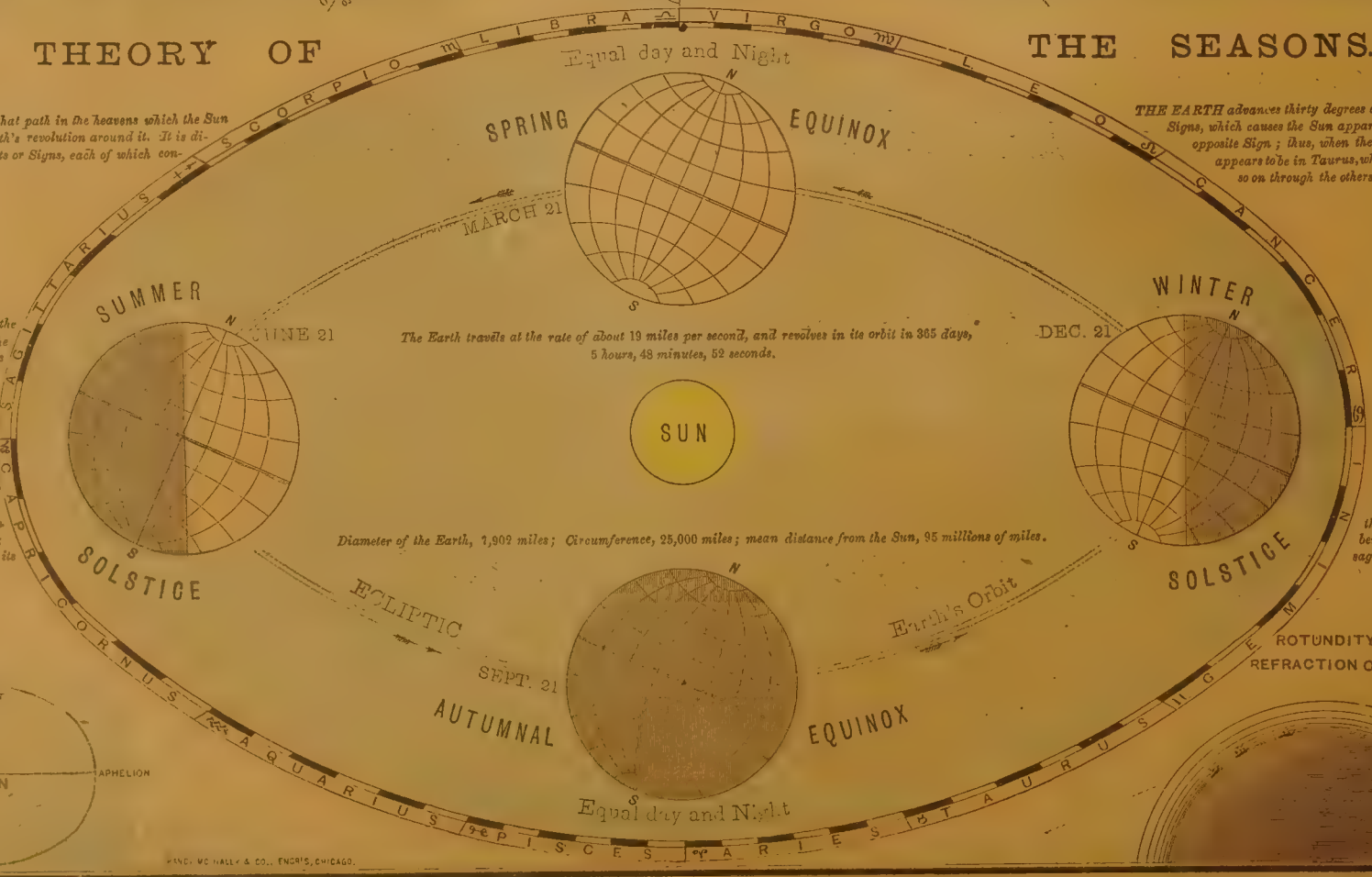
ECLIPSES.



THEORY OF THE TIDES.



THEORY OF THE SEASONS.



THE ZODIAC represents that path in the heavens which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's revolution around it. It is divided into twelve equal parts or Signs, each of which contains thirty degrees.

THE EARTH advances thirty degrees every month in each of these Signs, which causes the Sun apparently to do the same in the opposite Sign; thus, when the Earth is in Scorpio, the Sun appears to be in Taurus, which is the opposite Sign, and so on through the others.

All the Planets move round the Sun from West to East. The paths in which the Planets move round the Sun are called their Orbits. These Orbits are not exactly circular, but elliptical, so that the Planets are nearer the Sun when in one part of their Orbits than in another. When the Earth or any other Planet is in that part of its Orbit nearest the Sun, it is said to be in its Perihelion; and when most remote, in its Aphelion.

The Earth travels at the rate of about 19 miles per second, and revolves in its orbit in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 52 seconds.

Diameter of the Earth, 7,902 miles; Circumference, 25,000 miles; mean distance from the Sun, 95 millions of miles.

When the Sun or the Moon's lower limb appears just resting on the Horizon, the entire body of either is actually below it, and would be quite concealed by the convexity of the Earth, but for the upward bending of the rays in their passage through the air.

ROTUNDITY OF THE EARTH AND REFRACTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

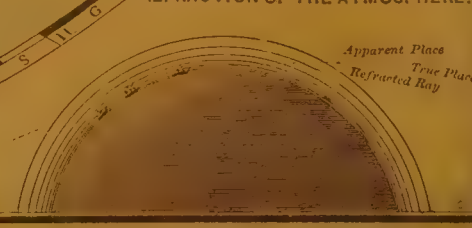


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Diagram showing Area in square miles, and Population of the Great States of the World.

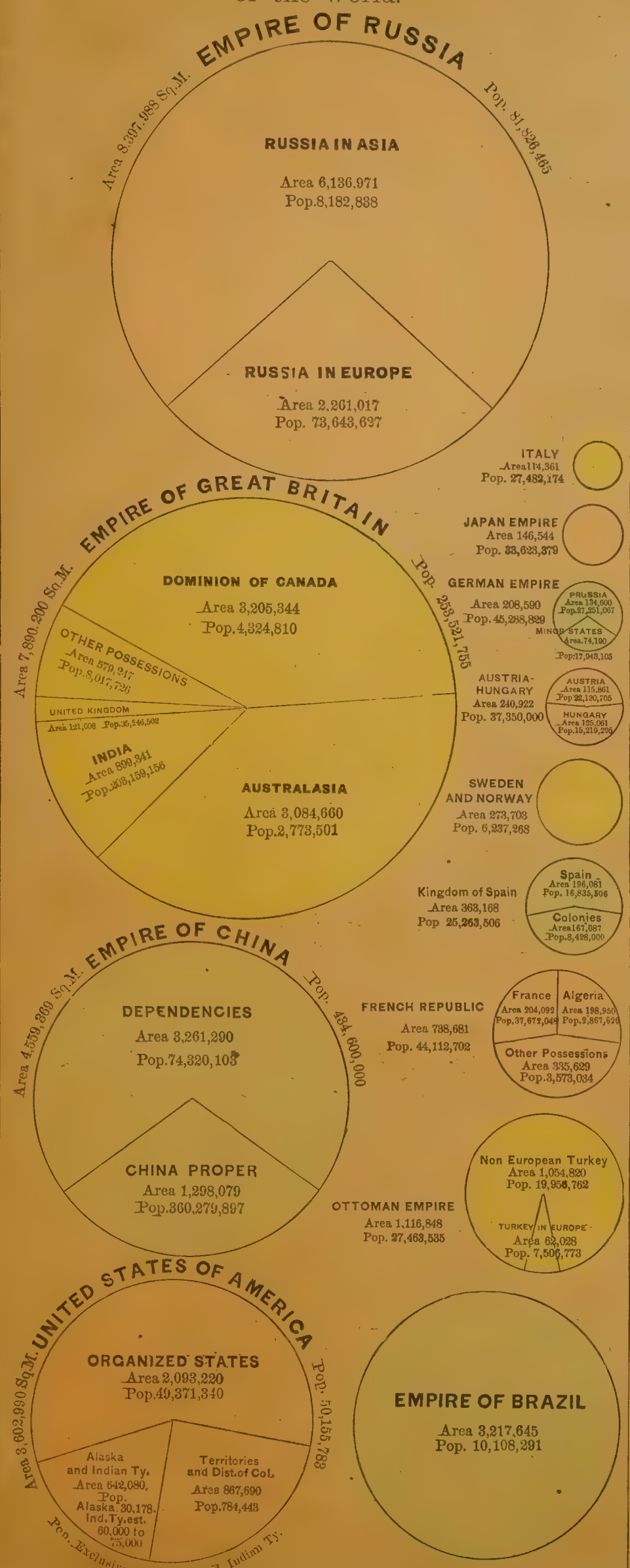
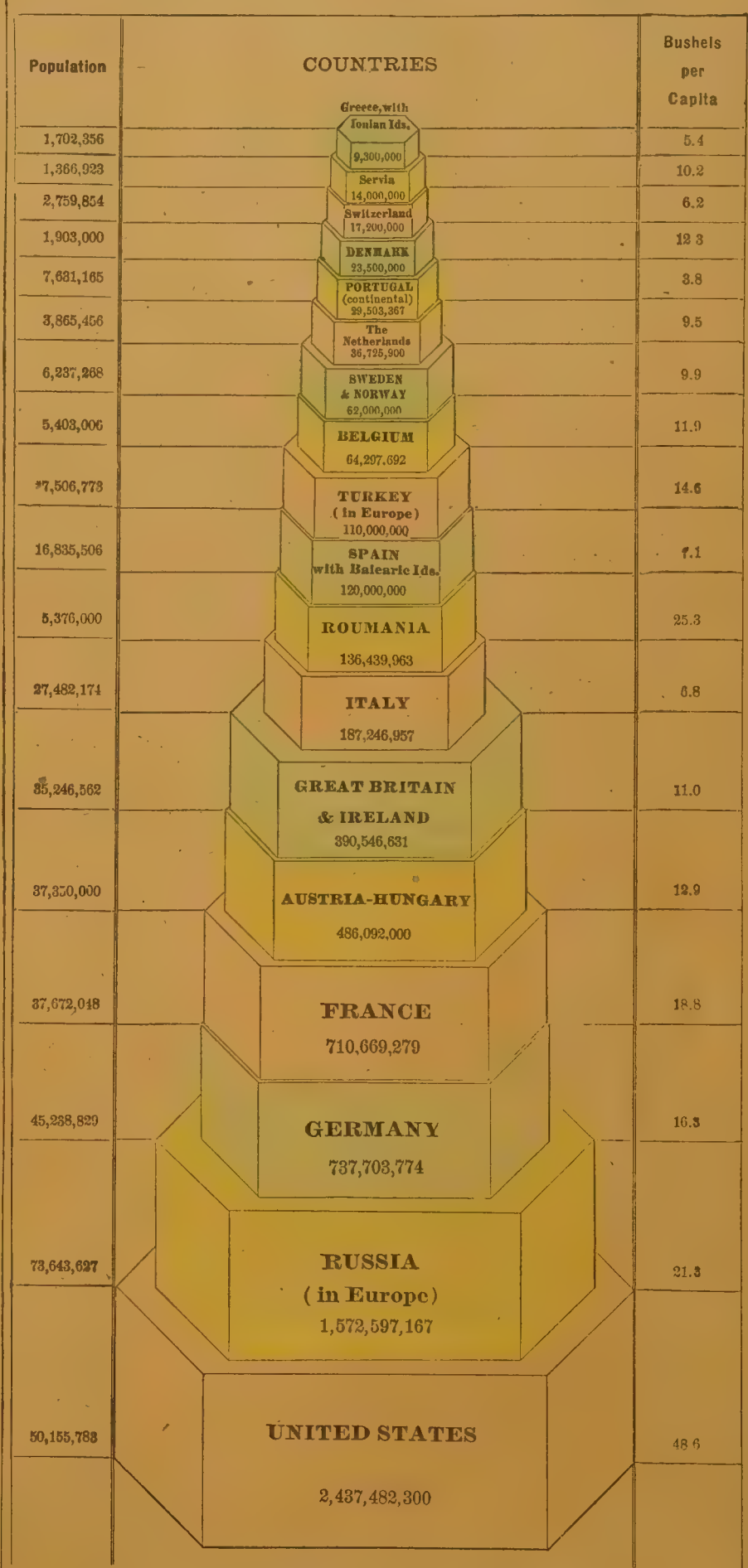


Diagram showing the Comparative Production of Cereals in the United States and the various Countries of Europe.



* This includes the two Tributary States and the Territory occupied by Austria-Hungary.

The Distribution of Christian I

ROMAN

SWEDEN & NORWAY
1,075

DENMARK INCLUDING COLONIES
1,857

GREECE
60,000

LUXEMBOURG
203,623

OTTOMAN EMPIRE
960,000

SWITZERLAND
1,084,369

NETHERLANDS
1,313,084

PORTUGAL
4,745,124

BELGIUM
5,518,146

GREAT BRITAIN
5,520,000

EMPIRE OF RUSSIA
7,546,144

FRANCE
35,500,000

AUSTRIA
27,904,308

ITALY
26,658,679

EUROPE

PROTESTANTS OF

AMERICA

UNITED STATES
30,000,000

SOUTH AMERICA
2,000,000

CANADA
1,800,000

GERMANY
26,835,558

GREAT BRIT

26,000,000

EAST INDIES & CEYLON
300,000

ARABIA, TURKEY, PERSIA CHINA & ARCHIPELAGO
89,000

ASIATIC RUSSIA
40,000

ASIA

ENGLISH POSSESSIONS
650,000

LIBERIA, ALGERIA EGYPT & MADAGASCAR
69,000

AFRICA

1,000,000

POLYN

ABYSSINIANS
3,000,000

ARMENIANS
3,000,000

JACOBITES
250,000

COPTIC CH IN EGYPT
200,000

NESTORIANS
170,000

MARONITES
150,000

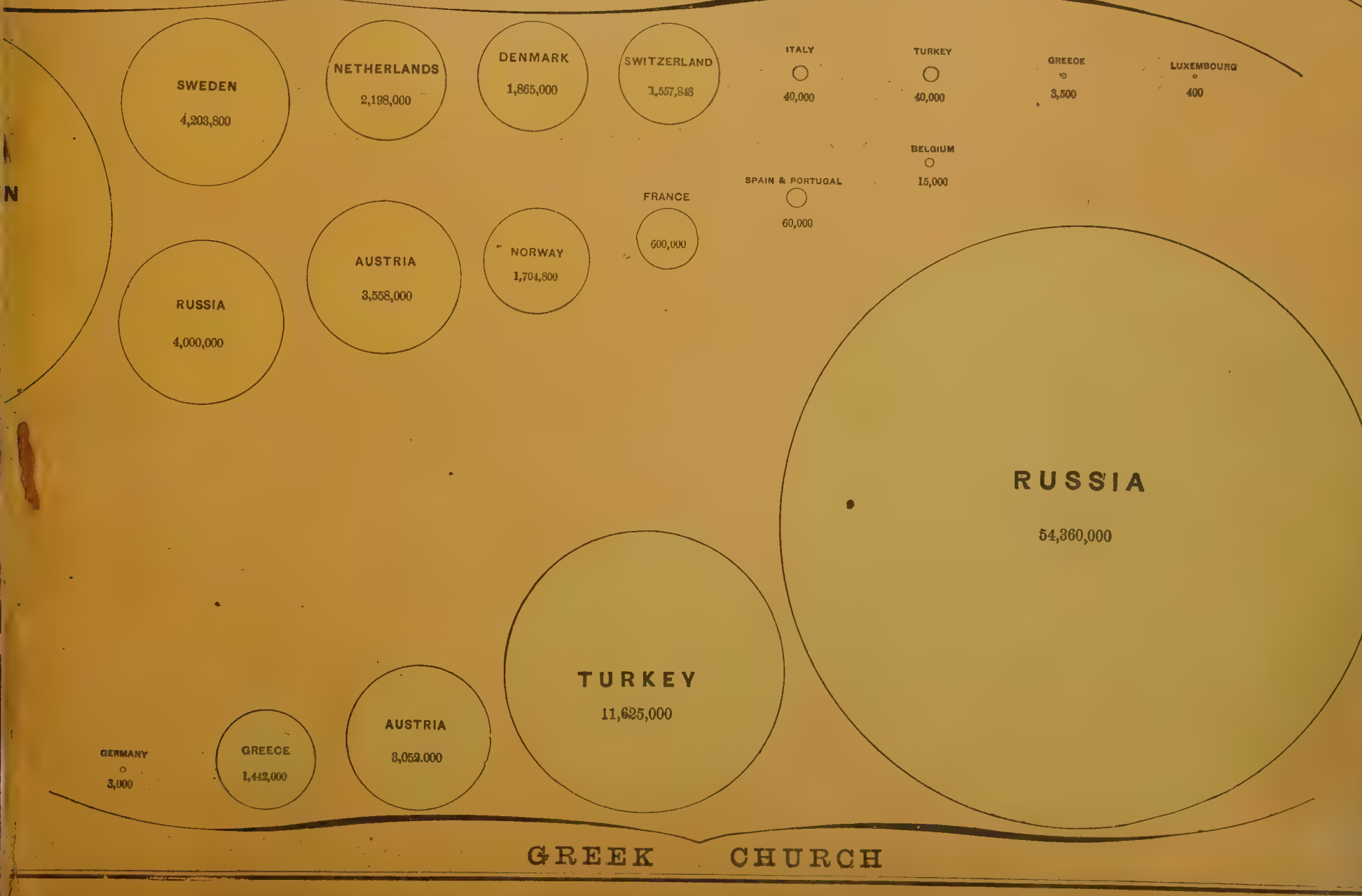
ORIENTAL CHURCHES

eligions throughout the World.

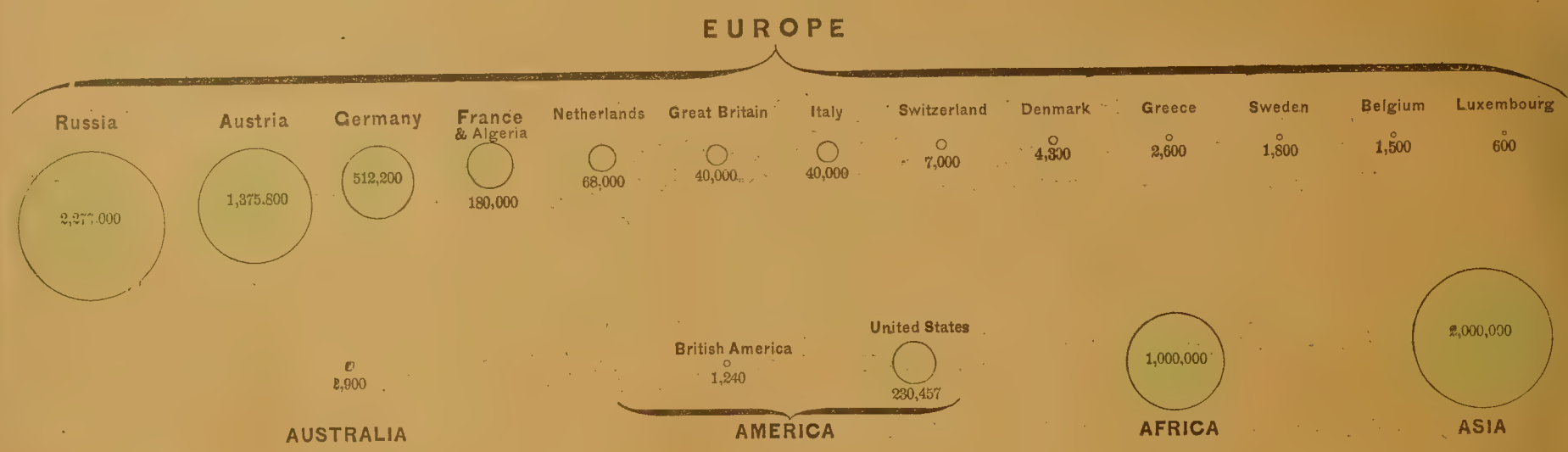
CATHOLIC

VARIOUS SECTS

EUROPE



The Location and Numerical Strength of the Israelites throughout the World.



The Location and Numerical Strength of the Mohammedans.

Comparative Diagram showing latest Annual Cotton Product of the Southern States.

STATES.	BALES.	ACRES.	VALUE.
Virginia	14,821	41,913	$ 579,501
Missouri	32,765	74,466	1,336,812
Florida	73,837	273,473	4,357,860
Tennessee	321,638	864,618	13,259,527
North Carolina	407,230	1,071,658	15,922,693
Louisiana	487,722	1,005,613	20,106,339
South Carolina	554,652	1,733,289	21,969,766
Arkansas	610,666	1,348,048	25,226,612
Alabama	760,447	2,795,760	31,349,428
Georgia	960,025	3,047,698	39,413,826
Mississippi	1,019,470	2,535,994	41,854,341
Texas	1,332,027	3,505,335	54,613,107

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Diagram showing the Comparative Production of Pig Iron in the Principal Countries of the World.

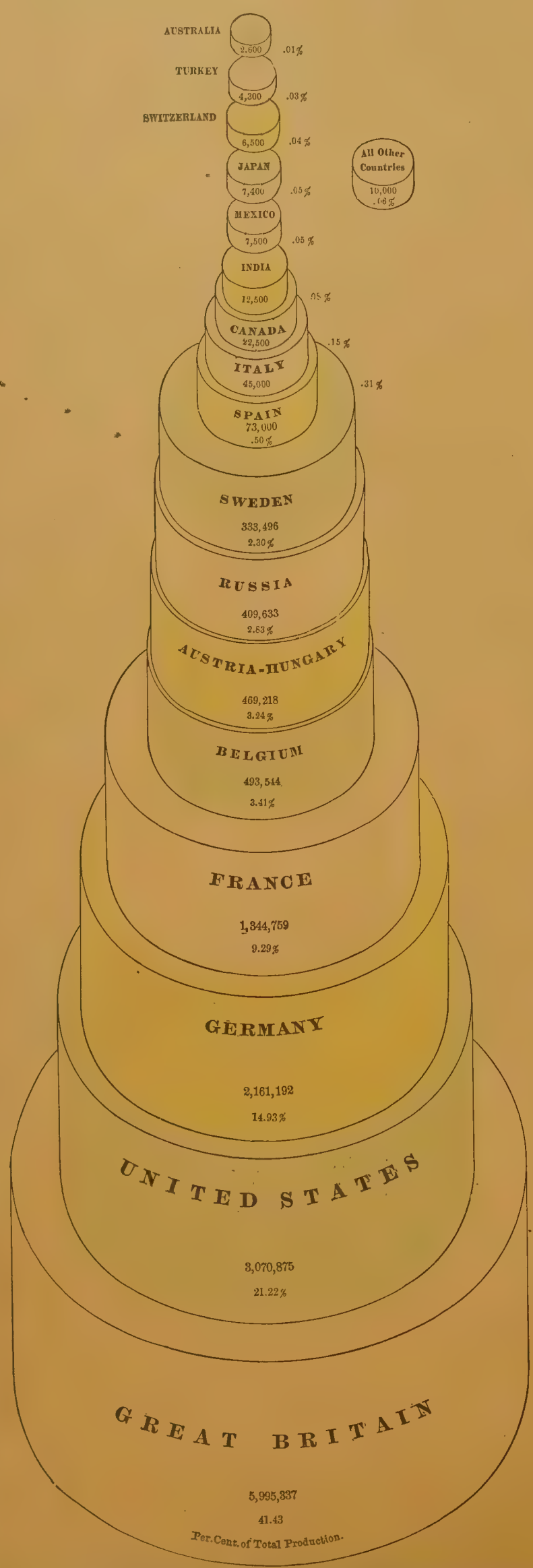


Diagram showing the Comparative Annual Production of Steel in the United States and Principal Countries of Europe, in tons of 2,240 lbs. each.

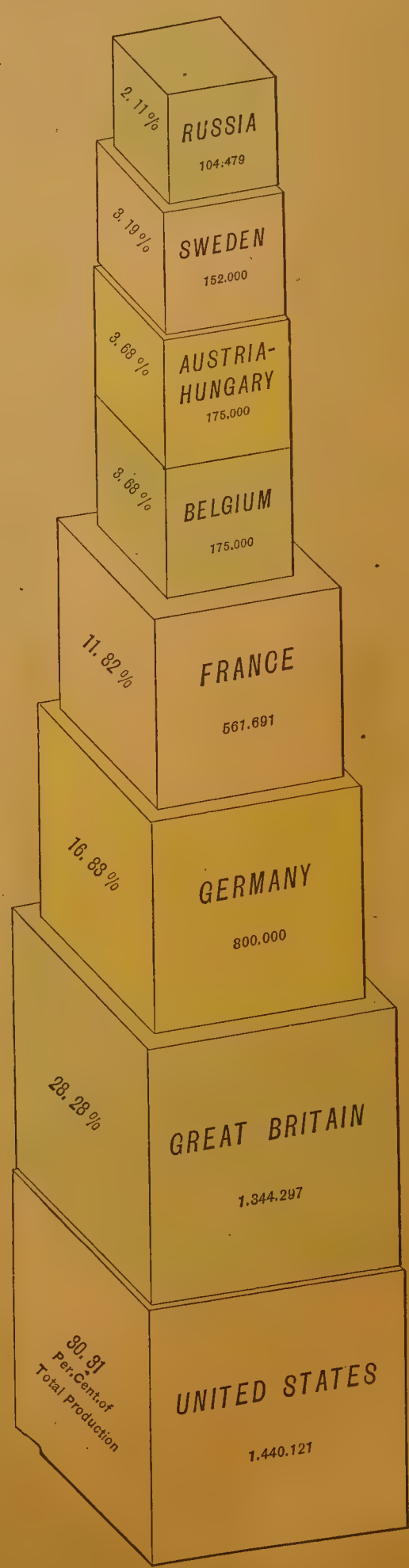
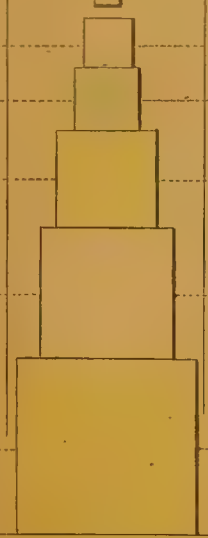


Diagram showing Classification of Land Holders in Great Britain.

LAND HOLDERS	TOTAL NO. ACRES	The Squares represent the approximate ACREAGE held by each INDIVIDUAL OWNER	ACRES OWNED BY EACH
816,294	179,348		Less than one Acre
131,454	508,006		Between 1 and 10 acres
76,109	1,827,608		" 10 " 50 "
27,052	1,878,088		" 50 " 100 "
34,684	7,383,718		" 100 " 500 "
5,625	3,900,419		" 500 " 1,000 "
3,310	4,634,549		" 1,000 " 2,000 "
2,402	7,372,568		" 2,000 " 5,000 "
831	5,710,593		" 5,000 " 10,000 "
382	5,248,785		" 10,000 " 20,000 "



47 Land Holders own

3,220,554 acres

An average of

68,522 acres Each.

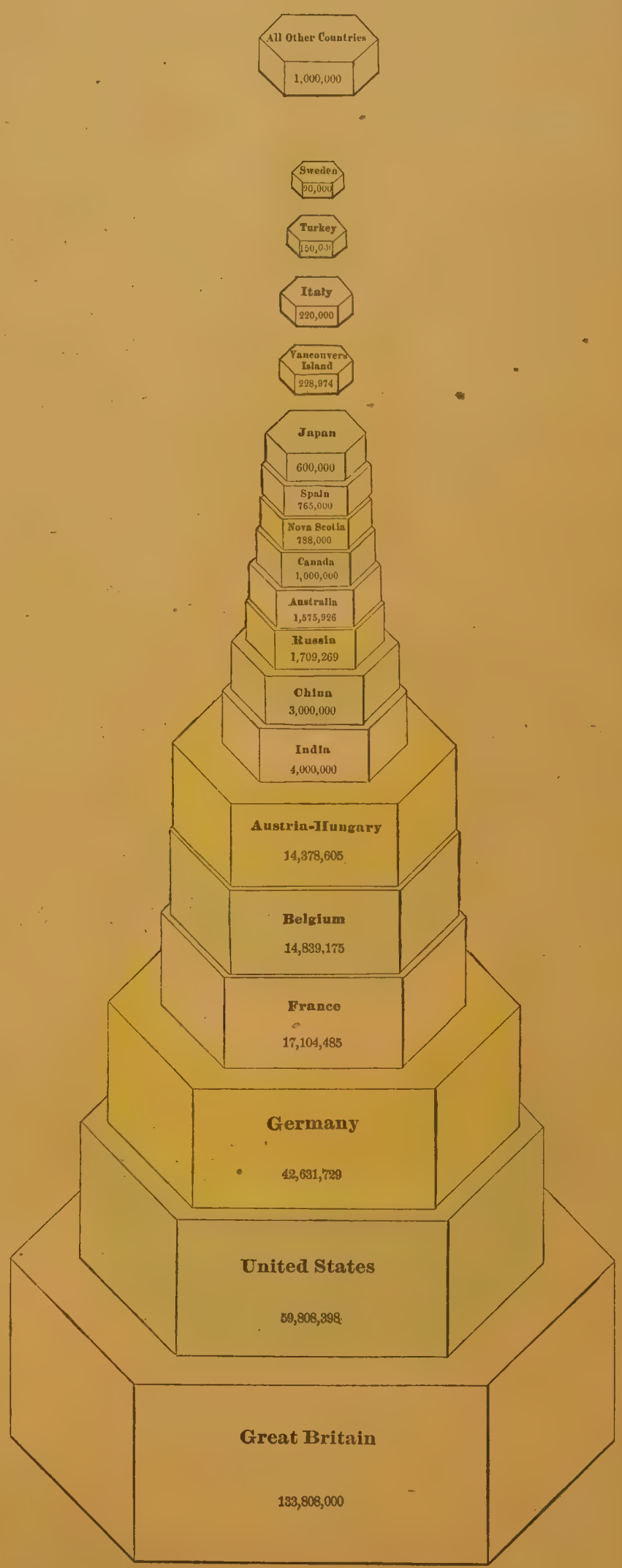
25 Land Holders own

5,113,500 acres

An average of

204,540 acres Each.

Diagram showing the Comparative Annual Production of the Coal Districts of the World, in tons of 2,240 lbs. each.



CHRONOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND IMPORTANT EVENTS.

On the 3d of August, 1492, a little before sunrise, Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos, in Spain, under the patronage of Queen Isabella, to discover a western passage to the Indies, and any lands that might intervene on the way. On the 13th of October, the same year, about two hours before midnight, a light was discovered. Morning came, and an island appeared in view. It was named San Salvador. Thus was discovered the New World. On the 24th of June, 1497, John and Sebastain Cabot landed on the coast of Cape Breton, under the patronage of Henry VII., King of England. Excepting the visit of the Norsemen about the year 1000, this is generally conceded as the first discovery of North America.

1500.—The coast of Brazil discovered by Alvarez de Carbral, a Portuguese.

1502.—Columbus sailed on his fourth voyage of discovery.

1504.—Philip I. becomes King of Spain.

1506.—Columbus died at Valladolid in the 59th year of his age.

1507.—The name of America given to Brazil, and later applied to the whole Western Continent. This was done by some students of geography at St. Die, in the Vosges Mountains, in Alsace.

1509.—Henry VIII. becomes King of England.

1513.—Ponce de Leon discovers and names Florida, and takes possession of the country for Spain.

1514.—Ponce de Leon again lands in Florida, but his men are all killed except six, who, though wounded, effect their retreat to Cuba.

1515.—Francis I. becomes King of France.

1516.—Charles I. (Emperor Charles V.) becomes King of Spain.

1517.—The Reformation is introduced into Germany.

1518.—Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, settled by the French; but the colonists return to France after losing many of their number by sickness. They left cattle and hogs on the island, which bred and stocked it.

1519.—Magellan sailed through the straits that bear his name.

1520.—Velasquez lands at the mouth of the Savannah river, and by treachery kidnaps a cargo of natives, for export to Hispaniola. The captives refuse to eat, and die on the passage.

1521.—Cortez conquers Montezuma, and takes the city of Mexico.

1522.—One of Magellan's ships circumnavigates the world.

1524.—Verrazani explores the Atlantic coast of America.

1528.—Pamphilio de Narvaez invades Florida.

1534.—The Protestant Reformation introduced into England.

1535.—The Society of Jesus instituted by Ignatius Loyola.

1537.—Cortez discovers the peninsula of California.

1538.—The Bible in English appointed to be read in the churches in England.

1539.—De Soto lands in Florida with 900 men.

1540.—New Mexico and Arizona explored by the Spaniards, by order of Mendoza, Governor of Mexico.

1541.—De Soto discovers the Mississippi river at the Chickasaw Bluffs.

1542.—De Soto died, and was buried in the Mississippi river to prevent the exasperated natives from desecrating his grave. The remnant of his army retreat down the river in boats, and reach Mexico the next year.

1547.—Edward VI. becomes King of England.

1550.—The Puritans rise in England, and John Rogers and others suffer martydom.

1553.—Mary becomes Queen of England.

1556.—Charles V. abdicates the throne of Spain in favor of his son, Philip II.

1558.—Elizabeth becomes Queen of England.

1559.—Francis II. becomes King of France.

1560.—Charles IX. becomes King of France.

1562.—Ribault plants a French colony, by order of Coligny, at Charles Fort, S. C., which was to be an asylum for the Huguenots.

1563.—The English slave trade begins on the coast of Africa under John Hawkins, who kidnaps and sends 300 slaves to Hispaniola.

1564.—Laudonnier builds Fort Caroline, Florida.

1565.—St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards.

1567.—De Gourgues takes revenge on the Spaniards by retaking Charles Fort, and hanging the garrison.

1574.—Henry III. becomes King of France.

1581.—Santa Fé settled by the Spaniards from Mexico.

1582.—The New Style introduced into Italy by Pope Gregory XIII., the 5th of October being counted the 15th.

1583.—Elizabeth makes a large grant of the country along the Atlantic coast to Sir Walter Raleigh.

1584.—Amidas and Barlow explore the coast of Carolina, by order of Sir Walter Raleigh.

1585.—An English expedition under Davis discovers Davis Straits.

1586.—Tobacco introduced into England from Roanoke Island, by order of Raleigh.

1587.—Raleigh establishes a colony at Roanoke Island, where Virginia Dare, the first white child of America, was born.

1589.—Henry IV. becomes King of France.

1592.—Presbyterian Church Government established in Scotland.

1594.—The Bank of England incorporated.

1598.—Philip III. becomes King of Spain.

1600.—The attention of the English court turned toward the settlement of America.

1602.—Bartholomew Gosnold visits the coast of Massachusetts, and makes a temporary settlement on one of the Elizabeth Islands.

1603.—James VI., of Scotland, becomes King of England and Scotland under the title of James I.

1604.—Port Royal, on the Bay of Fundy, founded by De Monts under French authority.

1606.—James I. grants to the London Company the country between latitude 34° and 45°, which is named Virginia in honor of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth.

1607.—Popham's colony founded on the coast of Maine.

1608.—Quebec settled by the French.

1609.—Henry Hudson sails up the river that now bears his name.

1610.—Hudson Bay discovered by Henry Hudson.

1611.—The translation of the present version of the Bible finished.

1612.—Pocahontas marries Rolfe.

1613.—Holland grants to Dutch merchants exclusive navigation of the Hudson river.

1614.—Connecticut river discovered by the Swedes.

1615.—Lake Huron discovered by Champlain.

1616.—Shakespeare dies.

1617.—Sir Walter Raleigh sent to the Tower of London a second time, and, soon after, beheaded by order of King James.

1618.—The religious war begins in Bohemia and Germany between the Protestants and Catholics. It lasted 30 years, during which time over 300,000 people were killed.

1619.—African slavery introduced into Virginia by the Dutch.

1620.—The Pilgrims land at Plymouth.

1621.—The Plymouth colony make a league of friendship with Massasoit, which lasts 50 years.

1622.—The Province of Sagadahock (Maine) granted to Gorges and Mason.

1623.—New Hampshire settled at Dover.

1624.—First horned cattle imported to the colonies.

1625.—Charles I. becomes King of England.

1626.—250 sail of English vessels fishing on the coast of Newfoundland.

1627.—The Company of New France formed.

1628.—Naumkeag (Salem) settled by the Massachusetts colony.

1629.—Quebec taken by the English, and Champlain sent prisoner to England.

1631.—Capt. John Smith dies in London, aged 51.

1632.—New France and Acadia restored to the French by the peace of St. Germain.

1633.—Connecticut first settled at Hartford.

1634.—Attempt made by the High Church party to subdivide New England into lordships.

1636.—Providence founded by Roger Williams.

1637.—Rev. John Wheelwright banished from the Massachusetts colony for an heretical sermon.

CHRONOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND IMPORTANT EVENTS—CONTINUED.

1638.—First printing office established in America at Cambridge.

1639.—First constitution of Connecticut adopted at Hartford. The assembly elect that none but church members shall be free burgesses.

1640.—The use of tobacco prohibited by law in Massachusetts, and the sale of spirituous liquors regulated, but not prohibited.

1641.—The French reach the Falls of St. Mary, on the upper lakes.

1643.—Louis XIV. crowned King of France, at the age of five years.

1644.—Roger Williams obtains a charter for Rhode Island.

1645.—Treaty between the Narragansetts and the New England colonies.

1646.—Santa Fé becomes the capital of the Spanish province of New Mexico.

1647.—Law passed in Massachusetts that every town shall support a school.

1648.—Margaret Jones hung in Boston for witchcraft. The first victim.

1649.—First edition of the laws of Massachusetts published at Boston.

1651.—Parliament passes the Navigation acts, obliging all importations into England to be carried in English ships.

1652.—First mint established in New England. Its coinage had a pine tree on the reverse side.

1653.—The north line of Massachusetts established.

1654.—Protectorate of England under Cromwell.

1655.—The Dutch conquer the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

1656.—New Amsterdam (New York) laid out in streets.

1658.—Oliver Cromwell dies. His son Richard assumes the government, but is soon forced to abdicate.

1659.—Wm. Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson, two Quakers, refusing to leave the Massachusetts colony, were hanged by order of the court.

1660.—The Restoration. Charles II. crowned King of England.

1661.—First book-binding in the United States at Boston.

1662.—Charter granted to the Connecticut colony.

1663.—Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon and others.

1663.—Great earthquake in North America; most severely felt in Canada.

1664.—Charles II. grants the country from Delaware Bay to the Connecticut, and from Sagadahoc to the St. Croix, to the Duke of York.

1665.—100,000 persons die of the plague in London.

1668.—England, Holland and Sweden form an alliance to protect themselves against the designs of Louis XIV. of France.

1670.—Old Charleston, S. C., founded.

1671.—The French take possession of the Great West, at St. Mary's.

1672.—Dancing school established in New England, but soon suppressed by law.

1673.—Marquette and Joliet discovered the Mississippi.

1674.—New York restored to the English.

1675.—Marquette dies on the east shore of Lake Michigan.

1676.—La Salle builds Fort Frontenac at the present site of Kingston.

1677.—Massachusetts purchases Maine for £1,250.

1678.—The habeas corpus act passed in England.

1679.—The Griffin, the first vessel on the lakes, sails up Lake Erie.

1680.—La Salle builds Fort Creve Cœur, near present site of Peoria, Illinois.

1681.—Pennsylvania granted to William Penn.

1682.—La Salle explores the Mississippi to its mouth, takes possession of the country, and names it Louisiana.

1684.—The French invade the country of the Five Nations.

1685.—First book printed in Philadelphia.

1686.—The terms Whig and Tory originate in England. The Whigs were the exponents of popular rights. The Tories were extreme royalists—sticklers for "blue blood."

1687.—The charter of Connecticut preserved in the Charter Oak.

1688.—Rice introduced into South Carolina from Madagascar.

1689.—William and Mary become King and Queen of England.

1690.—Massacre of Schenectady by the Canadian Indians, in the interest of France.

1692.—First paper mill in America at Roxbury.

1694.—Massachusetts requires inn-keepers to keep a list of common tipplers, and refuse to sell them liquors.

1699.—Manufacture of woolen cloth commences in New England.

1700.—The number of inhabitants in English-American colonies, 262,000.

1701.—Philadelphia obtains a city charter.

1702.—Anne becomes Queen of England.

1703.—5,000 slaves in Massachusetts.

1704.—First newspaper published in America,—The Boston News Letter.

1705.—Missouri river explored to Kansas.

1706.—The French and Spanish invade Carolina to revenge Gov. Moore's attack on St. Augustine, but are repulsed.

1707.—Iberville dies at St. Domingo while making preparations to attack Charleston, S. C.

1708.—Paper money first issued by Massachusetts.

1710.—Virginia colonies explore the Alleghanies.

1711.—Fire engines first used in Boston.

1712.—Indian war in North Carolina.

1714.—William Penn dies in England.

1715.—Louis XIV. dies.

1716.—St. Denis attempts to take possession of Texas, and is imprisoned by the Spanish.

1717.—Crozat resigns Louisiana to the Company of the Indies, under John Law.

1718.—First newspaper published in Philadelphia,—The Mercurie.

1720.—Boston Gazette established.

1422.—First permanent land grant in Illinois made to missionaries of Cahokia. From it have emanated the present titles of the town.

1723.—Settlement of Vermont, when Fort Dummer was built.

1724.—Singing by note introduced into the churches of Massachusetts.

1725.—First newspaper published in New York,—The Gazette.

1727.—George II. becomes King of England.

1728.—A workhouse built in Boston.

1729.—North and South Carolina organized into separate governments.

1732.—First newspaper published in Rhode Island.

1733.—First Lodge of Freemasons held in Boston.

1740.—Oglethorpe, Governor of Georgia, invades Florida.

1742.—Population of Boston, 17,000.

1744.—Treaty of Lancaster with the Six Nations and Delawares.

1745.—Louisburg, Nova Scotia, taken by New England troops.

1748.—Acadia restored to the French by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

1749.—English fur traders on the Maumee captured by the French.

1751.—Christopher Gist explores the Ohio and Great Miami rivers.

1752.—Dr. Franklin invents the lightning rod.

1753.—The Ohio Company construct a road across the Alleghanies.

1754.—Washington builds Fort Necessity, is attacked by the French, and capitulates, leaving the country northwest of the Ohio in their possession.

1755.—Braddock arrives in America with a body of troops.

1756.—Declaration of war between England and France.

1757.—Massacre at Fort William Henry.

1758.—Louisburg taken by the English, and destroyed.

1758.—The British, under Gen. Abercrombie, assault Fort Ticonderoga, and are repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men.

1759.—Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara taken by the English.

1760.—George III. becomes King of England.

1761.—The Cherokees are conquered.

1762.—Paper made in Dorchester and Milton, Mass.

1763.—Pontiac's war begins at Detroit.

1764.—Hartford Courant published.

1765.—Stamp act passed by Parliament.

1766.—Stamp act repealed, by the influence of Lord Camden and Mr. Pitt; but Parliament asserts its rights to bind the colonies, and to impose taxes on them.

1767.—Parliament imposes a tax on tea, glass and paper, passes an act for quartering troops on Massachusetts, and establishes a custom house in Boston.

1768.—Merchants in Boston agree to import no more goods from England.

1769.—Bostonians send a petition to the King for a redress of grievances, and to be restored to their former rights.

1770.—Tea destroyed in Boston harbor.

1772.—British armed vessels burned by a mob near Newport.

1774.—The First Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia, September 5th; petitions the King and addresses the people.

CHRONOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND IMPORTANT EVENTS — CONTINUED.

1775.—Washington appointed commander-in-chief.
1776.—Declaration of Independence, July 4th.
1777.—Washington retires to Valley Forge.
1778.—France concludes a treaty with the United States.
1779.—Stony Point taken by the Americans.
1780.—Arnold's treason.
1781.—Franklin obtains a loan from France and Holland.
1782.—Military operations chiefly suspended.
1783.—Definitive treaty of peace with England, signed at Paris, Sept. 3d.
1784.—Public debt of the United States due to foreign countries $42,000,000.
1786.—OhioCompany formed for making settlements on the Muskingum.
1787.—Constitution framed in Philadelphia.
1788.—Marietta and Cincinnati laid out in streets.
1789.—Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.
1789.—Public debt, $94,000,000.
1790.—Benjamin Franklin dies, at Philadelphia.
1791.—A United States Bank established.
1792.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1793.—Washington inaugurated President a second term.
1794.—The British commence impressing American seamen into their service.
1795.—First gold coined.
1796.—Washington delivers his farewell address.
1797.—Daniel Boone moves west of the Mississippi.
1798.—William Henry Harrison appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory.
1799.—George Washington dies.
1800.—Seat of government transferred from Philadelphia to Washington.
1801.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President.
1802.—Ohio admitted into the Union.
1803.—Steel pens introduced into England.
1804.—Napoleon crowned Emperor of France.
1805.—Thomas Jefferson again inaugurated President.
1806.—Napoleon issues the Decrees of Berlin.
1807.—Fulton sets his first steamboat, the Clerimount, in motion.
1808.—Slave trade abolished by the United States.
1809.—James Madison inaugurated President.
1810.—War with England threatened.
1811.—First steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi.
1812.—War declared by the United States against England.
1813.—James Madison again inaugurated President.
1814.—Napoleon sent prisoner to Elba.
1815.—Battle of Waterloo, June 18th.
1816.—Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817.—James Monroe inaugurated President.
1818.—Lithography introduced into the United States.
1818.—First lighthouse on the lakes, at Erie, Pa.
1819.—First steamboat on the lakes.
1820.—Maine admitted into the Union.
1821.—Missouri received into the Union, by proclamation of the President.
1822.—Treaty with France.
1823.—Mexico becomes a Republic.
1824.—Slavery contest in Illinois.
1825.—New York and Erie Canal completed.
1826.—First horse railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts.
1827.—The Protectionists pass a tariff bill in Congress, after much opposition.
1828.—Treaty with Brazil.
1829.—Andrew Jackson inaugurated President.
1830.—Commercial treaty with Russia and Turkey.
1831.—Black Hawk driven west of the Mississippi.
1832.—Cholera through the country. Its first appearance.
1833.—Public debt paid, and balance in the treasury, $11,500,000.
1834.—Banks increase throughout the country.
1835.—First house erected in San Francisco.
1836.—Banks throughout the country suspend specie payments.
1836.—First patent granted for friction matches.
1837.—General panic and depression in business.
1838.—Transatlantic steam vessels first in use.
1839.—Express business introduced between New York and Boston by Harnden.
1840.—The sub-treasury scheme established.
1841.—William Henry Harrison inaugurated President, and dies one month thereafter.
1842.—Attempt to obtain a new charter for Rhode Island by Dorr.
1843.—Public debt of the United States, $32,700,000.
1844.—Mormon war in Illinois; Joseph Smith killed.
1845.—James K. Polk inaugurated President.
1846.—First shuttle sewing machine patented.
1847.—Battles of Buena Vista, Sacramento, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and Mexico.
1848.—Treaty of peace with Mexico.
1849.—Cholera throughout the country.
1850.—American watches first made in Boston.
1851.—Glass negatives for photographing invented.
1852.—Daniel Webster and Henry Clay die.
1853.—Franklin Pierce inaugurated President.
1854.—Missourians take squatters' rights in Kansas to make it a slave State.
1855.—Free State and pro-slavery parties formed in Kansas.
1856.—Republican party organized.
1857.—James Buchanan inaugurated President.
1858.—Free constitution adopted in Kansas.
1859.—Oregon admitted into the Union.
1860.—South Carolina passes an act of secession.
1861.—Abraham Lincoln inauguarated President.
1862.—Gold advances from par to 137.
1862.—Memphis surrenders to the Unionists.
1863.—Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st.
1863.—Vicksburg surrenders to the Union army.
1863.—Gold, 122⅛ to 172½.

Comparative Diagram showing the latest Annual Product of Coal in the United States.

STATES.	TONS.	Value at Mines.
Idaho	1,500	$ 6,000
Dakota	25,955	41,277
Oregon	45,000	112,500
Montana	49,840	174,460
Michigan	60,434	90,651
Texas	100,000	185,000
California	100,000	300,000
Arkansas	125,000	200,000
Utah	200,000	420,000
Georgia	223,000	334,500
New Mexico	271,285	813,855
Washington	423,525	952,931
Indian Ter.	531,580	855,328
Virginia	684,951	684,951
Wyoming	829,355	2,488,065
Colorado	1,368,338	3,215,594
Kansas	1,400,000	1,680,000
Kentucky	1,550,000	1,782,500
Tennessee	1,711,290	1,971,434
Alabama	1,800,000	2,574,000
Missouri	1,800,000	2,340,000
Maryland	2,517,577	2,391,698
Indiana	3,000,000	3,450,000
West Virginia	4,005,796	3,805,506
Iowa	4,312,921	5,391,151
Ohio	8,435,211	8,013,450
Illinois	9,246,435	10,263,543
Pennsylvania	Bituminous 62,857,210 / Anthracite 26,160,735 / 36,696,475	Bituminous $21,016,235 / Anthracite $71,558,126 / 92,574,361

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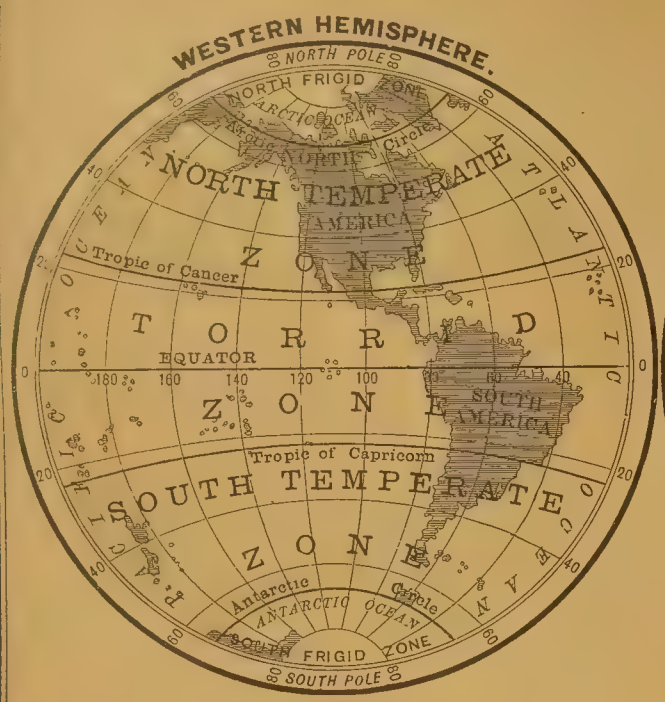
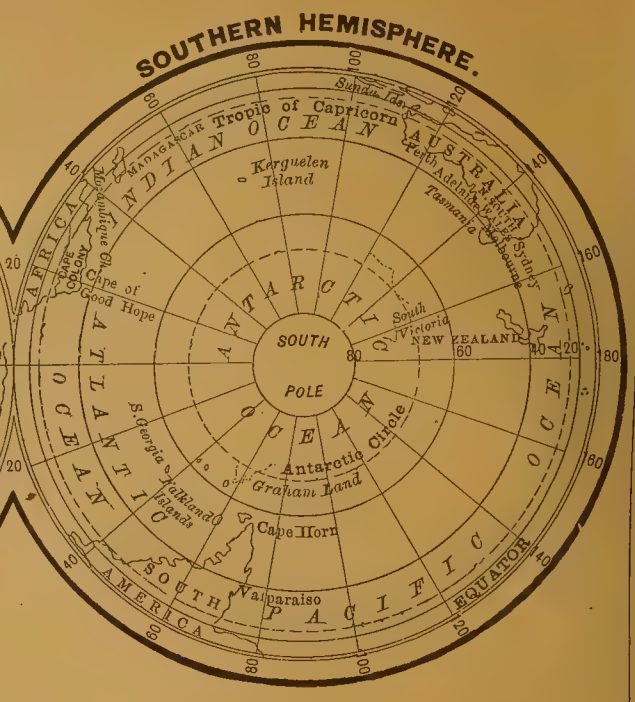
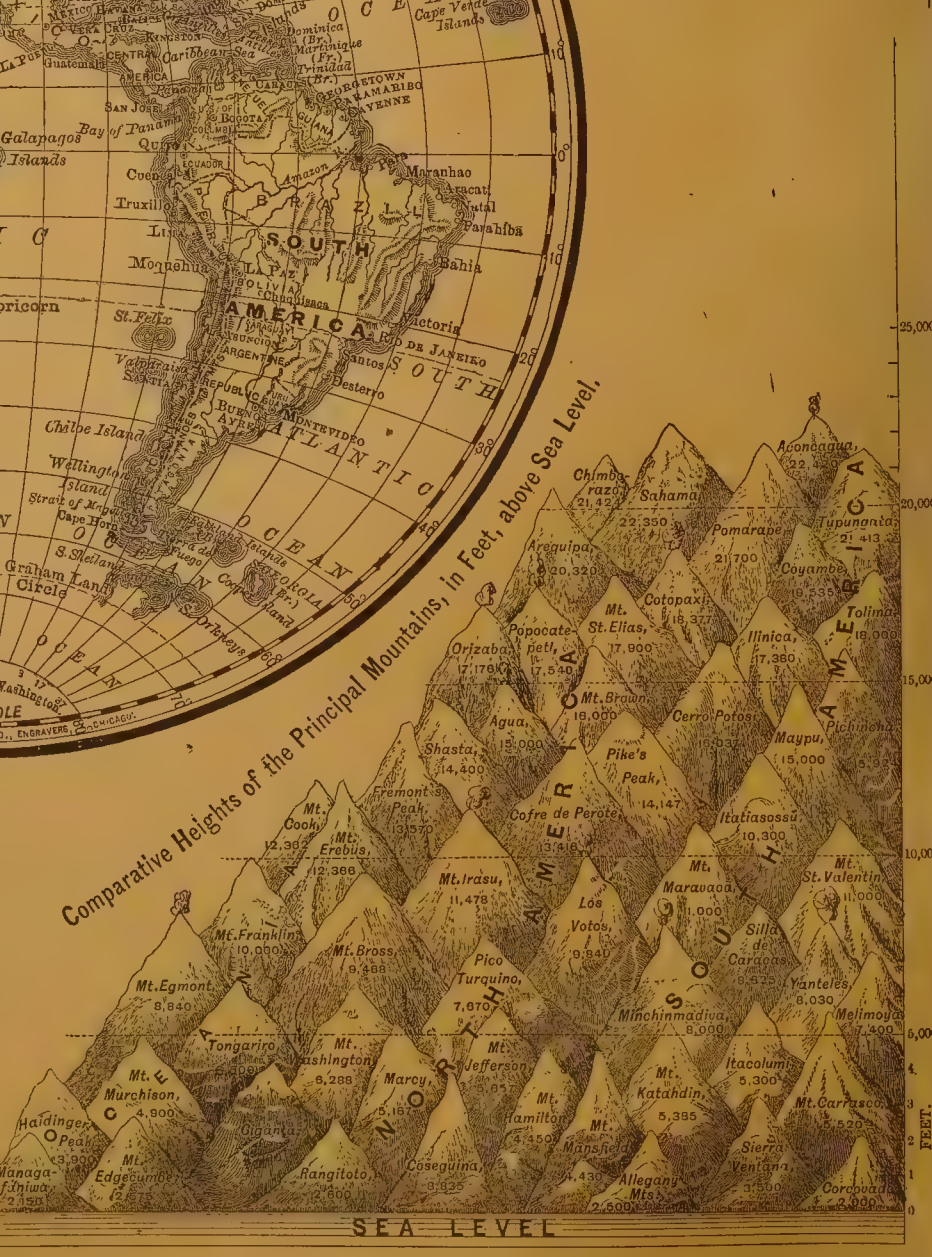

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
NORTH POLE
NORTH FRIGID ZONE
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Tropic of Cancer
TORRID ZONE
EQUATOR
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
SOUTH FRIGID ZONE
SOUTH POLE

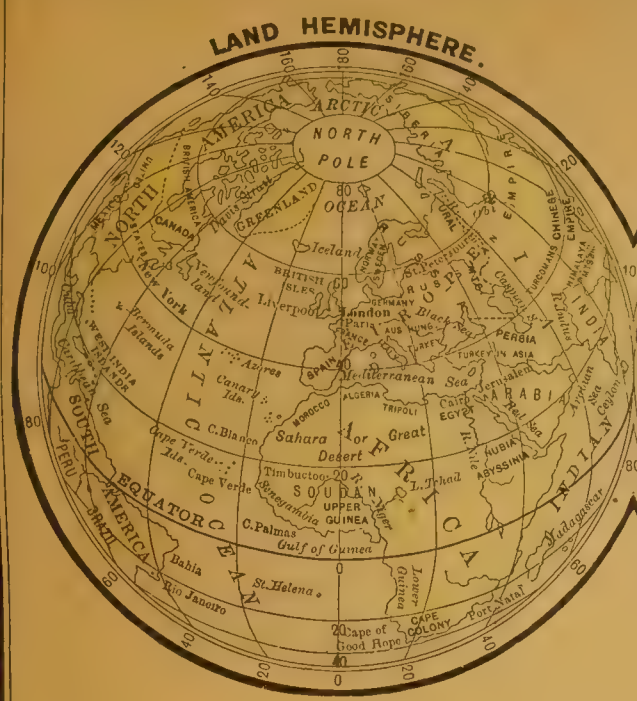
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.
NORTH POLE
Arctic Circle
EQUATOR
Tropic of Cancer


SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTH POLE
Antarctic Circle
EQUATOR

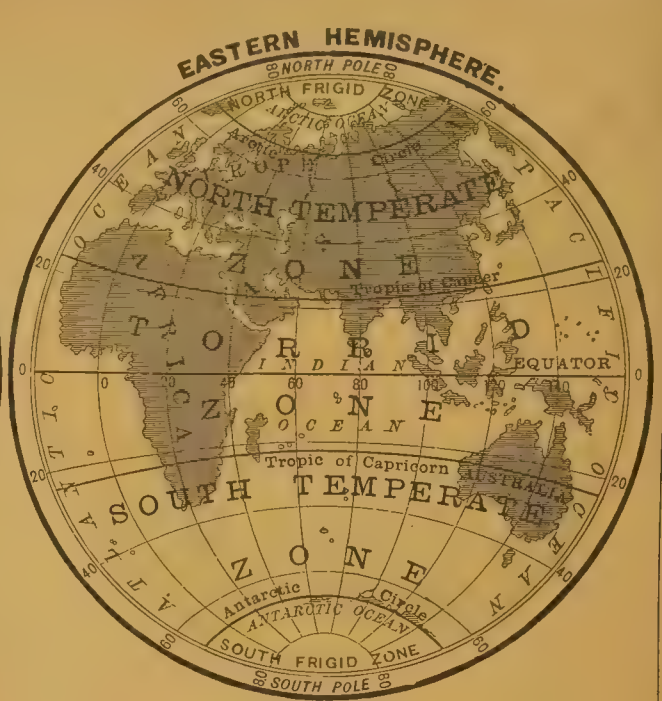
WESTERN HEMISPHERE
NORTH POLE
Arctic Circle
NORTH AMERICA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
EQUATOR
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
OCEANIA
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
SOUTH POLE

Comparative Lengths of the Principal Rivers, in Statute Miles.
MILES.
Missouri, 2,500
Mississippi, 3,160
Arkansas, 2,000
Mackenzie, 2,300
Ohio, 950
St. Lawrence, 2,200
Columbia or Oregon, 1,200
Rio Grande del Norte, 1,000
Hudson, 350
Amazon, 3,750
Xingu, 1,300
Rio de la Plata, 2,300
Paraguay, 1,600
San Francisco, 1,550
Tocantins, 1,100
Orinoco, 1,550
Uruguay, 800
Magdalena, 900
Waikato, 250
Clutha, 220
Wanganui, 140
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
OCEANIA

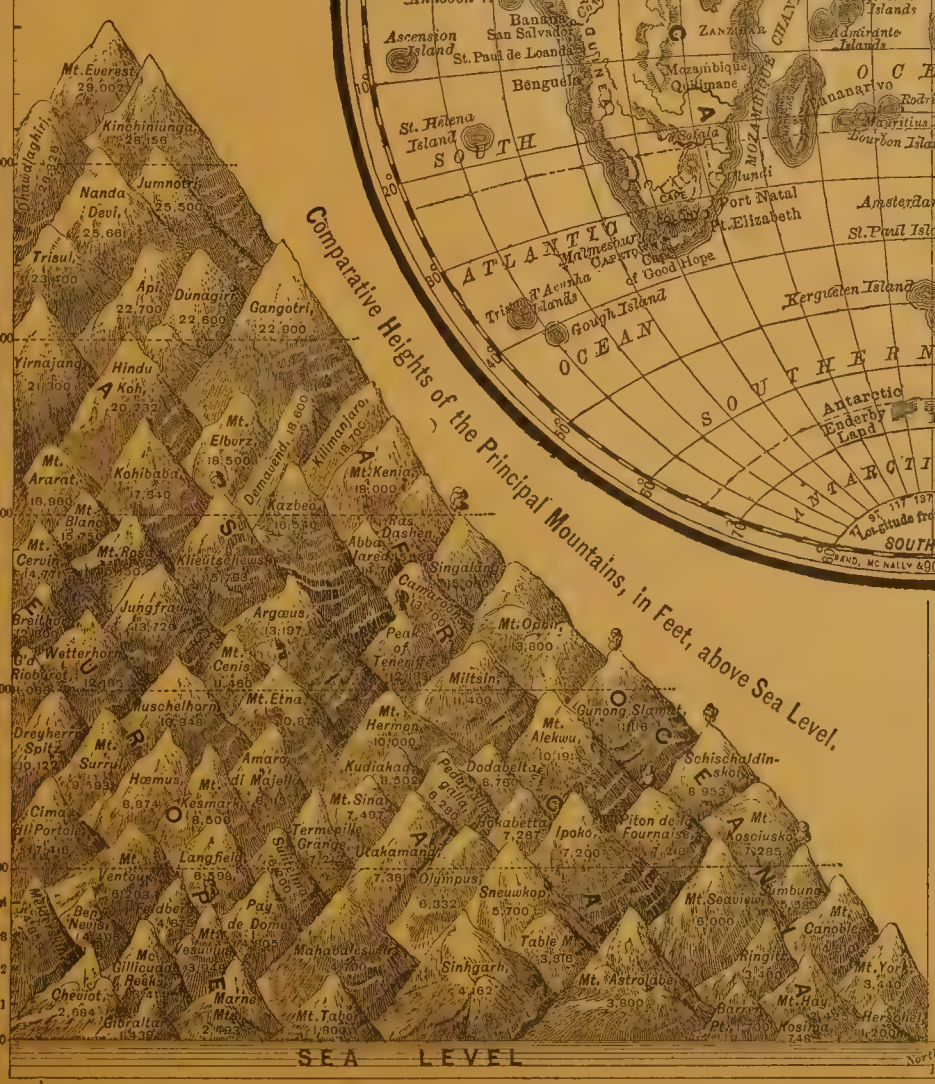

Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains, in Feet, above Sea Level.
FEET.
Aconcagua, 22,400
Chimborazo, 21,420
Sahama, 22,350
Pomarape, 21,700
Tupungato, 21,413
Arequipa, 20,320
Cotopaxi, 18,377
Coyambe, 19,535
Tolima, 18,000
Popocatepetl, 17,540
Mt. St. Elias, 17,900
Orizaba, 17,176
Ilinica, 17,360
Mt. Brown, 18,000
Cerro Potosi, 16,037
Maypu, 15,000
Pichincha, 15,924
Agua, 15,000
Shasta, 14,400
Pike's Peak, 14,147
Cofre de Perote, 13,416
Itatiasossú, 10,300
Mt. Cook, 12,362
Mt. Erebus, 12,366
Mt. Irasu, 11,478
Mt. Maravaca, 11,000
Mt. St. Valentin, 11,000
Los Votos, 9,840
Mt. Franklin, 10,000
Mt. Bross, 9,488
Silla de Caracas, 8,625
Pico Turquino, 7,670
Yanteles, 8,030
Mt. Egmont, 8,840
Minchinmadiva, 8,000
Melimoya, 7,400
Tongariro, 6,500
Mt. Washington, 6,288
Mt. Jefferson, 5,657
Itacolumi, 5,300
Mt. Murchison, 4,900
Marcy, 5,167
Mt. Hamilton, 4,450
Mt. Katahdin, 5,385
Mt. Carrasco, 5,520
Haidinger Peak, 3,900
Mt. Edgecumbe, 3,200
Gigante
Rangitoto, 2,600
Coseguina, 3,835
Mt. Mansfield, 4,439
Allegany Mts., 2,500
Sierra Ventana, 3,500
Corcovado, 2,000
Managaf-hiwa, 2,150
SEA LEVEL

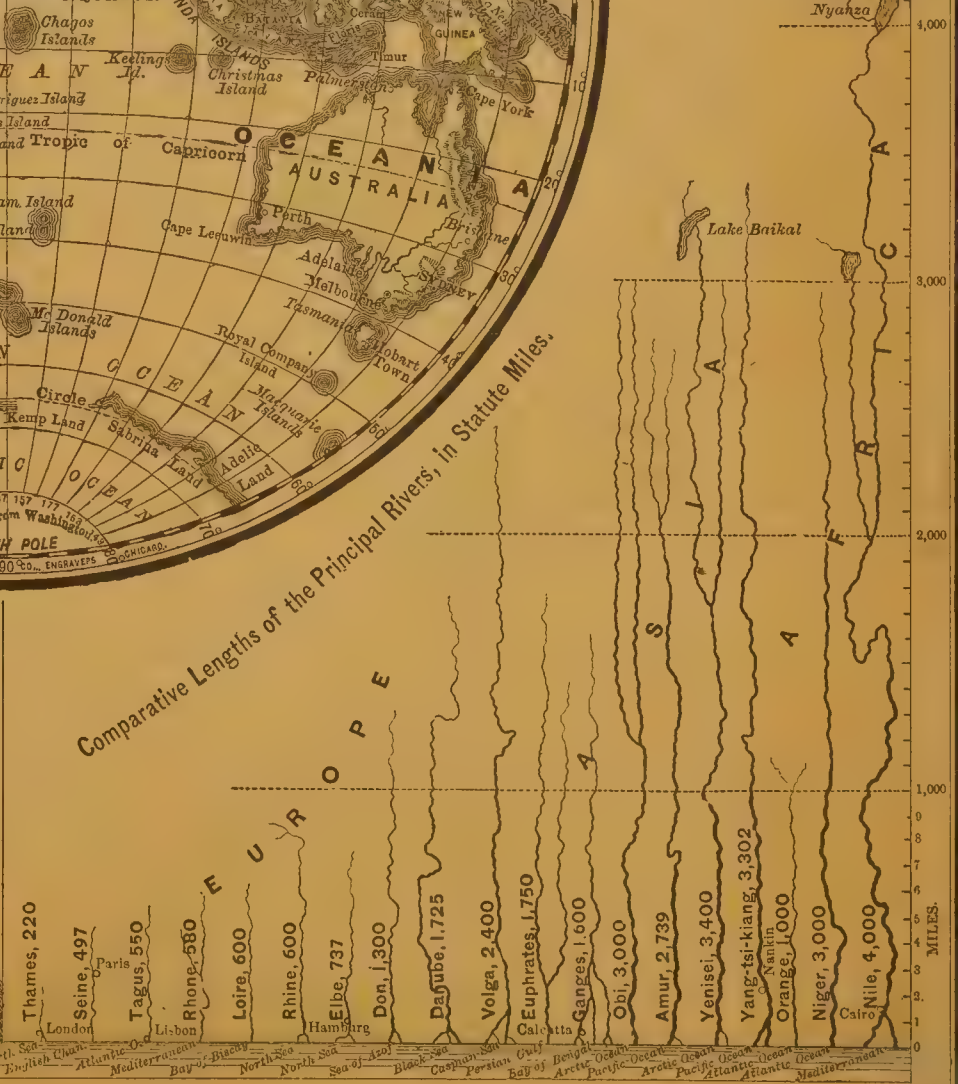

LAND HEMISPHERE.
NORTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
Iceland
London
Paris
Liverpool
Mediterranean Sea
Sahara or Great Desert
SOUDAN
Timbuctoo
Gulf of Guinea
Cape of Good Hope
St. Helena
Rio Janeiro
Bahia
Madagascar
Ceylon
Cape Verde
Canary Ids.
Azores
Bermuda Islands
Cape Horn
EQUATOR

WATER HEMISPHERE.
JAPAN
Sandwich Islands
Philippine Islands
New Britain
Solomon Islands
Phoenix Islands
EQUATOR
New Hebrides
Fiji Islands
Society Nis.
New Caledonia
Queensland
Kermadec Islands
Cook Is.
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago
NEW ZEALAND
Sydney
Victoria
Melbourne
Tasmania
Chatham Islands
Antipodes Islands
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
South Victoria
SOUTH POLE
Cape Horn
Graham Ld.


EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
NORTH POLE
NORTH FRIGID ZONE
Arctic Circle
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Tropic of Cancer
TORRID ZONE
INDIAN OCEAN
EQUATOR
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Antarctic Circle
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
SOUTH FRIGID ZONE
SOUTH POLE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE
NORTH POLE
Longitude from Greenwich
Arctic Circle
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
OCEANIA
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
EQUATOR
Tropic of Capricorn
Tropic of Cancer
Antarctic Circle
Longitude from Washington
SOUTH POLE
BRAND, McNALLY & CO., ENGRAVERS CHICAGO.


Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains, in Feet, above Sea Level.
FEET.
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
SEA LEVEL
Mt. Everest 29,002
Kinchinjunga 28,156
Nanda Devi 25,661
Jumnotri 25,500
Trisul 23,400
Api 22,700
Dunagiri 22,600
Gangotri 22,900
Yirnajang 21,300
Hindu Koh 20,332
Mt. Elburz 18,500
Demavend 19,600
Kilimanjaro 18,700
Mt. Ararat 16,960
Kohibaba 17,540
Kazbeck 16,540
Mt. Blanc 15,732
Mt. Kenia 18,000
Mt. Cervin 14,705
Mt. Rosa 15,217
Kleiner Dom 14,942
Ras Dashen
Abba Jared
Singalang
Jungfrau 13,718
Argæus 13,197
Camaroons
Pea of Teneriffe
Mt. Opdir 13,800
Breithorn
Wetterhorn
Mt. Cenis 11,460
Miltsin
Muschelhorn 10,948
Mt. Etna 10,874
Mt. Hermon 10,000
Mt. Alekwu 10,191
Gunong Slamet
Dreyherr Spitz
Mt. Surrul
Hæmus 8,874
Mt. Resmark 8,500
Amaro di Majella
Kudiakad 8,500
Dodabeltae 8,760
Schischaldinsko 8,953
Cima di Portole
Mt. Sina 7,497
Pedrotallagalla 8,280
Hokabetta 7,287
Ipoko 7,200
Piton de la Fournaise 7,216
Mt. Kosciusko 7,285
Langfield
Termeiliu Grange
Utakamand 7,361
Olympus 6,332
Sneuwkop 5,700
Mt. Seaview 8,000
Sumbung 5,580
Mt. Canobles
Ben Nevis
Feldberg
Pay de Dome
Mt. Vesuvius
Mahabaleshwar
Table Mt. 3,816
Ringitu 3,460
Mt. York 3,400
Mt. Cilicudo
Reeks
Sinhgarh 4,462
Mt. Astrolabe 3,800
Mt. Hay
Cheviot 2,684
Marne Mts.
Mt. Tabor 1,800
Gibraltar 1,439
Barren Pt. 700
Mt. Kosciusko 7,48
Herschel 1,200


Comparative Lengths of the Principal Rivers, in Statute Miles.
MILES.
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Lake Baikal
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
Thames, 220 — London — North Sea
Seine, 497 — Paris — English Chan.
Tagus, 550 — Lisbon — Atlantic Oc.
Rhone, 580 — Mediterranean
Loire, 600 — Bay of Biscay
Rhine, 600 — North Sea
Elbe, 737 — Hamburg — North Sea
Don, 1,300 — Sea of Azov
Danube, 1,725 — Black Sea
Volga, 2,400 — Caspian Sea
Euphrates, 1,750 — Persian Gulf
Ganges, 1,600 — Calcutta — Bay of Bengal
Obi, 3,000 — Arctic Ocean
Amur, 2,739 — Pacific Ocean
Yenisei, 3,400 — Arctic Ocean
Yang-tsi-kiang, 3,302 — Nankin — Pacific Ocean
Orange, 1,000 — Atlantic Ocean
Niger, 3,000 — Atlantic Ocean
Nile, 4,000 — Cairo — Mediterranean

ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
U.S. TERRITORY
ALASKA
NORTH AMERICA
KAMTCHATKA
BEHRING SEA
OKHOTSK SEA OF
Aleutian Archipelago
ARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND OR TASMANIA
NEW ZEALAND
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
Termination Land
Repulse Bay
Porpoise Bay
Budd's High Land
Clarie Land
Adelie Land
Knox High Land
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
LONGITUDE FROM

FROM 90 GREENWICH 80 70 WEST 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 EAST 50 60 70 80
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
GREENLAND
ICELAND
SPITSBERGEN
Land of Edam
Discovered by the Dutch in 1655
SCORESBY'S LAND
BAFFIN'S BAY
HUDSON'S BAY
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
KARA SEA
WHITE SEA
BALTIC SEA
RED SEA
PERSIA
ARABIA
INDIA
CHINA
JAPAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
GREAT DESERT OF SAHARA
CAPE VERDE IS.
AZORES OR WESTERN IS.
BRITISH ISLES
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Cape Farewell
Cape Verde
Bermudas
Madeira Is.
Tristan da Cunha
Nightingale
Goughs Island
Bouvets Island
Kerguelen's Land or Desolation I.
Crozets Is.
Prince Edwards I.
Marion I.
Possession I.
Amsterdam I.
St. Paul I.
Mauritius I.
Bourbon I.
Madagascar
Ceylon
Sumatra
Borneo
Java
Celebes
Philippines
Cuba
Jamaica
Hispaniola
Iceland
Spitsbergen
Greenland
Tasmania
New Zealand
Falkland Is.
Sandwich Land
Graham's Land
Enderby's Land
Washington 13 3 7 17 EAST 27 37 47 57 67 77 87 97 107 117 127 137 147 157

Countries of the World,

AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

NORTH AMERICA.

British America occupies the northern portion of North America, and comprises the Dominion of Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland.

The Dominion of Canada is composed of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. Area, 3,470,257 square miles. Population, 4,324,810. Capital, Ottawa.

Labrador is situated in the eastern part of British America. Area, 420,000 square miles. Population, about 4,211.

Newfoundland, an island in the Atlantic ocean lying east of Canada. Area, 40,200 square miles. Population, 193,624. Capital, St. John's.

United States, a republic of North America, consisting of a vast tract in the center of the continent, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and the Territory of Alaska in the northwest. Area, exclusive of Alaska, 3,025,600 square miles. Population, 50,155,783. Capital, Washington.

Mexico, a republic situated in the southwestern part of North America. Area, 742,148 square miles. Population, 10,447,974. Capital, Mexico. Principal industries, mining and agriculture.

Central America, the most southern division of North America, is composed of the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the country known as British Honduras.

Guatemala, the most northern of the republics, has an area of 46,800 square miles. Population, 1,224,602. Capital, Guatemala.

Honduras, the largest of the republics, has an area of 46,400 square miles. Population, 329,134. Capital, Tegucigalpa.

Salvador is the smallest of all the republics. Its area is 7,225 square miles. Population, 651,130. Capital, Salvador.

Nicaragua is situated between Honduras and Costa Rica. Area, 49,500. Population, 275,815. Capital, Managua.

Costa Rica, the most southern of the republics, has an area of 23,000 square miles. Population, 182,073. Capital, San José.

West Indies, or Columbian Archipelago, a large group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, lying off the southeast coast of North America. They are usually divided into three groups: The Greater and Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas or Lucayas. Area, 94,822 square miles. Population, 4,194,700. Commercially, they occupy an important place in the world.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Republic of Colombia, formerly New Grenada, a republic occupying the most northwestern part of South America. Area, 632,695 square miles. Population, 3,878,600. Capital, Bogota.

Venezuela, a republic situated in the northern portion of South America. Area, 632,695 square miles. Population, 2,121,988. Capital, Caracas. Chief industries, agriculture and cattle raising.

Guiana, a country in the northeastern part of South America. It comprises British, Dutch and French Guiana. Area of British Guiana, 109,000 square miles. Population, 277,038. Capital, Georgetown. Area of Dutch Guiana, 46,060. Population, 57,141. Capital, Paramaribo. Area of French Guiana, 46,697. Population, 26,905. Capital, Cayenne.

Brazil, a republic of South America, and the largest division of the continent, occupying almost one-half of its entire area. Area, 3,119,764 square miles. Population, 14,002,335. Capital, Rio Janeiro. Principal industry, agriculture.

Paraguay, a small inland republic in the southern part of South America. Area, 91,970 square miles. Population, 270,000. Capital, Asuncion.

Uruguay, a republic of South America, and the smallest of its divisions. Area, 72,150 square miles. Population, 632,250. Capital, Monte Video. Stock raising forms the principal industry.

Argentine Republic, a country in the southern part of South America. Area, 1,125,086 square miles. Population, 3,894,995. Capital, Buenos Ayres. The rearing of cattle constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

Chili, a republic of South America, lying west of the Andes mountains. Area, 293,970 square miles. Population, 2,527,320. Capital, Santiago. Agriculture and mining form the principal occupations of the people.

Bolivia, a country situated in the western portion of South America. Area, 772,548 square miles. Population, 1,182,279. Capital, Sucre. The chief occupations of the people are mining and agriculture.

Ecuador, a republic in the northwestern part of South America. lying to the south of Colombia. Area, 248,370 square miles. Population, 1,004,651. Capital, Quito.

Peru, a country in the western part of South America. Area, 503,718 square miles. Population, 2,699,945. Capital, Lima. The occupations of the people are pastoral, agricultural and mining.

EUROPE.

England and Wales together constitute the southern and the larger portion of the Island of Great Britain. Area, 58,186 square miles. Population in 1881, 25,974,439. Capital, London. Principal industries, manufacturing and mining. In the extent of its commerce this country surpasses all others.

Ireland is the more western of the two principal islands which form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Area, 32,531 square miles. Population, 5,174,836. Capital, Dublin. Manufactures and agriculture constitute the chief industries.

Scotland occupies the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain. Area, including islands, 29,820 square miles. Population, 3,735,573. Capital, Edinburgh. Principal industries, manufacturing, agriculture and sheep farming.

France, one of the principal countries of Europe, lying west of the central portion. Area, 204,177 square miles. Population, 38,218,903. Capital, Paris. Principal industries, agriculture and manufacturing. Commercially it ranks third to Great Britain.

Germany, a country lying in the central portion of Europe. Area, 211,135 square miles. Population, 46,855,704. Capital, Berlin. Principal industries, agriculture, cattle rearing and mining. Commercially it ranks among the foremost nations of Continental Europe.

Norway lies in the northwestern part of Europe, and constitutes the western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. Area, 123,205 square miles. Population, 1,806,900. Capital, Christiania. The fisheries, lumbering, mining and agriculture form the chief industries. It has an extensive commerce.

Sweden, a country of Northern Europe, occupying the eastern and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. Area, 170,979 square miles. Population, 4,734,901. Capital, Stockholm. Principal industries, mining, agriculture and manufactures. The commerce of Sweden is considerable.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, composed of the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands in the Baltic sea. Area, 14,124 square miles. Population, 1,980,259. Capital, Copenhagen. Most important industries, agriculture and stock raising. Commerce has been largely extended during the last century.

Belgium, a small kingdom of Western Europe, lying south of the Netherlands, and northeast of France. Area, 11,373 square miles. Population 5,974,743. Capital, Brussels. Agriculture, mining and manufactures form the chief industries. Commerce is actively carried on.

The Netherlands, a kingdom of Continental Europe, lying west of Germany and north of Belgium. Area, 12,648 square miles. Population, 4,450,870. Capital, The Hague. Principal industries, agriculture, manufactures and the fisheries. Its commerce is large and important.

Spain, a kingdom lying in the southwestern part of Europe and forming the larger portion of the Iberian peninsula. Area, 197,670 square miles. Population, 17,358,404. Capital, Madrid. Agriculture, manufactures and mining are the chief industries. Its commercial advantages are greater than those of any other country.

Andorra, a republic of Europe, situated on the south slope of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain. Area, 175 square miles. Population, about 6,000. Capital, Andorra. Principal industry, mining.

Portugal, the western and smaller portion of the Iberian peninsula, is the most westerly kingdom of Europe. Area, 34,038 square miles. Population, 4,708,178. Capital, Lisbon. The chief branches of industry are cultivation of the vine and olive; manufactures are becoming important. Foreign commerce is a leading interest.

Italy, a kingdom lying in the southern portion of Europe. Area, 114,410 square miles. Population, 30,260,065. Capital, Rome. Most important industry, agriculture. Its commerce is large and rapidly increasing.

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—Continued.

San Marino, the smallest, and one of the most ancient countries of Europe, is situated entirely within the boundaries of Italy. Area, 22 square miles. Population, 7,816. Capital, San Marino. Principal industries, silk manufactures and rural occupations.

Switzerland, an inland republic of Europe. Area, 15,892 square miles. Population, 2,957,527. Capital, Bern. Principal industries, agriculture and manufactures. Being an inland country, its direct commerce is confined to the surrounding States—Austria, Italy, France and Germany.

Austria-Hungary, a large and important empire, situated in Central and Southern Europe. Area, 240,942 square miles. Population, 40,348,215. Capital, Vienna. Principal industries, manufactures, mining and agriculture. It is not favorably situated for commerce, yet there is steady increase each year.

Greece, a kingdom lying in the southern part of Europe. Area, 25,014 square miles. Population, 1,979,453. Capital, Athens. Greece is mainly an agricultural country. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Maritime commerce is the chief pursuit of the Greeks.

Turkey in Europe, a country lying in the southern part of Europe. Area, 63,850 square miles. Population, 4,790,000. Capital, Constantinople. Agriculture and manufactures are carried on to some extent. Commerce, which is on the increase, is principally in the hands of Greeks, Armenians and Jews.

Rumania, an independent principality of Southern Europe. Area, 48,307 square miles. Population, 5,500,000. Capital, Bukharest. Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.

Servia, an independent principality of Southern Europe; formerly a part of Turkey. Area, 18,750 square miles. Population, 2,013,690. Capital, Belgrade.

Montenegro, a small independent principality in the southern part of Europe. Area, 3,630 square miles. Population, 236,000. Capital, Cettinje.

Bulgaria, a tributary principality of Turkey, composed of former Turkish territory. January, 1886, Eastern Roumelia, now South Bulgaria, was united to the principality. Area of Bulgaria proper, 24,360 square miles; of South Bulgaria, 13,500. Population of the entire principality, 3,154,375. Capital, Sophia.

Russia is an extensive empire lying in the eastern part of Europe, and covering more than one-half the entire continent. Area, 2,095,504 square miles. Population, 91,888,847. Capital, St. Petersburg. Chief industries, agriculture, manufactures and mining. It has an extensive commerce, which has been rapidly extended of late years.

ASIA.

Turkey in Asia, that portion of the Ottoman Empire lying in the western part of Asia. Area, 729,380 square miles. Population, 16,174,056.

Palestine, a country in the southwestern part of Asia, belonging to the Turkish Empire. Area, 12,000 square miles. Population, estimated to be 300,000.

Arabia, a country of Asia, consisting of a peninsula lying in the southwestern portion of the continent. Area, about 1,000,000 square miles. Population, 12,000,000.

Persia, a country lying in the western part of Asia. Area, about 648,000 square miles. Population, estimated to be 7,653,600. Capital, Teheran.

Afghanistan, a country of Western Asia, situated east of Persia. Area, nearly 278,000 square miles. Population, estimated to be 2,500,000. Capital, Cabool.

Beloochistan, a country of Asia, situated south of Afghanistan and east of Persia. Area, about 140,000 square miles. Population, estimated to be 400,000. Capital, Kelat.

India, or Hindoostan, a country comprising a peninsula in the southern part of Asia. It is a dependency of Great Britain. Area, 1,574,450 square miles. Population, 256,982,595. Principal industries, agriculture and manufactures. The foreign commerce is extensive.

Bhotan, a country of Asia lying northeast of Hindoostan. Area, about 15,000 square miles. Population, 35,000.

Nepaul, a country in the south of Asia, lying north of Hindoostan. Area, 53,000 square miles. Population, 3,000,000.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian ocean, lying south of India. Area, 25,364 square miles. Population, 2,761,396. Capital, Colombo.

Indo-China, or Farther India, a peninsula in the southeastern part of Asia. It comprises Anam, French Cochin China, Cambodia, Siam, Laos, the Shan States, Malacca, Burmah, British Burmah, and several districts in Assam and Bengal. Estimated area, 850,000 square miles. Population, 25,000,000.

Chinese Empire, an extensive territory lying in the southeastern part of Asia. It is usually considered in five great divisions: Manchooria, Mongolia, Toorkistan, Tibet and China Proper. Total area, 4,179,559 square miles. Population, 404,180,000. Capital, Pekin. Chief industries, agriculture and manufactures.

Corea, a country of Asia tributary to China. It comprises a peninsula in the eastern part of Asia, and a portion of the mainland. Area, 82,000 square miles. Population, 10,528,937. Capital, Seoul.

Japan, a kingdom composed of four large and numerous small islands lying off the eastern coast of Asia. Area is estimated to be 147,526 square miles. Population, 38,507,177. Capital, Tokio. Principal industries, agriculture and manufactures. Its commerce is rapidly increasing.

Asiatic Russia occupies the northern portion of Asia, and consists of Siberia, the region of the Caucasus, and the newly acquired possessions in Toorkistan. Area, 6,548,600 square miles. Population, 16,925,325.

Toorkistan, a region of Asia surrounded by the Chinese Empire, Asiatic Russia, Persia and Afghanistan, and inhabited by numerous independent tribes. Population estimated to be 4,000,000.

AFRICA.

Morocco, the largest of the countries once known as the Barbary States. It lies in the northwestern part of Africa. Area, 219,000 square miles. Population, 5,000,000. Capital, Morocco.

Algeria, a country in the north of Africa, under the control of France, formerly one of the Barbary States. Area, 122,876 square miles. Population, 3,910,349. Capital, Algiers.

Tunis, the smallest of the countries formerly known as the Barbary States. Area, 42,000 square miles. Population, 2,100,000. Capital, Tunis.

Tripoli, with its dependencies, Barca and Fezzan, lies in the northern part of Africa. Area, 398,873 square miles. Population, 1,000,000. Capital, Tripoli.

Egypt, a country situated in the northeastern part of Africa. Area, Egypt Proper, 12,976 square miles. Population, 6,806,381. Capital, Cairo. Chief commercial city, Alexandria. Population, 208,755.

Abyssinia, an isolated country in the eastern part of Africa. Area, 200,000 square miles. Population, estimated between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. Capital, Gondar.

Mozambique, a country in the southeastern part of Africa, partly under the control of Portugal. The Portuguese settlements have an area of 283,000 square miles, and a population of 300,000.

Madagascar consists of an island in the Indian ocean, lying off the southwest coast of Africa. Area, 228,500 square miles. Population, 3,500,000. Capital, Tananarivo.

Cape Colony, a colony of Great Britain, situated in the most southern part of Africa. Area, 213,917 square miles. Population, 1,377,213. Capital, Cape Town.

Natal, a colony of Great Britain, lying east of Cape Colony. Area, 21,150 square miles. Population, 477,100. Capital, Pietermaritzburg.

Orange Free State, a republic of Africa, lying north of Cape Colony. Area, 41,500 square miles. Population, 61,022. Capital, Bloemfontein.

Liberia, a republic situated on the western coast of Africa. Area, 14,300 square miles. Population, 1,068,000. Capital, Monrovia.

South African Republic, a republic lying in the southeastern part of Africa, also known as the Transvaal. Area, 112,600 square miles. Population, white, 80,000; native, 300,000. Capital, Pretoria.

Congo Free State, a country in the western part of Africa. Area, 1,056,200 square miles. Population, 27,000,000.

Zanzibar, an empire of Eastern Africa, consisting of the Island of Zanzibar and a strip along the mainland from 3° N. latitude to 10° 42′ S., and extending inland ten miles. Area of the island, 625 miles. Population, 200,000. Population of the town of Zanzibar, 100,000.

OCEANICA.

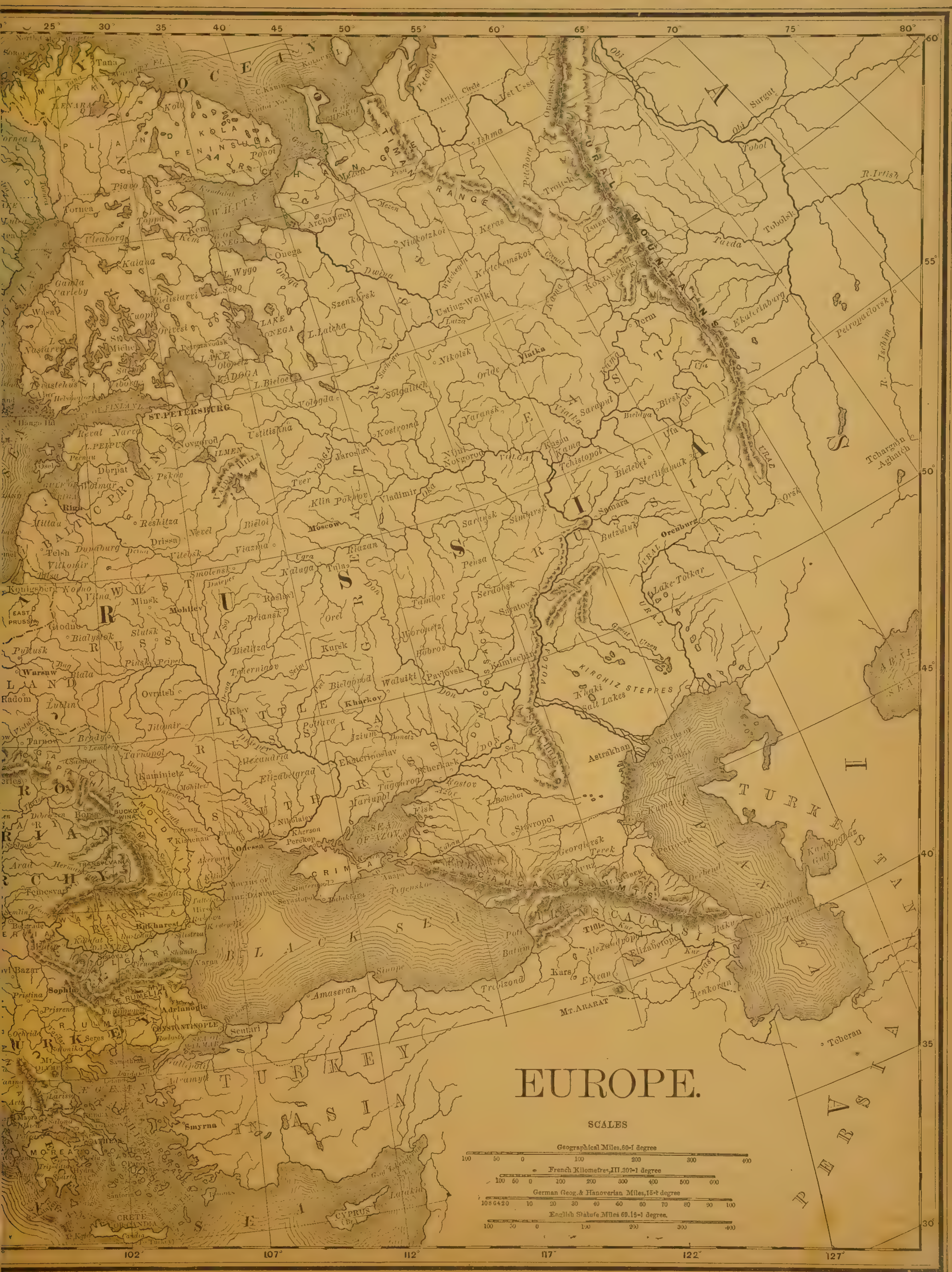
Oceanica, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe. It consists of the islands lying in the Pacific ocean, and is subdivided into Australasia, Malaysia and Polynesia.

Australasia includes Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua or New Guinea, and many smaller islands.

Malaysia includes the Moluccas, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, the Sunda Islands, Borneo, Celebes, and a large number of smaller ones.

Polynesia includes the Hawaiian, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, Fiji, Caroline and Ladrone Islands, etc.

Longitude from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC
NORTH SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
ICELAND
REYKJAVIK
BRITISH ISLANDS
SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH
IRELAND
DUBLIN
ENGLAND
LONDON
LIVERPOOL
FRANCE
PARIS
BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
AMSTERDAM
SWITZERLAND
GERMANY
BERLIN
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM
RUSSIA
VIENNA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ITALY
ROME
Naples
Florence
Milan
Venice
SPAIN
MADRID
PORTUGAL
LISBON
Barcelona
Valencia
Malaga
Gibraltar (Br.)
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
Algiers
Constantine
Bona
Tunis
TUNISIA
SICILY
Palermo
Messina
Catania
CORSICA
SARDINIA
BALEARIC ISLES
Palma
Minorca
Mahon
Sub. Tel.
Arctic Circle
(To France)


EUROPE.
SCALES
Geographical Miles, 60=1 degree
French Kilometres, 111.307=1 degree
German Geog. & Hanoverian Miles, 15=1 degree
English Statute Miles 69.16=1 degree.
ARCTIC OCEAN
WHITE SEA
LAKE ONEGA
LAKE LADOGA
ST. PETERSBURG
Moscow
Kharkov
Odessa
Sevastopol
Astrakhan
Orenburg
Samara
Kazan
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Tobolsk
Petropavlovsk
Tchargain Aghatch
Teheran
Tiflis
Baku
Erivan
Kars
Trebizond
Batum
Sinope
Amaseah
Smyrna
Constantinople
Adrianople
Sophia
Bucharest
Vienna
Warsaw
Riga
Reval
Helsingfors
Copenhagen
Christiania
Stockholm
Berlin
Konigsberg
Minsk
Kiev
Kursk
Voronezh
Saratov
Tarnopol
Lemberg
Cracow
Lublin
Pultusk
Bialystok
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Elbrus
Caspian Sea
Sea of Azov
Black Sea
Lake Tolkar
Kirghiz Steppes
Salt Lakes
Mouth of the Volga
Mouth of the Danube
Mouth of the Ural
Ural Mts.
Caucasus Mts.
Transcaucasia
Turkey in Asia
Turkey
Persia
Russia
Sweden
Norway
Finland
Prussia
Crimea
Crete
Cyprus
Malta
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Kara
Gulf of Ob
Gulf of Obdorsk
Gulf of Chilchskoi
Gulf of Onega
Gulf of Kandalaksha
Gulf of Tornea
Gulf of Petchora
Gulf of Kolguev
Gulf of Kola
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Kachchi
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Persia
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Pegu
Gulf of Bengal
Gulf of Mannar
Gulf of Ceylon
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Tadjoura

VENICE, ITALY.

VENICE, the queen of the Adriatic, and for centuries the mistress of the sea, stands in the midst of a lagoon at the head of the Gulf of Venice. It is the capital of the province of Venetia in Italy, and for the peculiarity of its situation and the brilliancy of its history, is unique among the cities of the world. By means of a tongue of land divided by cuttings, some of the lagoons form harbors, in the midst of which are numbers of small islands, into which piles were driven for the foundations of the city. The city is pierced by over a hundred canals, which, in conjunction with contracted, ill-paved streets, and alleys, and some 400 bridges, form the means of communication. The great canal whose banks are lined with magnificent buildings at the water's edge, divides the city into two parts, and is spanned by the famous Rialto bridge, built of marble by Antonio de Ponte in 1588. Communication is kept up by means of black-painted boats, called gondolas, of which there are more than 4,000. The finest portion of the city is St. Mark's place, on which stand the cathedral and the doge's palace. The leading street is the Merceria, the great centre of commerce, which is connected with the Rialto by tortuous and densely crowded lanes. On the east side of the square is St. Mark's church, founded in 977, and built in the Byzantine style of architecture in the form of a Greek cross. The pillars, of which the main front contains five hundred, of different designs and colors, were brought from the East in Venetian vessels. Over the vestibule are the famous bronze horses, brought by the crusaders from the hippodrome of Constantinople. The cathedral is surmounted by five domes, and its interior is richly decorated with precious marbles. Close by is the conspicuous and stately bell tower of St. Mark, a massive brick tower with a pyramidal pinnacle, 323 feet high, and 42 feet square at the base. The doge's palace, which dates from the ninth century, has been destroyed by fire again and again. It was rebuilt by Marino Falieri in the fourteenth century, but the present structure dates chiefly from more recent times. It contains the splendid hall of the great council, the hall of the four gates by Palladio, and many other magnificent rooms embellished with works of art by the first masters. The two lower stories contain the cells alluded to in Byron's "Childe Harold," and at the top of the palace, under the leaden roof, are the rooms where political prisoners were tortured by exposure to the burning heat of summer and the chill of winter. Adjoining the palace is the celebrated Bridge of Sighs, which connects the latter with the carceri or public prison, built by Antonio de Ponte in 1589. The magnificent palace of the Grimani has been appropriated for the postoffice, and that of the Farcetti for the offices of the municipality. At the east end of the city are the dockyard and arsenal, replete with docks, basins, forges and foundries, while at the land gate stand the marble lions brought from Greece in the seventeenth century. Near the cathedral is a lofty clock tower, the dial of which is surmounted by the well-known bronze Moors, which strike the hours on a bell. On the Piazette, or smaller square, are two granite pillars once surmounted by the winged lion of St. Mark, the emblem of Venice, and St. Theodore in full armor with a crocodile under his feet. Venice has many fine schools and libraries, and its academy of fine arts contains one of the finest collections of pictures in Italy. The theatre of La Fenice, which can accommodate 3,000 persons, is one of the finest opera houses in the country. Venice is noted for its manufactures of fine glassware, tapestry, antique furniture, and iron and bronze work, and has an extensive commerce with Britain, the East Indies, Japan and America. It was first settled by inhabitants of the province of Venetia, who fled to the islands in the lagoons and gulf of Venice to escape the ravages of Attila, the leader of the Huns, A. D. 452.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the ancient and favorite residence of the sovereigns of England, stands in the centre of a magnificent park to the east of the town of Windsor. It was founded as a royal residence by William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century, but long before that time it was a favorite residential resort of the old Saxon kings. The castle was almost entirely rebuilt by William of Wykeham, in the reign of Edward III., and most of the present structure was built in 1824, under the direction of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The buildings cover twelve acres, and are surrounded on three sides by a magnificent terrace, 2,500 feet in circuit. The Little Park, in which the castle stands connects by a beautiful avenue of trees with the Great Park, to the east of which lies the celebrated Windsor forest, which is fifty-six miles in circuit. The most conspicuous object about the castle is St. George's chapel, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic architecture. Here, with imposing ceremonies, the Prince and Princess of Wales were married in 1863. The most interesting feature of the chapel is the royal vault, where repose the ashes of many of England's kings and queens. Among others the remains of Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., and his queen, the Lady Jane Seymour, George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria's uncles, the Duke of Kent and the Duke of York, are interred here. The interior of the castle is richly decorated, and its spacious halls abound with statuary, paintings, bronzes and other works of art. The main gallery, which contains a magnificent collection of paintings, is over five hundred feet in length. In the centre of the castle is the round tower or keep, which forms the most conspicuous part of the royal structure. It has often been used as a place of confinement for royal prisoners, and here the cultured Prince James, who afterward became James I. of Scotland, was a captive for many years. Here, through his narrow window, he first saw and loved the Lady Jane Beaufort, who afterward became his queen. Within the surounding park are the lovely Virginia water and the famous Hermes oak, while at the end of the Long Walk is a superb equestrian statue of George III. Queen Victoria makes Windsor Castle her leading official residence when in England, and here she holds counsel with her ministers on the affairs and interests of the nation.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, and the largest city in the world, is situated on the river Thames, about sixty miles from the sea. Its earliest historical mention is by Tacitus, 100 A. D., and its ancient wall is believed to have been built by Constantine the Great. London, with its immediate surroundings, has a population of nearly 4,000,000, or about 300 more than the whole of Scotland. It is irregularly built, but contains an immense number of magnificent buildings, parks, squares and places of historic interest. St. Paul's Cathedral, 400 feet high, completed in 1710, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, occupies the site of old St. Paul's, which dated back to the seventh century. Six hundred and sixteen steps lead to the stone gallery under the golden cross, from which a magnificent view of the city is obtained. Inside the dome is the famous "whispering gallery"; while in the crypt beneath lie the honored remains

TOWER OF LONDON.

of Nelson, Wellington, Reynolds, Turner and other illustrious men. Unequaled in historical interest is Westminster Abbey, founded in the early part of the seventh century. Here all the sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria have been crowned in the ancient coronation chair, whose famous stone seat was plundered from the Scotch by Edward I. The abbey is built in the form of an irregular cross, and has two magnificent towers, each 205 feet high. It is now the receptacle for the remains and busts of illustrious men in every walk of life, but specially of poets and *litterateurs*. Close by, on the banks of the Thames, stand the Houses of Parliament, a magnificent pile of buildings, founded in 1840, which has a clock tower 300 feet high, with a dial 30 feet in diameter. The Tower of London, the most celebrated citadel in the country, stands close by the

LONDON BRIDGE.

river, and contains the regalia of the sovereigns and an immense armory. Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, London Bridge, the Bank of England, the Post-office, the Royal Exchange and the British Museum are but a leading few among the innumerable places of interest in the great metropolis.

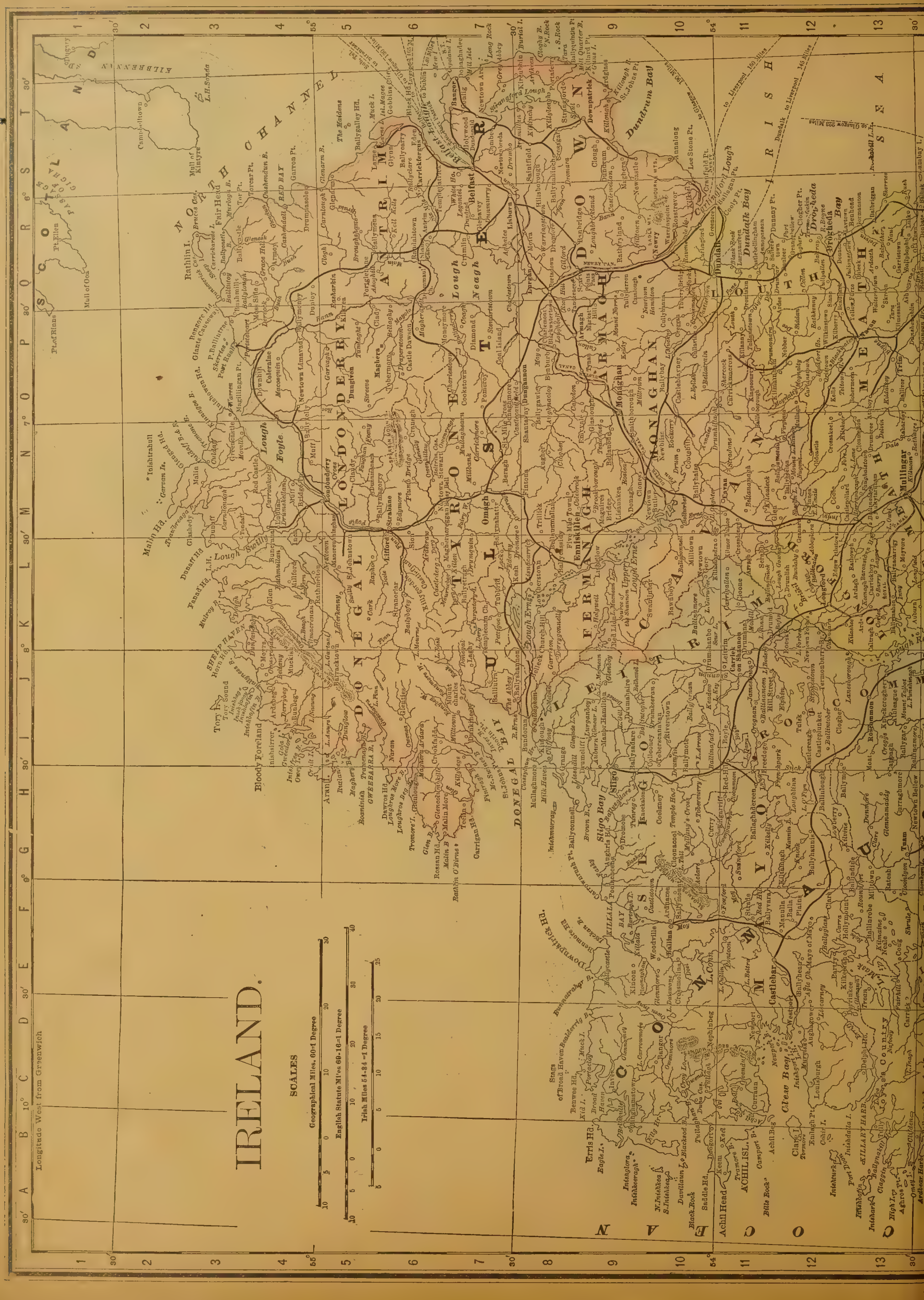
DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Liffey, close to Dublin Bay, is a regularly built city, with about 300,000 inhabitants. From the curious Celtic remains found in 1856, it is clear that it was a centre of population in very early times. Its history all through the middle ages was stormy and exciting, and in 1803 it was the scene of the abortive insurrection which brought the illustrious Robert Emmet to the scaffold. On College Green stands the famous Trinity College, the leading educational centre of Ireland. It was founded under the auspices of Pope John XXII., and has a museum and library rich in ancient manuscripts. Nearly 1,300 students attend its classes. Straight opposite is the building in which the Irish Parliament used to meet, now the Bank of Ireland. Dublin Castle, the seat of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is by no means an imposing structure. It was founded in 1205, and was frequently used as a place of defense. The Four Courts is a massive pile of Corinthian architecture fronting on the Liffey. It is occupied by the courts of queen's bench, chancery, exchequer and common pleas. In the centre of the following cut is seen the Custom House, an imposing building of the Doric order of architecture, surmounted by a cupola 125 feet high. Dublin is the seat of two archbishoprics, a protestant and a Catholic. There are two protestant cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Holy Trinity, as well as a modern Roman Catholic one. St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is of ancient origin, was restored by Sir B. L. Guinness in 1865, at an

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

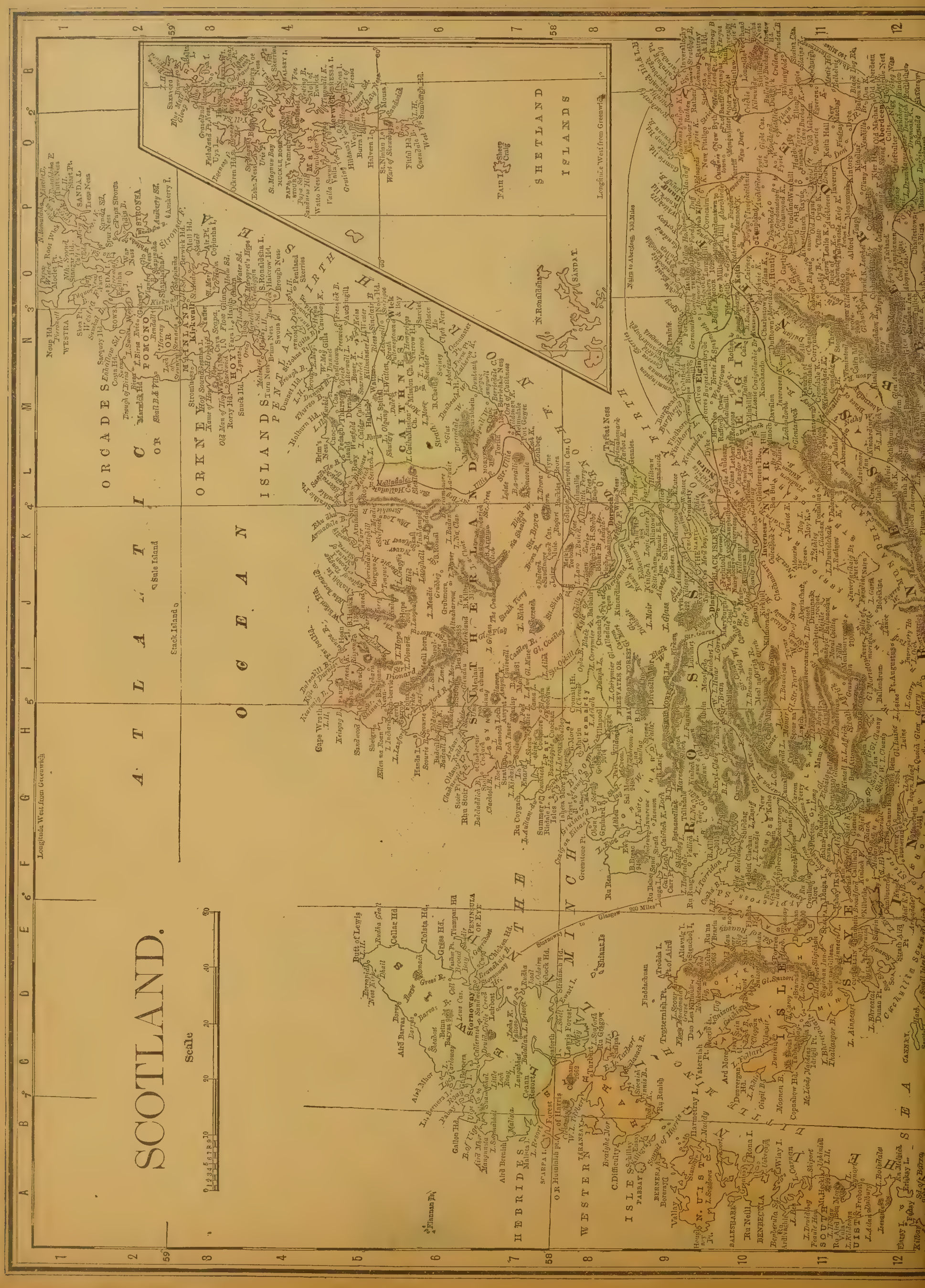
expense of £150,000. The Phœnix Park, the great pleasure ground of the people, covers an area of 1,752 acres. To the left of the main entrance is a huge granite obelisk erected to the memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The dwellings in the modern part of Dublin are substantial and comfortable; but the lower part of the city is full of dirty streets of miserable tenements, crowded with a squalid population. Among the leading streets are Grafton street, which has an equestrian statue of George III., and Sackville street, where there is a column to the memory of Admiral Nelson. In the neighborhood is Glasnevin, a fine suburb, once the favorite residence of such bright men of letters as Addison, Steele, Swift and Sheridan. It is also noted for its cemetery, where lie the great O'Connell, Steele and Curran. Dublin does a considerable trade with the English markets in cattle and agricultural products, but its trade with the United States is small. There are no manufactures to speak of, even silk weaving, which used to employ about 40,000 hands, having dwindled down to almost nothing. Almost the only thriving manufacture is that of Irish poplins, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. At the mouth of the Liffey, in Dublin Bay, is a fine harbor, formed by two breakwaters, which run out from the shore in different directions, and meet one another at an angle of 45°. The harbor has been deepened by continual dredging, and can now admit vessels of 1,400 tons. The wharves and docks are large and commodious, and the bay is well furnished with lighthouses. At Kingstown, near Dublin, there is an excellent harbor of refuge. The river Liffey, which is navigable nearly to the centre of the city, divides it into two nearly equal portions.

ENGLAND
AND
WALES.
Scale of Statute Miles
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
ST. PATRICK'S CHANNEL
LUCE BAY
Isle of Man
Douglas
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Dumfries
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Hull
Grimsby
Lincoln
Boston
Norwich
Yarmouth
Cromer
Wells
Lynn
Ely
Cambridge
Peterborough
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Lichfield
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Preston
Lancaster
Carlisle
Leeds
Sheffield
Bradford
Halifax
Wakefield
Pontefract
Doncaster
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Bristol
Cardiff
Swansea
Carmarthen
Aberystwyth
Bangor
Caernarvon
Holyhead
Dublin
Belfast
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Londonderry
Liverpool to Dublin 64 Miles
Liverpool to Belfast 138 Miles
Liverpool to Isle of Man 38 Miles
Liverpool to Dublin 120 Miles
Liverpool to Belfast 93 Miles
Liverpool to Cork 242 Miles
Liverpool to Limerick 212 Miles
Liverpool to Galway 212 Miles
Liverpool to Sligo 212 Miles
Liverpool to Londonderry 212 Miles
Liverpool to Dublin 120 Miles
Liverpool to Belfast 93 Miles
Liverpool to Cork 242 Miles
Liverpool to Limerick 212 Miles
Liverpool to Galway 212 Miles
Liverpool to Sligo 212 Miles
Liverpool to Londonderry 212 Miles
Hull to Hamburg 442 Miles
Hull to London 229 Miles
Hull to Christiania 692 Miles
Hull to Leith 212 Miles
Hull to Gothenburg 212 Miles
Hull to Copenhagen 692 Miles
Hull to Hamburg 442 Miles
Hull to London 229 Miles
Hull to Christiania 692 Miles
Hull to Leith 212 Miles
Hull to Gothenburg 212 Miles
Hull to Copenhagen 692 Miles

BRITISH ISLES
ENGLAND
WALES
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
CHANNEL ISLANDS
GUERNSEY
JERSEY
ALDERNEY
SARK
ISLE OF WIGHT
LONDON
Dublin
Belfast
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Waterford
Wexford
Kilkenny
Sligo
Boulogne
Calais
Dieppe
Rouen
Le Havre
Caen
Cherbourg
Cape de la Hague
Cape de Barfleur
Cape d'Antifer
Cape Carteret
Cape Flamanville
Cape Bane du Scioule
Cape Frehel
Cape Finisterre
Cape Clear
Cape Wrath
Cape Ushant
Cape Cornwall
Cape Lizard
Cape Ortegal
Cape Fair


IRELAND.
SCALES
Geographical Miles, 60=1 Degree
English Statute Miles 69·16=1 Degree
Irish Miles 54·34=1 Degree
Longitude West from Greenwich
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Londonderry
Dundalk
Drogheda
Wexford
Waterford
Kilkenny
Athlone
Tuam
Castlebar
Ballinasloe
Mullingar
Navan
Carrickfergus
Donegal
Ballyshannon
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Allen
Lough Gill
Lough Ennell
Lough Owel
Lough Sheelin
Lough Conn
Lough Carra
Lough Mayo
Lough Gur
Lough Ennell
Dundalk Bay
Dundrum Bay
Carlingford Lough
Strangford Lough
Drogheda Bay
Galway Bay
Sligo Bay
Clew Bay
Tralee Bay
Bantry Bay
Dingle Bay
Kenmare Bay
Ballycastle
Ballycastle Bay
Ballyshannon
Ballyvaughan
Ballyhaunis
Ballyjamesduff
Ballybofey
Ballybay
Ballycastle
Ballycastle Bay

Longitude East from Washington
T L A N T I C O C E A N
C H A N N E L
I R E L A N D
Dublin
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Kilkenny
Carlow
Kildare
Tipperary
Limerick
Cork
Kerry
Galway
Mayo
Clonmel
Cashel
Kilkenny
Tuam
Ennis
Killarney
Dingle
Cork Harbor
Dublin Bay
Wicklow Hd.
Arklow Hd.
Kilmichael Pt.
Arklow Light Ship
Mizen Hd.
Culore Pt.
Greenore Hd.
Carnsore Pt.
Tuskar Rk.
Saltee Light Ship
Waterford Harbor
Dungarvan H.
Helvick Hd.
Mine Hd.
Ardmore Hd.
Youghal
Ballycottin B.
Cork to Dublin 649 Miles
Cork to London 606 Miles
Old Head of Kinsale
Galley Hd.
Seven Heads
Kinsale Harb.
Courtmacsherry B.
Clonakilty B.
Baltimore B.
Sherkin I.
Toe Hd.
Stage
Bartlage
Cape Clear
Crookhaven
Mizen Hd.
Three Castles Hd.
Dunmanus B.
Bantry B.
Kenmare R.
Valentia I.
Dingle Bay
Tralee Bay
Brandon Hd.
Bray Hd.
Kerry Hd.
Loop Head
Mouth of the Shannon
Galway Bay
Clew Bay
Mal Bay
Killala B.
Donegal Bay
Sligo Bay
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Malin Hd.
Fanad Hd.
Rathlin I.
Ballycastle
Ballycastle B.
Ballycastle Harb.
Ballycastle Hd.
Ballycastle Pt.
Ballycastle Rk.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Islay
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ireland
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Scotland
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Isle of Man
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Wexford
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Wicklow
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Dublin
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Cork
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Valentia
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Bray
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Galway
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Sligo
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Malin Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Fanad Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Rathlin I.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Harb.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Pt.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Rk.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle B.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Valentia
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Bray
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Galway
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Sligo
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Malin Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Fanad Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Rathlin I.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Harb.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Hd.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Pt.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Rk.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to Ballycastle B.
Ballycastle Sub. Tel. to


SCOTLAND.
Scale
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ORCADES
ORKNEY ISLANDS
SHETLAND ISLANDS
HEBRIDES
WESTERN ISLES
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
Glasgow 260 Miles
Stornoway
Aberdeen
Inverness
Edinburgh
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Ayr
Dumfries
Kirkwall
Lerwick
Stornoway
Portree
Lochmaddy
Tarbert
Castlebay
Scarinish
Bowmore
Tobermory
Dornoch
Wick
Thurso
Stromness
Scalloway
Eyemouth
Berwick
Selkirk
Jedburgh
Lanark
Hamilton
Paisley
Greenock
Dumbarton
Kilmarnock
Dalkeith
Haddington
Cupar
Forfar
Montrose
Banff
Elgin
Nairn
Cromarty
Dingwall
Fortrose
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Dalbeattie
Moffat
Peebles
Galashiels
Hawick
Duns
Kelso
Coldstream
Alloa
Falkirk
Bathgate
Linlithgow
Musselburgh
Leith
Kinross
Cupar
Arbroath
Brechin
Kirriemuir
Forfar
Dunkeld
Blairgowrie
Pitlochry
Aberfeldy
Kinross
Dunfermline
Kirkcaldy
Cupar
St. Andrews
Anstruther
Crail
Pittenweem
Elie
Leven
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Bathgate
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Alloa
Stirling
Dumbarton
Rothesay
Campbeltown
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Kilmarnock
Ayr
Maybole
Girvan
Stranraer
Newton Stewart
Wigtown
Kirkcudbright
Castle Douglas
Dalbeattie
Dumfries
Annan
Lockerbie
Moffat
Selkirk
Galashiels
Melrose
Jedburgh
Kelso
Coldstream
Duns
Berwick
Eyemouth
Haddington
Dunbar
North Berwick
Musselburgh
Leith
Edinburgh
Dalkeith
Peebles
Lanark
Hamilton
Paisley
Greenock

Longitude East from Washington
Belfast
Londonderry
Lough Foyle
Coleraine
Ballycastle
Ballycastle B.
Fair Hd.
Red Bay
Glenarm
Larne
Rathlin I.
Bengore Hd.
Giants Causeway
Inishowen Hd.
Pt. Rush
Malin Hd.
Culdaff B.
Mull of Oa
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Coll I.
Tiree I.
Iona or Icolmkill
Staffa
Mull
Oban
Tobermory
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Troon
Ayr
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Port Logan
Port William
Whithorn
Wigtown
Newton Stewart
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Annan
Lockerbie
Moffat
Dalbeattie
Castle Douglas
Gatehouse
Dumfriesshire
Kirkcudbrightshire
Wigtownshire
Ayrshire
Lanarkshire
Renfrewshire
Argyleshire
Dunbartonshire
Stirlingshire
Ireland
Isle of Man
Douglas
Ramsey
Peel
Castletown
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Bangor
Beaumaris
Menai Strait
Holyhead
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Tenby
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Bristol Channel
Bristol
Cork
Queenstown
Kinsale
Bantry
Dublin
Kingstown
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Ballyconneely
Clifden
Westport
Belmullet
Ballycastle
Ballycastle B.
Fair Hd.
Red Bay
Glenarm
Larne
Rathlin I.
Bengore Hd.
Giants Causeway
Inishowen Hd.
Pt. Rush
Malin Hd.
Culdaff B.
Mull of Oa
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Coll I.
Tiree I.
Iona or Icolmkill
Staffa
Mull
Oban
Tobermory
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Troon
Ayr
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Port Logan
Port William
Whithorn
Wigtown
Newton Stewart
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Annan
Lockerbie
Moffat
Dalbeattie
Castle Douglas
Gatehouse
Dumfriesshire
Kirkcudbrightshire
Wigtownshire
Ayrshire
Lanarkshire
Renfrewshire
Argyleshire
Dunbartonshire
Stirlingshire
Ireland
Isle of Man
Douglas
Ramsey
Peel
Castletown
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Bangor
Beaumaris
Menai Strait
Holyhead
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Tenby
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Bristol Channel
Bristol
Cork
Queenstown
Kinsale
Bantry
Dublin
Kingstown
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Ballyconneely
Clifden
Westport
Belmullet
Carlisle
Longtown
Kirkbride
Silloth
Workington
Whitehaven
Cockermouth
Keswick
Ambleside
Kendal
Lancaster
Morecambe
Fleetwood
Blackpool
Preston
Chorley
Wigan
Bolton
Manchester
Salford
Stockport
Macclesfield
Congleton
Crewe
Nantwich
Whitchurch
Ellesmere
Oswestry
Welshpool
Llanfyllin
Bala
Dolgellau
Barmouth
Aberdovey
Machynlleth
Aberystwyth
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Brecon
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Bristol
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Stroud
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Reading
Windsor
Staines
Kingston
Croydon
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne
Hastings
Rye
Ashford
Canterbury
Dover
Deal
Ramsgate
Margate
Whitstable
Sittingbourne
Maidstone
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Crowborough
Uckfield
Lewes
Newhaven
Shoreham
Worthing
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Exeter
Tiverton
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Bideford
Torrington
Hartland
Bude
Launceston
Tavistock
Plymouth
Saltash
Liskeard
Bodmin
Wadebridge
Padstow
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Hayle
St. Ives
Redruth
Camborne
Helston
Falmouth
Truro
Bodmin
Exeter
Plymouth
Dartmoor
Exmoor
Salisbury
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Brighton
Lewes
Hastings
Canterbury
Dover
Maidstone
Reading
Oxford
Cambridge
Ely
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Ipswich
Colchester
Chelmsford
Southend
Harwich
Cromer
Sheringham
Wells
Hunstanton
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Sheffield
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Rochdale
Oldham
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Rhyl
Conway
Llandudno
Bangor
Caernarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Tenby
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Bristol Channel
Bristol
Cork
Queenstown
Kinsale
Bantry
Dublin
Kingstown
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Ballyconneely
Clifden
Westport
Belmullet
Carlisle
Longtown
Kirkbride
Silloth
Workington
Whitehaven
Cockermouth
Keswick
Ambleside
Kendal
Lancaster
Morecambe
Fleetwood
Blackpool
Preston
Chorley
Wigan
Bolton
Manchester
Salford
Stockport
Macclesfield
Congleton
Crewe
Nantwich
Whitchurch
Ellesmere
Oswestry
Welshpool
Llanfyllin
Bala
Dolgellau
Barmouth
Aberdovey
Machynlleth
Aberystwyth
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Brecon
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Bristol
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Stroud
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Reading
Windsor
Staines
Kingston
Croydon
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne
Hastings
Rye
Ashford
Canterbury
Dover
Deal
Ramsgate
Margate
Whitstable
Sittingbourne
Maidstone
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Crowborough
Uckfield
Lewes
Newhaven
Shoreham
Worthing
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Exeter
Tiverton
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Bideford
Torrington
Hartland
Bude
Launceston
Tavistock
Plymouth
Saltash
Liskeard
Bodmin
Wadebridge
Padstow
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Hayle
St. Ives
Redruth
Camborne
Helston
Falmouth
Truro
Bodmin
Exeter
Plymouth
Dartmoor
Exmoor
Salisbury
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Brighton
Lewes
Hastings
Canterbury
Dover
Maidstone
Reading
Oxford
Cambridge
Ely
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Ipswich
Colchester
Chelmsford
Southend
Harwich
Cromer
Sheringham
Wells
Hunstanton
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Sheffield
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Rochdale
Oldham
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Rhyl
Conway
Llandudno
Bangor
Caernarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Tenby
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Bristol Channel
Bristol
Cork
Queenstown
Kinsale
Bantry
Dublin
Kingstown
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Ballyconneely
Clifden
Westport
Belmullet
Longitude East from Washington

OXFORD.

Oxford, the seat of the ancient and renowned English university, stands picturesquely on a hill, close to the waters of the Isis, or Upper Thames. It is a quaint, irregularly built city, full of associations of learning and antiquity. From the days of King Alfred (A. D. 872) to the present time, it has been a leading centre of learning and of military and political influence. Its fame was known to Pope Martin II., in the year 882, and all through the middle ages it played a leading part in the nation's history. Here, during the reign of "Bloody" Mary, the noble Ridley and Latimer, and the scholarly Archbishop Cranmer, were burned at the stake in defense of the protestant faith. Ever noted for its loyalty, in the civil war between Charles I. and the armies of the Parliament, it was the headquarters of the king until besieged and captured by Fairfax, in 1646. The university, which first received that name during the reign of King John, obtained its first charter in 1244. At that time, nearly 3,000 students besieged its halls and colleges. After the reign of Henry VIII. the number of students began to fall off, and, though maintaining all its former prestige, it became more the school of the favored few, than the general seat of learning of the people. The university now comprises twenty colleges and five halls, the latter being in almost every point identical with the colleges. The oldest college, called University, was founded by William of Durham in 1249: the most recent is Keble College, founded in 1872, the year in which the university celebrated its millennial. Nearly all the other colleges date back to between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. The university owns over 190,000 acres of land in England and Wales, and realizes an annual income of about £420,000. Christ Church Cathedral, the chapel of the college of the same name, surpasses all other structures of the city in extent and magnificence. In its tower hangs the huge bell, "Great Tom of Oxford," which weighs 17,000 pounds. Christ Church College is the immense three-story building with the lofty tower and dome seen in the lower picture. Adjoining it rises the spire of St. Mary's Church, the finest in the city. There are about forty places of worship in this city whose population barely exceeds 32,000. Here are the Bodleian Library, founded in 1602, one of the largest and finest collections of books and manuscripts in the world; the Radcliffe Observatory and Library; the Taylor Institution for the study of modern languages, and the headquarters of the Clarendon Press, which scatters the classics over the world. Oxford has no trade, and depends chiefly upon its university.

THE CITY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

PARIS, the capital of France, and the second city in Europe, is situated on both sides of the river Seine, and on two islands in the river. It is the finest and most luxurious city on the Continent, and has, with its suburbs, a population of about 2,225,000. Surrounding the city is a fortification, broken by 57 gates, which consists of a bastioned and terraced wall, with 34 feet of escarpment, faced with stone 11 feet thick. Paris is specially noted for its magnificent boulevards, along which are ranged the finest stores, cafés, banks, opera houses and theatres in the city. The finest square is the Place de la Concorde, originally the Place de la Revolution, where the guillotine was set up. It is laid out with balustrades and columns, and in its centre stands the famous obelisk of Luxor, a monolith 72 feet high, which was brought from Thebes, in Egypt. Chief among the parks of Paris is the Champs Elysées, the favorite pleasure ground of the people, famous for its open-air concerts, children's games, and various other amusements. Within the park is the Palais de l'Industrie, constructed for the great exposition of 1855. The splendid avenue of the Champs Elysées extends for a mile and three-quarters, and midway there rises the celebrated Arc de Triomphe, commenced by Napoleon I., and completed by Louis Philippe. It is the grandest structure of its kind in existence. Rising from a base 147 feet by 75 to a height of 162 feet, its central arch is 48 feet broad and 95 feet high. Its inner walls are inscribed with the names of 384 generals and 96 victories, and externally it is ornamented with four fine groups of colossal figures. Among the other favorite parks are the Bois de Boulogne, outside the fortifications, 2,500 acres in extent, and the Jardin des Plantes, which has one of the most perfect collections of wild animals in the world. The Champ de Mars has a splendid parade ground 1,000 yards by 500, and was the site of the exposition of 1867. The most impressive specimen of church architecture is the Cathedral de Notre Dame, a noble edifice in the early style of pointed Gothic. The first stone was laid by Pope Alexander III. in 1163, and the elaborate west front finished by Maurice de Sully in 1223. In shape it is cruciform. Its extreme

NOTRE DAME, PARIS.

length is 390 feet, while the width of the transepts is 144 feet. The west front, whose width is 128 feet, is flanked by two massive towers, each 224 feet high, and a graceful spire rises from the middle of the building. The beauty of the iron work of the western doors, designed by Biscomette in 1580, is especially admired. The interior of the cathedral, though not so rich as the exterior, is nevertheless fine and imposing. The nave and side aisles are paved with marble, and the elaborate pillars of the nave are four feet in diameter. Stretching the full length of the building is an immense vault, constructed in 1666 for the interment of the chaplains. The cathedral covers 64,108 square feet. The Church La Ste Chapelle, founded in 1245, and restored in 1867, is the most complete relic of the religious architecture of the thirteenth century. The Hotel des Invalides, built by Louis XIV. in 1670 as an asylum for veterans, has a magnificent dome, and covers, with its courts, about 16 acres. In a portion of the building called the Church of St. Louis, is the tomb of Napoleon I., a porphyry sarcophagus, situated right under the dome. The Pantheon, formerly known as the Church of Ste Genevieve, has a fine Corinthian portico with columns 60 feet high, supporting a sculptured pediment, and is surmounted with an imposing dome. The Madeleine, a grand reproduction of antique forms, stands on a raised platform, reached at either end by 28 steps. Its leading points are a surrounding colonnade of 52 pillars, each 49 feet high, supporting an exquisitely sculptured frieze and cornice, its intercolumnar niches filled with the statues of saints, and its immense sculptured pediment crowning the noblest portico that has been constructed since the Parthenon of Athens. Among the noble museums open free to the public six days a week, are the Luxembourg and the Louvre. The Luxembourg is remarkable rather for its grace and solidarity than for its fine carved work. It contains one of the finest art collections in France, and is surrounded by 85 acres of beautifully laid out gardens, varied with lovely alleys of trees and flowers. The Louvre, situated in the centre of an immense square, was founded in the thirteenth century, and connected with the Tuileries in 1605. It was made the great public museum in 1857, and contains one of the finest collections of paintings, sculptures and other works of art in the world. It was partly destroyed by fire during the Commune in 1871, but has since been restored.

THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG.

FRANCE.

SCALES

French Kilometres

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

English Statute Miles

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Longitude West from Greenwich

ENGLISH CHANNEL

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BAY OF BISCAY

GULF DE GASCOGNE

Exmouth
Plymouth
Start Pt.
Lands End
Scilly Isles
Lizard Pt.
Alderney
Guernsey
ISLANDS (BRITISH)
Jersey
St Helier
Cherbourg
Ile Dieu
Belle Isle
Brest
Quimper
Lorient
Vannes
Nantes
Saint Malo
Dinan
Dol
Pamplona
S. Sebastian

FINISTERE
COTES DU NORD
ILLE ET
MORBIHAN
LOIRE IN

PLAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

SEINE
RIVER
JARDIN DES TUILERIES
CHAMP DE MARS
BOULEVARDS
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN
AVE. DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
Place de la Concorde
Rue de Rivoli
Esplanade des Invalides
Rue de Rome
Rue de Clichy
Rue de Varennes
Rue de Sèvres
Rue de Vaugirard
Rue de Rennes
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Bercy
Rue de Flandre
Rue de Belleville
Rue de Pyrénées
Rue de Tolbiac
Rue de Tolbiac
Rue de Vaugirard
Rue de Grenelle
Rue de Lafayette
Rue de Rivoli
Rue de Rennes
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Bercy
Rue de Flandre
Rue de Belleville
Rue de Pyrénées

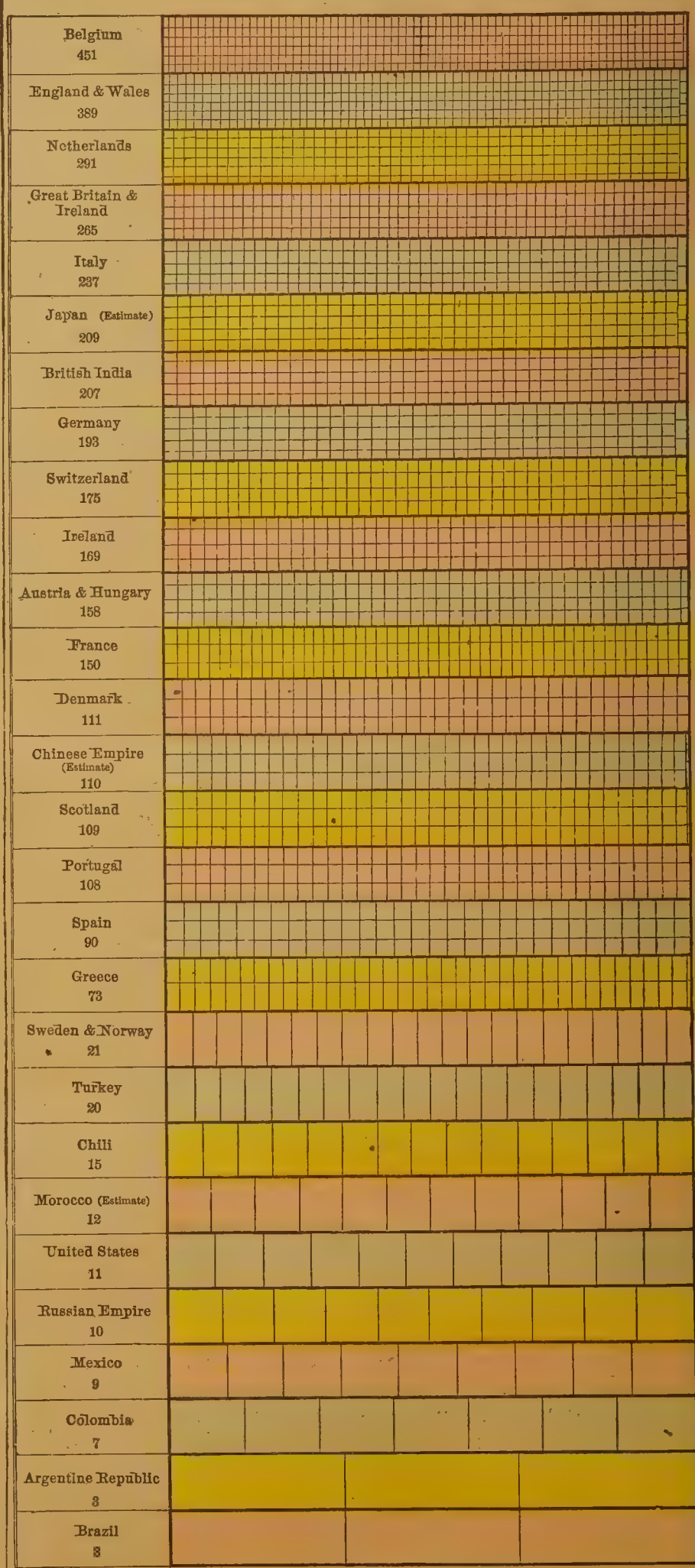
Longitude East from Greenwich
BELGIUM
RHENISH PRUSSIA
PAS DE CALAIS
SOMME
ARDENNES
AISNE
SEINE INFERIEURE
OISE
CALVADOS
EURE
SEINE ET OISE
MARNE
MEUSE
MOSELLE
VOSGES
HAUTE MARNE
AUBE
EURE ET LOIR
LOIRET
YONNE
COTE D'OR
HAUTE SAONE
DOUBS
SARTHE
MAINE ET LOIRE
INDRE ET LOIR
CHER
NIEVRE
SAONE ET LOIRE
JURA
DEUX SEVRES
VIENNE
INDRE
ALLIER
HAUTE SAVOIE
HAUTE CREUSE
RHONE
CHARENTE
HAUTE VIENNE
PUY DE DOME
SAVOIE
CORREZE
ISERE
DORDOGNE
CANTAL
HAUTE LOIRE
ARDÈCHE
DROME
HAUTES ALPES
GIRONDE
LOT
LOZERE
LOT ET GARONNE
AVEYRON
GARD
VAUCLUSE
BASSES ALPES
TARN ET GARONNE
TARN
HERAULT
BOUCHES DU RHONE
ALPES MARITIMES
GERS
HAUTE GARONNE
AUDE
HAUTES PYRENEES
ARIEGE
PYRENEES ORIENTALES
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF OF LION
LAKE OF GENEVA
SWITZERLAND
Mt. BLANC 15,760
Mt. Iseran
Mt. Cenis
Mt. Viso 12,685
Mt. Ventoux
Mt. Canigou
Mt. Perdu
Mt. Ebron 10,991
Paris
Brussels
Liege
Cologne
Coblenz
Bingen
Mannheim
Strasburg
Metz
Nancy
Lille
Rouen
Le Havre
Caen
Cherbourg
Brest
Nantes
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Marseille
Lyon
Dijon
Besançon
Geneva
Lausanne
Zurich
Basel
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Nice
Toulon
Avignon
Nimes
Montpellier
Perpignan
Carcassonne
Tours
Orleans
Le Mans
Angers
Nantes
Poitiers
Limoges
Clermont Ferrand
Bourges
Auxerre
Troyes
Reims
Amiens
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Cologne
Frankfort
Munich
Vienna
Prague
Berlin
Hamburg
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Christiania
London
Dublin
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Manchester
Liverpool
Birmingham
Cardiff
Bristol
Southampton
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Cork
Belfast
Lisbon
Madrid
Barcelona
Valencia
Seville
Malaga
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Algiers
Tunis
Malta
Corfu
Athens
Constantinople
Smyrna
Alexandria
Cairo
Jerusalem
Tripoli
Tangier
Fez
Mecca
Medina
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Colombo
Singapore
Batavia
Manila
Hong Kong
Canton
Shanghai
Pekin
Yokohama
Tokio
Kioto
Osaka
Nagasaki
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Wellington
Auckland
Honolulu
San Francisco
Los Angeles
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Chicago
St. Louis
New Orleans
Galveston
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Havana
Kingston
Panama
Lima
Valparaiso
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro
Pernambuco
Bahia
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Lourenzo Marquez
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Massaua
Khartum
Cape Verde
Madeira
Canary Islands
Azores
Bermuda
Kingston
Jamaica
Sandwich Islands
Samoa
Tahiti
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Wellington
Auckland
Honolulu
San Francisco
Los Angeles
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Chicago
St. Louis
New Orleans
Galveston
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Havana
Kingston
Panama
Lima
Valparaiso
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro
Pernambuco
Bahia
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Lourenzo Marquez
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Massaua
Khartum
Cape Verde
Madeira
Canary Islands
Azores
Bermuda
Kingston
Jamaica
Sandwich Islands
Samoa
Tahiti

Diagram showing the Relative Tonnage of the Merchant Marine of the Principal Countries of the World, from Official Sources.

SAIL.		COUNTRIES	STEAM.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons		No. of Vessels.	Tons
555	30,909	TURKISH	30	28,965
24	10,319	BELGIAN	34	50,389
512	73,700	PORTUGUESE	42	11,341
3,096	210,768	DANISH	190	46,651
5,410	253,791	GREEK	27	8,241
8,122	270,391	AUSTRIAN	104	60,281
3,643	308,230	RUSSIAN	259	74,324
1,805	460,850	SPANISH	226	135,814
3,563	454,491	SWEDISH	752	182,119
1,100	711,742	DUTCH	79	141,341
14,939	730,275	FRENCH	588	245,608
10,742	1,010,130	ITALIAN	151	58,319
4,469	923,556	GERMAN	336	183,379
7,942	1,475,015	NORWEGIAN	306	51,674
		AMERICAN	Sail, No. of Vessels. 17,042 Tons 2,422,813	Steam, No. of Vessels. 4,569 Tons 1,176,172
		BRITISH	Sail, No. of Vessels. 20,538 Tons 4,068,742	Steam, No. of Vessels. 5,027 Tons 2,511,733

NOTE.—The proportion of Sail Vessels is shown in Yellow; that of Steam in Red.

Diagram showing the Comparative Density of Population of the Principal Countries of the World, per square mile.



NOTE.—Each colored Section represents one square mile, and is divided into as many parts as there are inhabitants to the square mile, in the country illustrated.

DENMARK
With North portion of the German Empire
Comprising
SCHLESWIG, HOLSTEIN & LAUENBURG
Danish Miles
German Geographical Miles
English Statute Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich
DENMARK
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
LAUENBURG
SEELAND
FYEN
LESSO
SAMSO
ALSEN
FAROE ISLANDS
ICELAND
CATTEGAT
SKAGERRAK
LIIM FIORD
Copenhagen
Kiel
Lübeck
Hamburg
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude East from Washington
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

SWITZERLAND.
SCALES
French Terrestrial Leagues 25 to 1° & Kilometres 111.307 to 1 degree.
Leagues
Kilometres
German Geog. Miles 15 to 1° & Swiss Leagues 23.148 to 1 degree.
G.G.Miles.
Sw. Leagues.
English Statute Miles 69.16 to 1 degree.
FRANCE
ALSACE
BADEN
BASEL
BERNE
FRIBOURG
VAUD
VALAIS
NEUCHATEL
LUCERNE
URI
SCHWYZ
UNTERWALDEN
ZURICH
ZUG
GLARUS
SOLEURE
LAKE OF GENEVA
Lac Leman
GENEVA
Besancon
Mulhausen
Basel
Lausanne
Fribourg
Neuchatel
Soleure
Zurich
Lucerne
Aarau
Zug
Glarus
Longitude East from Washington

WURTEMBERG
BAVARIA
LAKE OF CONSTANCE
Boden See
THURGAU
SCHAFFHAUSEN
ZURICH
APPENZELL
Appenzell
ST. GALLEN
St. Gallen
VORARLBERG
LICHTENSTEIN
CHURFIRSTEN
SCHWYTZ
GLARUS
URI
GRAUBÜNDEN
Chur
TYROL
TICINO
LOMBARDY
LAKE OF COMO
LAKE OF LUGANO
LAKE OF LECCO
Constance
Bregenz
Dornbirn
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Lindau
Kempten
Friedrichshafen
Romanshorn
Arbon
Rorschach
Trogen
Zurich
Winterthur
Schaffhausen
Frauenfeld
Glarus
Schwytz
Altdorf
Chur
Davos
Scuol
Bellinzona
Locarno
Lugano
Como
Lecco
Bergamo
Sondrio
Bormio
Meiringen
Interlaken
Lucerne
Zug
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago

Values of Foreign Money in U. S. Currency.

JANUARY 1, 1884.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. Mon.	Standard Coin.
Argentine Republic	Peso-fuerte	Gold & Silv.	$ .96.5	
Australia				(See Great Britain.)
Austria	Florin	Silver	.39.8	
Belgium	Franc	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	.80.6	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	.54.6	Boliviano.
British N. A. Poss. in.	Dollar	Gold	1.00.0	
Bogota	Peso	Silver	.96.5	
Canada				(See Great Britain.)
Central America	Dollar	Silver	.93.5	
Chili	Peso	Gold & Silv	.91.2	Condor, doubloon and escudo.
China	Tael	Silver	1.38.0	
Cuba	Peso	Gold & Silv.	.93.2	1-16, ⅛, ¼, ½ & 1 doubl'n.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	.80.6	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold	.04.9	5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4.86.6½	1 sovereign & sovereign
Greece	Drachma	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	.23.8	5, 10 and 20 marks.
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	.38.3	
Italy	Lira	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 & 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	.86.9	1, 2, 5, 10 & 20 yen, Gold & Silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00.0	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.87.5	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavo.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold & Silv.	.40.2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	.80.6	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1.000 reis.	Gold	1.08.0	2, 5 and 10 milreis
Russia	Roubl. of 100 cop'ks	Silver	.64.5	¼, ½ and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00.0	
Spain	Peseta of 100 centim.	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastr.	Silver	.72.7	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04.4	25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
U. S. of Columbia	Peso	Silver	.80.6	Peso.
Uruguay	Patacon	Silver	.94.9	
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold & Silv.	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivar.

Tables of Weights of Foreign Countries, showing comparison with United States Weights.

The kilogramme is the unit of commercial weight and is = 2 1-5 pounds avoirdupois. The kilogramme is a denomination of the metric system; which is used in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, in Mexico and most of the South American countries; and compares as follows:

Weights.	Troy Weight.				Avoirdupois Weight.			
	Pounds.	Ounces.	Penny-w'ights.	Grains.	Pounds	Ounces.	Drams.	Grains.
1 Milligramme				0154				.0154
1 Centigramme				.1543				.1543
1 Decigramme				1.5432				1.5432
1 Gramme				15.4323				15.4323
1 Decagramme			6	10.3234			5	17.6047
1 Hectogramme		3	4	7.2348		3		11.9848
1 Kilogramme	2	8	3	.3487	2	3	4	10.4737
1 Myriagramme	26	9	10	3.4874	22		11	22.7061
1 Quintal	267	11	1	10.874	220	7	6	8.3115
1 Millier or Tonneau.	2,679	2	14	12.74	2,204	9	15	1.0837

The avoirdupois weight of Great Britain is as follows:

16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
14 pounds=1 stone.
14 stone=1 quarter (28 pounds).
4 quarters=1 hundred weight (112 lbs).
20 hundred weight=1 ton (2,240 lbs).

Other foreign measures of frequent commercial use are, viz:

Arroba = 25,359 pounds, Mexico, Venezuela and Argentine Republic; 32,379 pounds, Portugal and Brazil.
Batman = 17,002 pounds, Syria.
Centner = 9,3379 pounds, Sweden; 136,080 pounds Bohemia.
Kan (or Catty) = 1.3334 pounds, China.
Karat = 3.09 grains, Turkey; 1.99 grains, Egypt.
Libra = 1.014 pounds, Peru, Uruguay and Canary Islands.
Litra = 11.272 ounces, Servia and Roumania.
Mark = 8.543 ounces, Hamburg to 9,876 ounces when used in Austria.
Metical (mitkal) = 47.73 grains, Egypt to 73.60 Tripoli.
Oke = 2.833 pounds, Turkey to 3.371 pounds, Greece.
Pecul = 1.333 pounds, Japan and Siam.
Pood = 36 pounds, Russia.
Pfund = 1.234 pounds, Bavaria.
Quint = 1.763 ounces, Denmark.
Rotl = 1.203 pounds, Africa.
Skalpund = .9337 pounds, Sweden and Norway.
Zolotnik = 65.83 grains, Russia.

Area of the Principal Inland Lakes of North America.

Lakes.	State.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Lakes.	State.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Lakes.	State.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Abert	Oregon	73	Goose	California and Oregon.	204	Paulina	Oregon	26
Agogebic	Michigan	21	Gosiute	Nevada	18	Pelican	Minnesota	25
Apopka	Florida	53	Grand	Louisiana	121	Pamedumcook	Maine	16
Athabasca	British America	3000	Grand	Maine	17	Pend d'Oreille	Idaho	130
Baskahegan	Maine	18	Grand	Michigan	12	Pepin	Minn. and Wisconsin	39
Bear	Utah and Idaho	58	Great Bear	British America	14000	Phelps	North Carolina	25
Beaver	Indiana	23	Great Salt	Utah	2200	Poinsett	Dakota	17
Big	Arkansas	34	Great Slave	British America	12800	Pokegama	Minnesota	16
Big	Maine	14	Griffin	Florida	16	Pontchartrain	Louisiana	440
Big Stone	Dakota and Minnesota.	20	Gull	Minnesota	16	Portage	Michigan	21
Bisteneau	Louisiana	36	Harney	Oregon	93	Poygan	Wisconsin	15
Bois Blanc	Minnesota	38	Heron	Minnesota	14	Pyramid	Nevada	205
Burt	Michigan	30	Higgins	Michigan	17	Racquet	New York	16
Calcasieu	Louisiana	88	Honey	California	94	Rainy	Minnesota	146
Canandaigua	New York	18	Houghton	Michigan	33	Rangeley	Maine	14
Cannisnia	Louisiana	19	Humboldt	Nevada	25	Red	Minnesota	342
Carp	Michigan	12	Huron	U. S. and Canada	21000	Ruby	Nevada	30
Carson	Nevada	77	Istokpoga	Florida	37	Rush	Minnesota	13
Carson Sink	Nevada	225	Kah-chess	Washington	18	Saint Croix	Minn. and Wisconsin	16
Cass	Michigan	20	Kaniksu	Idaho	45	Saint Francis	Arkansas	61
Cass	Minnesota	32	Kern and Buena Vista	California	44	Salvador	Louisiana	70
Catahoula	Louisiana	31	Kissimee	Florida	60	Sebago	Maine	50
Cayuga	New York	63	Koshkonong	Wisconsin	15	Sebec	Maine	14
Chamberlain	Maine	20	Lac des Allemands	Louisiana	15	Sedgwick	Maine	15
Champlain	New York and Vermont	488	Lake of the Woods	Minnesota	612	Seneca	New York	64
Chapala	Mexico	1300	Leech	Minnesota	194	Silver	Oregon	14
Charley Apopka	Florida	22	Little	Louisiana	19	Skaneateles	New York	12
Chautauqua	New York	17	Little Klamath	Oregon and California.	73	Spanish	Louisiana	12
Cheboygan	Michigan	21	Long	Michigan	24	Sumner	Oregon	77
Chelan	Washington	114	Lower Klamath	Oregon	73	Superior	U. S. and Canada	32000
Chesuncook	Maine	22	Malheur	Oregon	117	Swan	Minnesota	16
Clear	California	60	Managua	Central America	430	Tahoe	California and Nevada	135
Cleveland	Maine	19	Mattamuskee	North Carolina	75	Thompson	Dakota	14
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	40	Meddybemps	Maine	15	Tohopekaliga	Florida	53
Crooked	Minnesota	45	Memphremagog	Vermont	15	Torch	Michigan	34
Crooked	New York	19	Michigan	Mich. and Wisconsin	22000	Traverse	Minnesota and Dakota	30
Cross	Louisiana	17	Middle	California	47	Tulare	California	650
Cypress	Florida	15	Mille Lacs	Minnesota	198	Umbagog	Maine	18
Dead	Minnesota	14	Millinoket	Maine	18	Upper	California	61
Dennis	Florida	25	Minnetonka	Minnesota	24	Upper Klamath	Oregon	163
Devil's	Dakota	125	Manistique	Michigan	40	Vermillion	Minnesota	63
Drummond	Virginia	16	Mono	California	84	Verret	Louisiana	27
Eagle	California	42	Moosehead	Maine	240	Walker	Nevada	110
Eagle	Maine	22	Mosquito Lagoon	Florida	43	Warners	Oregon	108
Eagle	Nevada	25	Mullet	Michigan	45	White Bear	Minnesota	12
Elk	Michigan	15	Namekan	Minnesota	48	Winnebago	Wisconsin	197
Erie	U. S. and Canada	9000	Nicaragua	Central America	3500	Winnebigoshish	Minnesota	78
Eustis	Florida	24	Niccosukee	Florida	17	Winnemucca	Nevada	85
Fauss Point	Louisiana	32	Oneida	New York	77	Winnipeg	British America	8500
Flathead	Montana	318	Ontario	New York and Ontario	6500	Worth	Florida	14
Franklin	Nevada	40	Otter Tail	Minnesota	22	Wright	California	14
George	Florida	76	Owasco	New York	14	Yellowstone	Wyoming	130
George	New York	46	Owens	California	115			

Production of Pig Iron in the United States from 1872 to 1880.

Production in 1880—4,295,414 Net Tons, or 3,835,191 Gross Tons.

(From THE BULLETIN, Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1881.)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON FROM 1872 TO 1880, BY STATES.

Collected from the manufacturers by The American Iron and Steel Association.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

STATES.	MAKE OF PIG IRON IN NET TONS. (Tons of 2,000 pounds.)								
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Maine	.....	780	1,661	2,046	3,002	1,960	1,190	1,240	3,578
Vermont	2,000	3,100	3,450	2,400	550	210	585	625	1,800
Massachusetts	17,070	21,136	27,991	21,255	5,040	2,904	1,426	5,404	19,017
Connecticut	22,700	26,977	14,518	10,880	10,160	14,443	15,880	16,759	22,583
New York	291,155	296,818	326,721	266,431	181,620	230,442	247,698	239,056	395,361
New Jersey	103,858	102,341	90,150	64,069	25,349	52,909	70,958	96,908	170,049
Pennsylvania	1,401,497	1,389,573	1,213,133	960,884	1,009,613	1,153,356	1,342,633	1,607,763	2,083,121
Maryland	63,031	55,986	54,556	38,741	19,876	26,959	24,027	37,237	61,437
Virginia	21,445	26,475	29,451	29,985	13,046	12,434	16,928	18,873	29,934
North Carolina	1,073	1,432	1,340	800	400	325	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2,945	7,501	9,786	16,508	10,518	13,223	16,363	20,373	27,321
Alabama	12,512	22,283	32,863	25,108	24,732	41,241	41,482	49,841	77,190
Texas	619	280	1,012	.....	426	525	.....	400	2,500
West Virginia	20,796	23,056	30,134	25,277	41,165	34,905	50,667	70,801	70,338
Kentucky	67,396	69,889	61,227	48,339	34,686	47,607	50,182	48,725	57,708
Tennessee	42,454	43,134	48,770	28,311	24,585	25,940	28,347	41,475	70,873
Ohio	399,743	406,029	425,001	415,893	403,277	400,398	420,991	447,751	674,207
Indiana	39,221	32,486	13,732	22,081	14,547	15,460	.....	11,303	12,500
Illinois	78,627	55,796	37,946	49,762	54,168	61,358	78,455	78,143	150,556
Michigan	100,222	123,506	136,662	114,805	95,177	82,216	70,853	101,539	154,424
Wisconsin	65,036	74,148	50,792	62,139	51,261	22,205	49,887	89,522	96,842
Missouri	101,158	85,552	75,817	59,717	68,223	73,565	47,499	84,637	105,555
Oregon	.....	.....	2,500	1,000	1,750	.....	1,310	2,500	5,000
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,520
Utah	.....	.....	200	150	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413	2,266,581	2,093,236	2,314,585	2,577,361	3,070,875	4,295,414

ANTHRACITE.

Massachusetts	4,250	5,432	10,214	11,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,155
New York	271,343	267,489	298,428	254,935	173,535	213,879	231,936	220,927	367,517
New Jersey	103,858	102,341	90,150	64,069	25,349	52,909	70,958	96,908	170,049
Pennsylvania	968,453	913,085	775,008	554,992	588,829	658,521	783,731	939,569	1,237,930
Maryland	21,908	20,407	22,344	15,840	6,013	9,488	6,245	15,226	23,000
Virginia	.....	4,000	6,000	7,070	852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,369,812	1,312,754	1,202,144	908,046	794,578	934,797	1,092,870	1,273,024	1,807,651

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE.

Pennsylvania	388,011	430,634	397,147	371,401	397,685	465,199	529,542	632,299	801,817
Maryland	12,079	5,264	7,209	1,751	.....	77	.....	2,277	5,387
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	7,519	4,844	6,241	10,595	11,170	15,891
Georgia	.....	.....	5,516	12,685	10,018	9,194	13,860	16,240	20,044
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415	16,400	17,489	17,850	39,453
West Virginia	19,846	21,106	26,734	24,177	40,865	33,655	50,261	70,601	67,093
Kentucky	27,697	27,670	24,583	26,060	17,472	30,603	33,254	35,989	36,534
Tennessee	8,360	8,602	11,543	10,300	14,517	14,732	17,120	33,908	54,198
Ohio	304,121	305,531	332,166	353,922	354,346	358,281	387,478	404,306	605,017
Indiana	39,221	32,486	11,632	20,381	12,869	14,200	.....	11,303	10,500
Illinois	78,627	55,796	37,946	49,762	54,168	61,358	78,455	78,143	150,556
Michigan	13,282	9,531	7,693	13,000	12,700	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	37,246	35,268	21,819	36,656	25,000	.....	22,400	58,092	53,929
Missouri	55,569	46,016	26,724	19,931	44,110	45,005	30,638	66,800	89,786
Total	984,159	977,904	910,712	947,545	990,009	1,061,945	1,191,092	1,438,978	1,950,205

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON FROM 1872 TO 1880, BY STATES.

(Continued.)

CHARCOAL.

STATES.	MAKE OF PIG IRON IN NET TONS. (Tons of 2,000 pounds.)								
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Maine	.....	780	1,661	2,046	3,002	1,960	1,190	1,240	3,578
Vermont	2,000	3,100	3,450	2,400	550	210	585	625	1,800
Massachusetts	12,820	15,704	17,777	10,115	5,040	2,904	1,426	5,010	9,862
Connecticut	22,700	26,977	14,518	10,880	10,160	14,443	15,880	16,759	22,583
New York	19,812	29,329	28,293	11,496	8,085	16,563	15,762	18,129	27,844
Pennsylvania	45,033	45,854	40,978	34,491	23,099	29,636	29,360	35,895	43,374
Maryland	29,044	30,315	25,003	21,150	13,863	17,394	17,782	19,734	33,050
Virginia	21,445	22,475	23,451	15,396	7,350	6,193	6,333	7,703	14,043
North Carolina	1,073	1,432	1,340	.....	400	325	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2,945	7,501	4,270	3,823	500	4,029	2,503	4,133	7,277
Alabama	12,512	22,283	32,863	25,108	23,317	24,841	23,993	31,991	37,737
Texas	619	280	1,012	.....	426	525	.....	400	2,500
West Virginia	950	1,950	3,400	1,100	300	1,250	406	200	3,245
Kentucky	39,699	42,219	36,644	22,279	17,214	17,004	16,928	12,736	21,174
Tennessee	34,094	34,532	37,227	18,011	10,068	11,208	11,227	7,567	16,675
Ohio	95,622	100,498	92,835	61,971	48,931	42,117	33,513	43,445	69,190
Indiana	.....	.....	2,100	1,700	1,678	1,260	.....	.....	2,000
Michigan	86,846	113,975	128,969	101,805	82,477	75,216	70,853	101,539	154,424
Wisconsin	27,790	38,880	28,973	25,483	26,261	22,205	27,487	31,430	42,913
Missouri	45,589	39,536	49,093	39,786	24,113	28,560	16,861	17,837	15,769
Oregon	.....	.....	2,500	1,000	1,750	.....	1,310	2,500	5,000
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,520
Utah	.....	.....	200	150	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	500,587	577,620	576,557	410,990	308,649	317,843	293,399	358,873	537,558

RECAPITULATION ACCORDING TO FUEL USED

Anthracite	1,369,812	1,312,754	1,202,144	908,046	794,578	934,797	1,092,870	1,273,024	1,807,651
Charcoal	500,587	577,620	576,557	410,990	308,649	317,843	293,399	358,873	537,558
Bituminous	984,159	977,904	910,712	947,545	990,009	1,061,945	1,191,092	1,438,978	1,950,205
Total	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413	2,266,581	2,093,236	2,314,585	2,577,361	3,070,875	4,295,414

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

Pennsylvania.									
Lehigh Valley	449,663	389,969	316,789	280,360	261,274	335,059	416,907	456,350	544,987
Schuylkill Valley	232,225	236,409	232,420	123,184	144,969	155,434	144,558	191,748	306,926
Upper Susquehanna	127,260	129,304	88,243	71,731	79,217	56,776	84,547	125,971	168,128
Lower Susquehanna	159,305	157,403	137,556	79,717	103,369	111,252	137,719	165,500	217,889
Shenango Valley	160,188	160,831	156,419	137,025	138,495	145,179	122,958	150,861	215,313
Allegheny Co.	110,599	158,789	143,660	131,856	128,555	141,749	217,299	267,315	300,497
Miscellaneous coke	117,224	111,014	97,068	102,520	130,635	178,271	189,285	214,123	286,007
Charcoal	45,033	45,854	40,978	34,491	23,099	29,636	29,360	35,895	43,374
Ohio.									
Hanging Rock coke	23,169	28,601	26,015	36,899	44,260	44,544	31,137	43,097	60,316
Mahoning Valley	152,756	136,972	121,403	115,903	137,546	136,536	134,400	147,844	226,877
Hocking Valley	.....	.....	.....	1,250	7,483	23,895	65,690	51,908	85,719
Miscellaneous coke	128,196	139,958	184,748	199,780	165,057	153,316	156,251	161,457	232,105
Hanging Rock charcoal	87,440	92,365	85,873	57,413	42,822	40,212	33,513	43,445	64,854
Miscellaneous charcoal	8,182	8,133	6,962	4,558	6,109	1,905	.....	.....	4,336

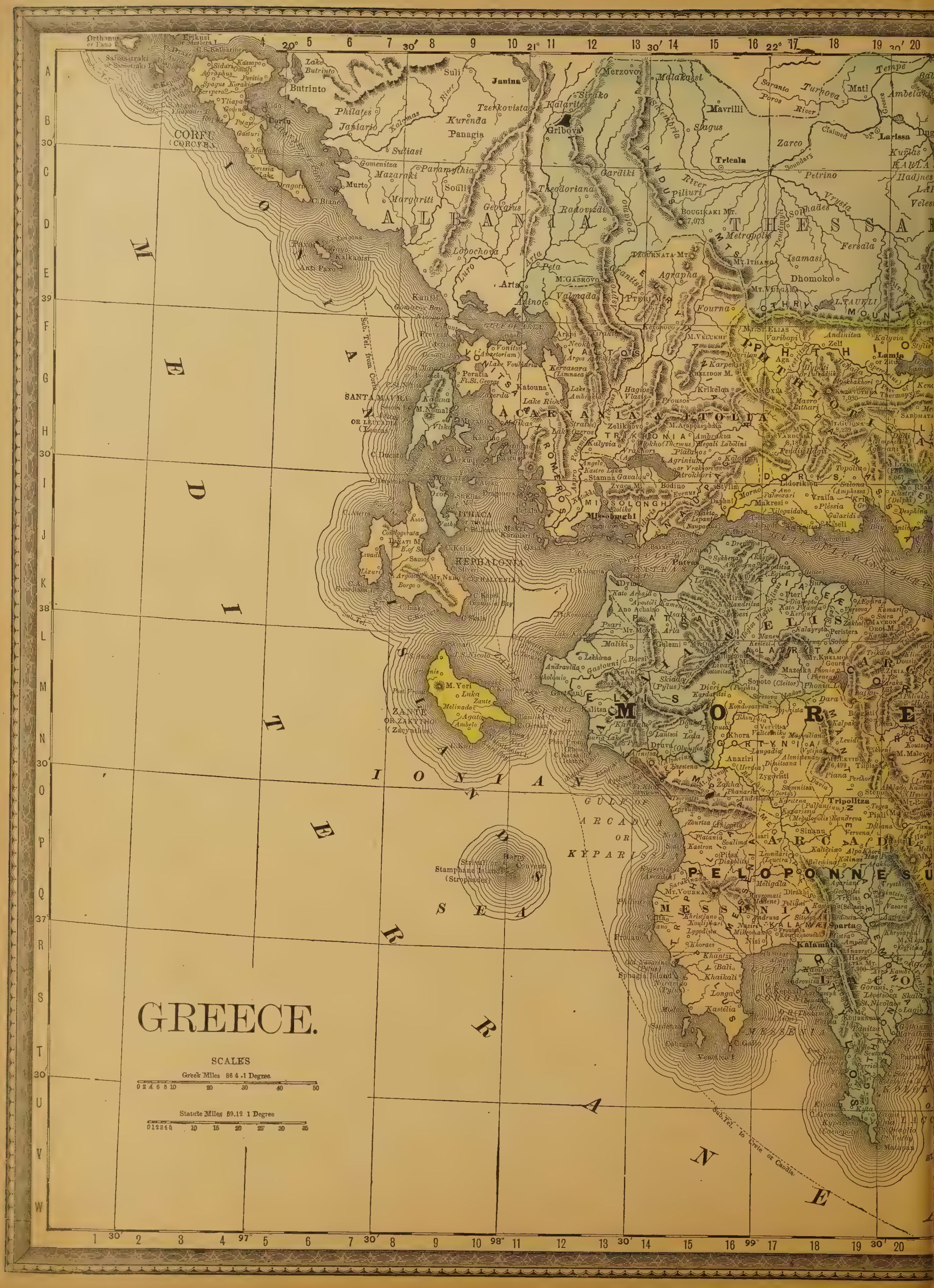
CONDITION OF FURNACES DECEMBER 31, 1880.

STATES.	In Blast.	Out of Blast.	Total.
Maine	1	.....	1
Vermont	1	.....	1
Massachusetts	5	.....	5
Connecticut	8	2	10
New York	44	13	57
New Jersey	10	10	20
Pennsylvania	189	85	274
Maryland	10	13	23
Virginia	13	24	37
North Carolina	.....	7	7
Georgia	4	6	10
Alabama	13	2	15
West Virginia	7	4	11
Kentucky	8	14	22
Tennessee	13	12	25
Texas	1	.....	1
Ohio	76	27	103
Indiana	3	1	4
Illinois	8	5	13
Missouri	5	11	16
Michigan	14	13	27
Wisconsin	11	3	14
Minnesota	1	.....	1
Colorado	.....	1	1
Utah	.....	2	2
Oregon	1	.....	1
Total	446	255	701
CERTAIN DISTRICTS			
Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley	41	9	50
Schuylkill Valley	28	19	47
Upper Sus. Valley	15	10	25
Lower Sus. Valley	26	10	36
Shenango Valley	13	17	30
Allegheny Valley	11	4	15
Miscell. bitum.	28	8	36
Charcoal	27	8	35
Ohio. Hang. Rock Region	34	12	46
Mahoning Valley	13	4	17
Hocking Valley	10	4	14
Miscellaneous	19	7	26

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS OF PIG IRON, UNSOLD, DECEMBER 31, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, AND 1880.

These statistics, collected directly from the manufacturers by The American Iron and Steel Association, represent only stocks in the hands of makers or their agents. They do not include stocks in the hands of consumers or speculators, nor foreign iron in the hands of importers.

STATES AND DISTRICTS.	NET TONS.						
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
New England and New York	138,224	124,507	101,624	101,873	87,171	6,604	63,549
New Jersey	37,959	26,095	1,742	4,877	14,645	3,144	20,780
Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley	28,791	50,878	47,000	34,082	45,678	10,174	48,306
Schuylkill Valley	40,787	79,155	99,876	99,466	76,785	6,531	32,849
Upper Susquehanna	12,868	13,980	29,566	4,289	5,480	3,742	4,375
Lower Susquehanna	22,990	19,163	18,953	21,775	24,580	6,222	14,053
Shenango Valley	87,650	35,097	27,443	25,389	11,926	800	26,582
Allegheny County	12,230	4,920	4,000	6,470	10,080	2,000	3,553
Miscellaneous bituminous	15,591	21,323	30,018	32,559	40,332	7,850	25,247
Charcoal	21,533	22,392	14,843	14,163	13,876	3,166	9,273
Total for Pennsylvania	242,440	246,908	271,699	238,193	228,737	40,485	164,238
Maryland	15,958	13,767	6,317	4,933	6,986	961	9,028
Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Texas	39,042	34,070	32,130	23,558	19,552	3,541	16,428
West Virginia	8,971	3,400	3,457	2,050	5,207	308	5,271
Kentucky	32,992	27,590	18,489	16,145	20,892	6,715	16,215
Tennessee	27,766	19,559	13,376	15,798	10,756	7,257	11,643
Ohio. Hanging Rock	69,747	71,405	59,234	63,081	50,205	24,803	33,607
Mahoning Valley	25,777	14,611	25,697	16,454	25,282	6,736	12,826
Miscellaneous	22,560	42,017	54,823	41,432	38,577	16,307	43,804
Total for Ohio	118,084	128,033	139,754	120,967	114,064	47,846	90,237
Michigan and Indiana	66,687	58,548	25,055	38,086	24,336	7,880	18,643
Illinois	7,229	5,816	4,746	7,792	.....	.....	25,134
Wisconsin and Minnesota	9,138	10,392	9,256	6,427	1,260	400	3,340
Missouri	51,294	61,769	58,613	61,632	40,732	16,483	12,152
Pacific States and Territories	.....	454	540	20	227	50	.....
Grand Total	795,784	760,908	686,798	642,351	574,565	141,074	456,658


GREECE.
SCALES
Greek Miles 86.4 = 1 Degree
0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30 40 50
Statute Miles 69.12 1 Degree
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
GULF OF ARCADIA OR KYPARISSIA
ALBANIA
THESSALY
EPIRUS
ACARNANIA & ETOLIA
PELOPONNESUS
CORFU (CORCYRA)
SANTA MAURA OR LEUCADIA (Leucas)
ITHACA
KEPHALONIA
ZANTE OR ZAKYTHO (Zacynthus)
Janina
Larissa
Tricala
Lamia
Tripolitza
Sparta
Kalamata
Missolonghi
Patras
Arta
Volo
Corfu
Zante
Stamphane Islands (Strophades)

Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
ARCHIPELAGO
AEGEAN SEA
LESBOS
MITYLENE
SCIOS
NICARIA
ANDROS
TINOS
NAXOS
PAROS
ANTIPAROS
SIFANTO
MILO
SANTORIN OR THIRA
ANAPHI
AMORGOS
KAROS
KOS
SYRA
MYKONI
DELOS IS
ZEA
THERMIA
HYDRA ISL.
SKOPELOS
SKYRO
EUBŒA I.
EGRIPO OR NEGROPONT
ATHENS
THEBES
MEGARA
ATTICA
TRIKERI
GULF OF ADRAMYTI
GULF OF SMYRNA
The Ionian Islands were ceded to Greece in 1864
Rand, McNally & Co., Eng's., Chicago

Production of Pig-Iron, Rolled Iron, Steel, and Blooms in the United States in the Census Year 1880.

TABLE A.

States.	Net tons of pig iron, including castings direct from furnace.	Net tons of rolled iron.	Net tons of Bessemer steel ingots.	Net tons of open-hearth steel ingots.	Net tons of crucible steel ingots.	Net tons of blister and other steel.	Net tons of blooms made from ore.	Net tons of blooms made from pig and scrap iron.
Alabama	62,336	650						
California		14,000						
Colorado		4,500						
Connecticut	18,779	16,203			2,116			
Delaware		33,918						
Georgia	23,099	11,501					102	450
Illinois	95,468	117,051	253,514	925	130			
Indiana	18,237	77,880						
Kansas		19,055						
Kentucky	58,108	65,293		275	75			
Maine	2,015	8,851						
Maryland	59,664	47,609						3,661
Massachusetts	9,543	109,252		9,475	140			44
Michigan	119,586	23,130						
Missouri	95,050	16,508	8,409				4,000	
Nebraska		2,000						
New Hampshire		4,752		4,521				
New Jersey	157,414	66,030		450	10,492		523	3,306
New York	313,368	163,538	84,160		2,585		31,580	138
North Carolina							439	
Ohio	548,712	272,094	82,811	24,712	360			
Oregon	3,200							
Pennsylvania	1,930,311	1,071,098	556,314	36,914	60,303	3,135	175	24,398
Rhode Island		8,134						
Tennessee	47,873	25,381		4,000			756	345
Texas	1,400							
Vermont	620	1,500		3,000				
Virginia	17,906	35,176					58	2,582
West Virginia	80,050	67,437						
Wisconsin	118,282	60,653						
District of Columbia		264						
Territory of Wyoming		9,790						
Total	3,781,021	2,353,248	985,208	84,302	76,201	3,135	37,633	34,924

Production Embracing Certain Special Varieties of Iron and Steel Manufactured in Census Year 1880.

TABLE B.

States.	Net tons of castings direct from furnace (included in Table A).	Net tons of sheet iron (included in Table A).	Net tons of boiler-plate iron (included in Table A).	Net tons of other plate iron except nail-plate (included in Table A).	Kegs of cut nails of 100 lbs. each (included in Table A).	Net tons of hoop-iron (included in Table A).	Net tons of iron rails (included in Table A).	Net tons of Bessemer steel rails.	Net tons of open-hearth steel rails.	Total production of all kinds of rails (net tons).
Alabama						500				
California							6,000			6,000
Colorado							4,500			4,500
Delaware		5,243	1,241	2,482						
Georgia							8,673			8,673
Illinois					222,540		72,802	201,186		273,988
Indiana		6,383	54		280,760		38,600			38,600
Kansas							13,500			13,500
Kentucky	93	4,784	5,375	3,155	210,000	785	18,000			18,000
Maine					4,480	375				
Maryland	20	3,178	6,612	3,702		12	9 280			9,280
Massachusetts			1,879	23,410	490,880	3,983	5,600			5,600
Michigan	86	1,300	4,600							
Missouri								5,100		5,100
Nebraska					40,000					
New Hampshire			100							
New Jersey	80	1,150			296,060					
New York	62			2,750	12,220	3,077	34,305	57,870		92 175
Ohio	1,011	14,440	9,180	7,050	733 910	23,149	41,838	66,480		108,318
Pennsylvania	2,217	54 174	60,519	52,162	1,501,000	64,722	157,213	409,339	3,360	569,912
Tennessee	140				104,180		12,800		2,745	15,545
Vermont							1,500	1,500	3,000	6,000
Virginia	121				101,640					
West Virginia	307	4,340			1,055,900	240	3 333			3,333
Wisconsin	92						29,552			29,552
District of Columbia				38						
Territory of Wyoming							9,421			9,421
Total	4,229	94,992	89,560	94,749	5,056,600	96,843	466,917	741,475	9,105	1,217,497

Production of Copper East of the 100th Meridian.

State.	County.	Number of Mines.	Maximum capacity of yearly production in lbs. of metals.	Product census year in tons of ore or rock.	Product census year in pounds of ingot copper.	Value of product.	Value of materials or supplies used.	Wages.	Men above ground.	Men below ground.	Boys above.	Boys below.	Total employés.	Miners.	Laborers.	Administrative force.	Number of horses, mules and oxen.	Number of steam engines.
Michigan	Houghton	6	41,604,391	794,550	40,389,212	$7,068,111	$1,040,052	$1,971,451	1,840	1,995	105	20	3,960	1,513	2,291	156	82	76
Michigan	Keweenaw	4	7,315,603	79,695	3,764,723	622,826	150,632	392,361	306	447	27		780	392	369	19	43	28
Michigan	Isle Royale	1	80,000	2,000	80,000	14,000	2,500	9,224	17		1		18	10	6	2	2	2
Michigan	Ontonagon	8	1,993,766	62,715	1,596,327	274,295	22,022	88,207	74	170	2		246	161	76	9	9	7
Total of Michigan		19	50,993,760	938,960	45,830,262	$7,979,232	$1,215,206	$2,461,243	2,237	2,612	135	20	5,004	2,076	2,742	186	136	113
Maine	Hancock	3	672,000	12,500	83,080	$ 10,125	$ 9,767	$ 36,500	38	37		22	97	45	47	5	10	5
Maryland	Carroll	1	164,640	82	164,640	1,200	100	1,500	1	4	1		6	4	2		1	1
Missouri	St. Genevieve	3	3,920,000	1,051	230,717	25,730	2,102	14,059	12	29			41	31	9	1		
North Carolina	Ashe	2	4,080,000	24,680	1,640,000	350,000	61,000	33,631	200	103	25		328	103	219	6	47	11
Pennsylvania	Montgomery	1	218,400	289	40,460	5,630	363	1,400	4	6			10	3	6	1		1
Tennessee	Polk	1	205,170	294				1,200		4			4	4				
Vermont	Orange	1	2,647,894	28,037	2,647,894	469,495	102,479	265,251	262	272	37	48	619	201	406	12	57	3
Wisconsin	Iowa	1	31,007	62	18,087	1,549	84	339	1	2	4		7	2	5			
Total		32	62,932,871	1,005,955	50,655,140	$8,842 961	$1,391,101	$2,915,103	2,755	3,069	202	90	6,116	2,469	3,436	211	251	134

Production of Copper East of the 100th Meridian.

State.	County.	Horse-power steam engines.	Value of all machinery.	Value of explosives.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Value of wood.	Linear feet lumber.	Value of timber.	Board-measure ft., sawed lumber.	Value of lumber.	Amount of working capital.	Value of plant.	Value of real estate.	Total capital.
Michigan	Houghton	9,318	$2,059,000	$159,084	68,957	$236,322	727,722	$108,172	2,988,000	$48,896	$785,000	$4,387,000	$23,447,000	$28,619,000
Michigan	Keweenaw	2,975	445,000	60,413	32,400	81,200	717,726	6,802	323,244	4,244	195,000	803,185	350,825	1,349,010
Michigan	Isle Royale	80	5,000	25			2,000	100	1,500	21	4,000	6,000	10,000	20,000
Michigan	Ontonagon	342	51,000	4,575	3,600	9,250	5,800	260	62,000	572	38,000	79,000	308,541	425,541
Total of Michigan		12,715	$2,560,000	$224,097	104,957	$326,772	1,453,248	$115,334	3,374,744	$53,733	$1,022,000	$5,275,185	$24,116,366	$30,413,551
Maine	Hancock	215	$ 10,000	$ 2,388	1,085	$ 3,000	5,000	$ 25	1,000	$ 100	$ 4,500	$ 71,500	$ 28,000	$104,000
Maryland	Carroll	50	7,000	180							800	30,000	5,000	35,800
Missouri	St. Genevieve			643			3,200	32	4,000	56	4,150	6,050	5,280	15,480
North Carolina	Ashe	275	34,000	3,100	8,400	21,000	65,000	600			201,000	316,000	76,000	593,000
Pennsylvania	Montgomery	6	1,000	16			5,000	125	4,200	42	500	1,000	7,000	8,500
Tennessee	Polk										100	40		140
Vermont	Orange	230	20,800	5,832	4,700	15,275			500,000	6,000	100,000	125,000	275,000	500,000
Wisconsin	Iowa			60							75	50	4,500	4,625
Total		13,491	$2.632,800	$236,316	119,142	$366,047	1,531,448	$116,116	3,883,944	$59,931	$1,333,125	$5,824,825	$24,517,146	$31,675,096

THE CITY OF BERLIN.

CITY OF BERLIN.

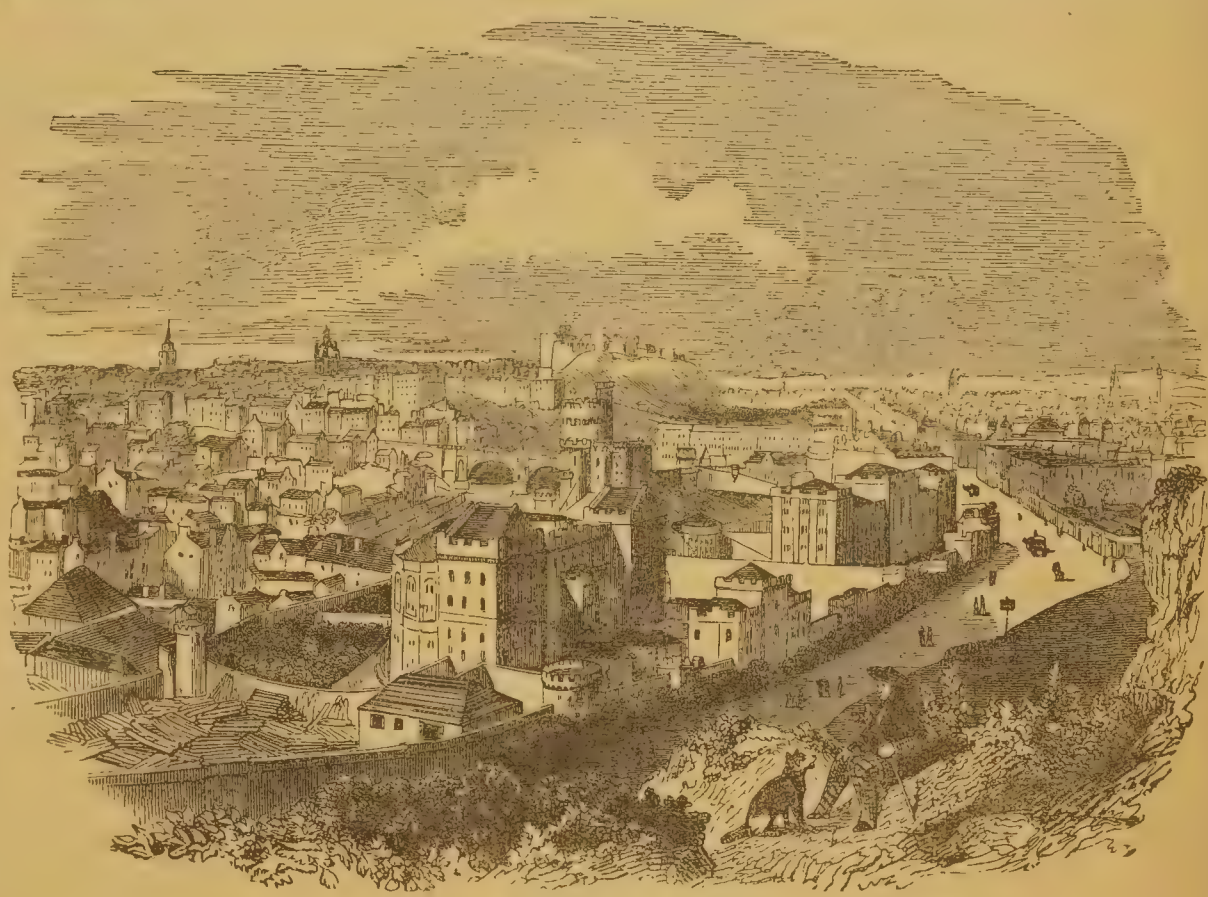
Berlin, the capital of Prussia, and the metropolis of the German empire, is remarkable for the beauty and symmetry of its streets, and the number of its palatial buildings. It dates its rise as a city from the reign of Albert II., A. D. 1206. The population is about 830,000. The river Spree is spanned by over forty handsome bridges, and divides Berlin into two distinct towns. Unter den Linden, the fashionable promenade, is lined with palaces and mansions. The finest specimens of church architecture are the Hedwigs Kirche, a Roman Catholic place of worship, and the Michaelis Kirche. One of the most celebrated public buildings is the Old Museum, designed by Schinkel. The principal portico is formed by eighteen Ionic pillars, while the walls of the colonnade are ornamented with fine frescoes. The ground floor is devoted to antiquarian bric-à-brac and mediæval relics of all kinds; the first floor contains an excellent gallery of sculpture; while the upper floor is occupied by a picture gallery, barely inferior to those of Munich and Dresden. Connected with the Old Museum is the gorgeously decorated New Museum, containing the wonderful Egyptian collection of Lepsius. The Royal Theatre, on the Gendarmes Square, shown in the lower cut, is the leading place of amusement in the city, and is seated for 1,200 persons. Adjoining the Royal Theatre is the magnificent New Church, surmounted with a lofty tower and dome. Berlin abounds with educational institutions of all kinds. The university, of world-wide renown, has a staff of about one hundred and eighty professors, and is

THE ROYAL THEATRE AND THE NEW CHURCH, BERLIN.

attended by nearly 4,000 students. There are over two hundred public and private schools, and ten public libraries. The Royal Library has about 700,000 books and 15,000 manuscripts. In connection with the Zoölogical Gardens there is an extensive menagerie and the largest and finest aquarium on the continent. The Thiergarten is a large park with splendid pleasure grounds. Berlin does a large trade in corn and wool, and is a great manufacturing centre. Its exchange, on the Königsstrasse, a massive though unpretentious building, is regarded as one of the leading commercial centres in Europe. The Jews of Berlin are the wealthiest and most cultured in Germany, and the percentage of those receiving a higher education is much greater among the Jewish than among the Christian population.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

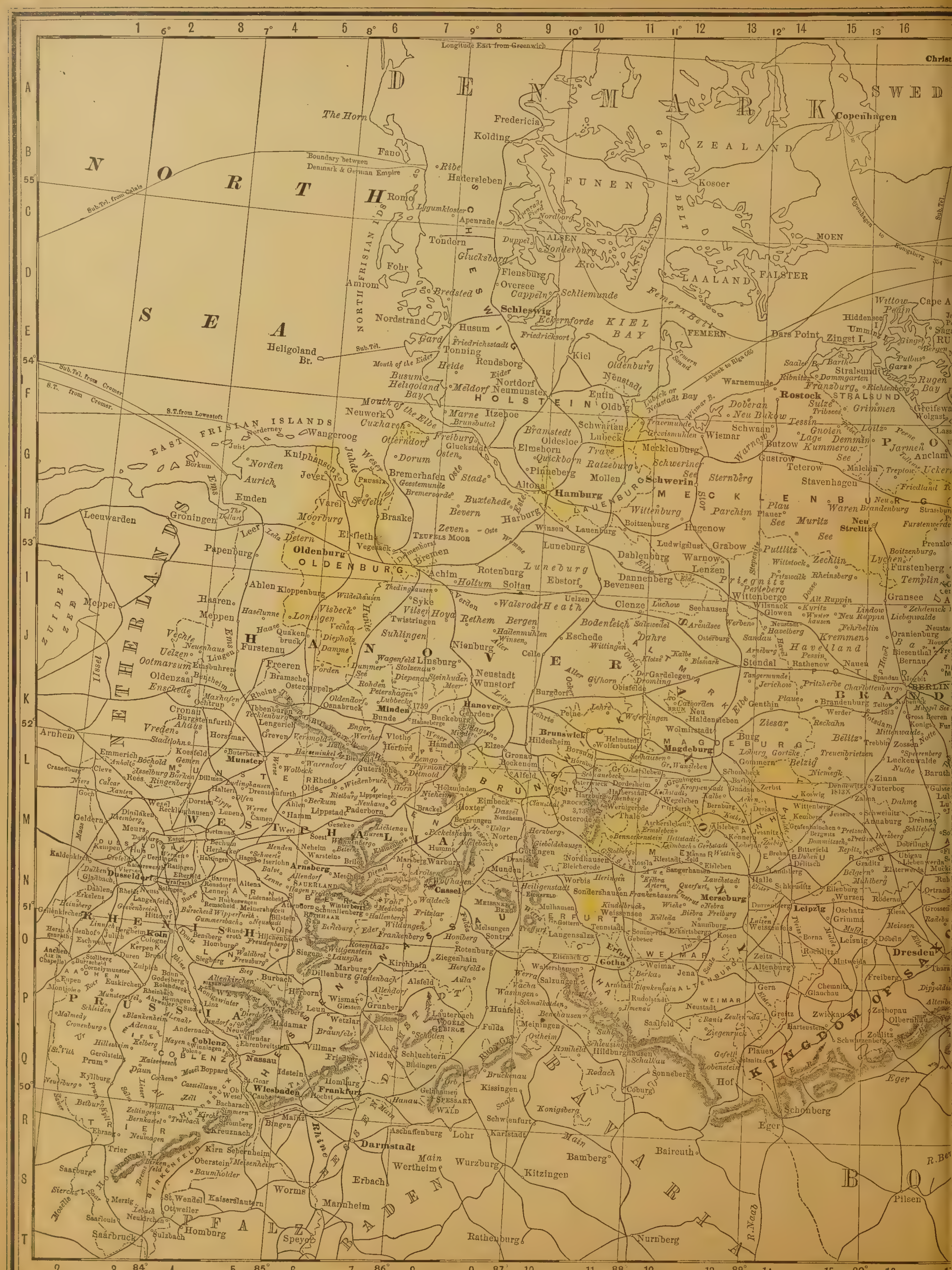
Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, situated near the Firth of Forth, is one of the most picturesque and historically interesting cities in the old world. The old portion of the city is built on the slopes of a ridge which stretches from the castle on the west to Holyrood Palace on the east. Narrow alleys, called closes, flanked on either side with tall tenement houses, often rising to a height of ten and eleven stories, stretch from the ridge to the valleys below. A deep valley, once the site of a swamp called the Nor' Loch, but now a beautifully laid out garden, through the centre of which runs the main railroad of the city, divides the Old Town from the New. The New Town, whose streets are built with the utmost regularity, does not date much further back than the beginning of the present century; but the Old Town, which was surrounded by a strong wall, remains of which are still to be seen, carries its stirring history back to the early centuries of the Christian era. Edinburgh Castle, which stands on a precipitous basaltic rock, 443 feet high, has been for ages a military station, and has now accommodation for 2,000 soldiers. At least one regiment is continually stationed there. On the summit of the castle rock stands a monster cannon known as "Mons Meg," constructed of staves of wrought iron bound with iron hoops, and alleged to have been made at Mons in 1468. On the north side of the quadrangle is a strong-room containing the original crown of King Robert Bruce, and the other regalia of Scotland. Adjoining this is Queen Mary's room, in which she gave birth to James I., who united the



THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

crowns of England and Scotland. The view from the castle rock is magnificent. About a mile east of the castle is Holyrood Palace, so noted in Scottish history as the residence of kings and queens, and the scene of many a stormy and tragic event. Queen Mary's bedroom, with its crumbling furniture, is still pointed out, as also the secret stairway up which Lord Darnley and the other conspirators came to murder Rizzio. Stretching out from Holyrood is the Queen's Park, from which tower up the rugged rocks known as the Salisbury Crags, and the conical hill called Arthur's Seat, which rises to a height of 823 feet. In the middle of the High street in the Old Town stands St. Giles' Cathedral, where the voice of John Knox was lifted in defense of the protestant faith. Among the other fine buildings in this modern Athens are the university, with about 3,500 students; the Industrial Museum, Royal Institution, National Gallery, old Parliament House, new Postoffice and George Heriot's hospital. Chief among monuments is that of Sir Walter Scott, 200 feet high, and the finest monument in Great Britain.

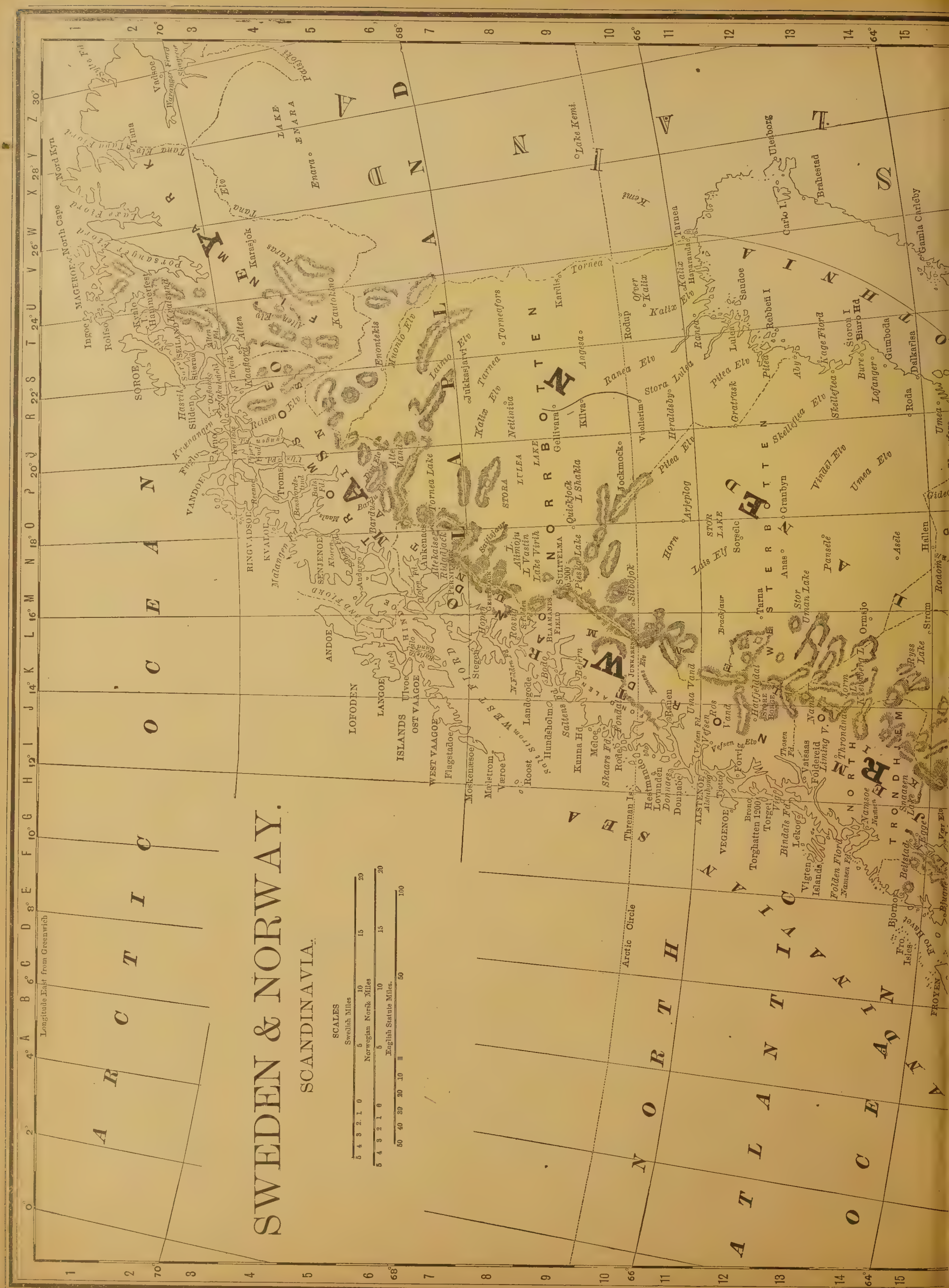
TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AND HOUSES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES, HAMBURG.

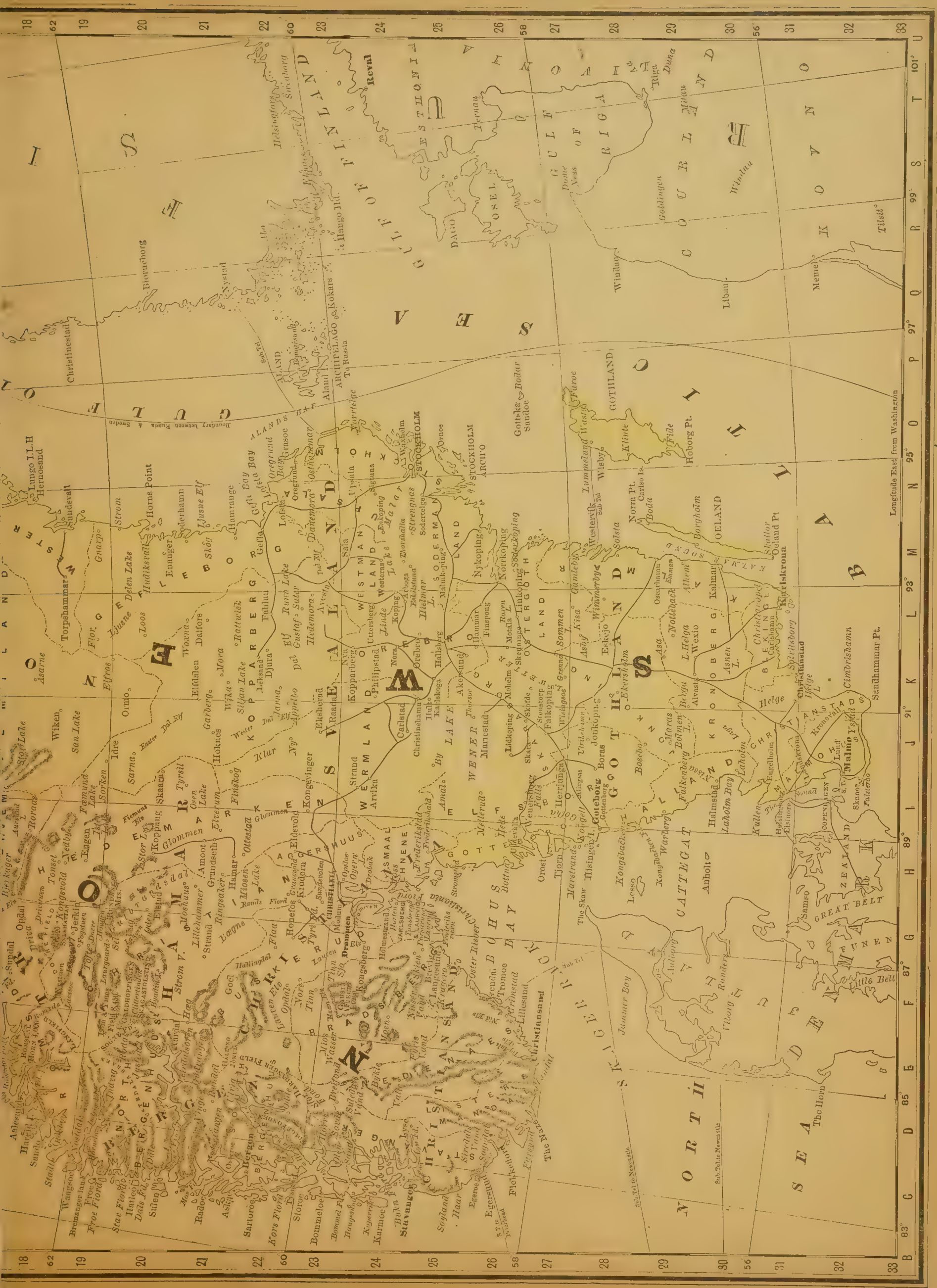

Longitude East from Greenwich
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
SWEDEN
Copenhagen
ZEALAND
FUNEN
LAALAND
FALSTER
MOEN
KIEL BAY
Schleswig
Flensburg
Husum
Tonning
Rendsburg
Kiel
Heligoland Br.
Heligoland Bay
Sub.Tel.
Sub.Tel. from Calais
Sub.Tel. from Cromer
S.T. from Cromer.
S.T.from Lowestoft
Boundary between Denmark & German Empire
NORTH FRISIAN ISLANDS
EAST FRISIAN ISLANDS
HOLSTEIN
Hamburg
Altona
Bremerhafen
Bremen
Oldenburg
OLDENBURG
Wilhelmshaven
Emden
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Rostock
Wismar
Schwerin
MECKLENBURG
Stralsund
STRALSUND
Lübeck
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Cassel
Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Darmstadt
Mannheim
Nurnberg
Bamberg
Baireuth
Kitzingen
Wurzburg
Erfurt
Gotha
Weimar
Jena
Chemnitz
Zwickau
Hof
Eger
Pilsen
Schonberg
Coburg
Konigsberg
Schwenfurt
Aschaffenburg
Lohr
Karlstadt
Main
Rhine
Elbe
Weser
Ems
Eider
Saale
Mulde
Moselle
Saar
Saarbrück
Saarlouis
Trier
Koln
Aachen
Coblenz
Nassau
Homburg
Speyer
Worms
Wertheim
Erbach
Rathenburg
Mainz
Bingen
Kreuznach
Kirn
Oberstein
Baumholder
St. Wendel
Kaiserslautern
Saarburg
Merzig
Ottweiler
Neukirchen
Sulzbach
Saarbruck
Sierck
Bitburg
Prum
Daun
Gerolstein
Kyllburg
Neuerburg
Cochem
Boppard
Bacharach
Bingen
Ahrweiler
Remagen
Bonn
Cologne
Duren
Julich
Eupen
Malmedy
Montjoie
Stolberg
Burscheid
Cornelymunster
Zulpich
Euskirchen
Rolandseck
Rheinbach
Siegburg
Siegen
Dillenburg
Marburg
Giessen
Grunberg
Wetzlar
Lich
Nidda
Schlüchtern
Bildingen
Fulda
Hunfeld
Meiningen
Schmalkalden
Ilmenau
Ranis
Zeulenroda
Greitz
Gera
Zeitz
Altenburg
Leipzig
Merseburg
Halle
Eisleben
Sangerhausen
Nordhausen
Mulhausen
Eichsfeld
Heiligenstadt
Worbis
Bleicherode
Osterode
Goslar
Wolfenbüttel
Brunswick
Hildesheim
Hameln
Minden
Bielefeld
Paderborn
Lippstadt
Arnsberg
Meschede
Olpe
Siegen
Hilchenbach
Burbach
Herborn
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Hanau
Darmstadt
Wertheim
Wurzburg
Kitzingen
Bamberg
Baireuth
Nurnberg
Rathenburg
Mannheim
Worms
Speyer
Homburg
Saarbruck
Saarlouis
Saarburg
Trier
Coblenz
Koln
Aachen

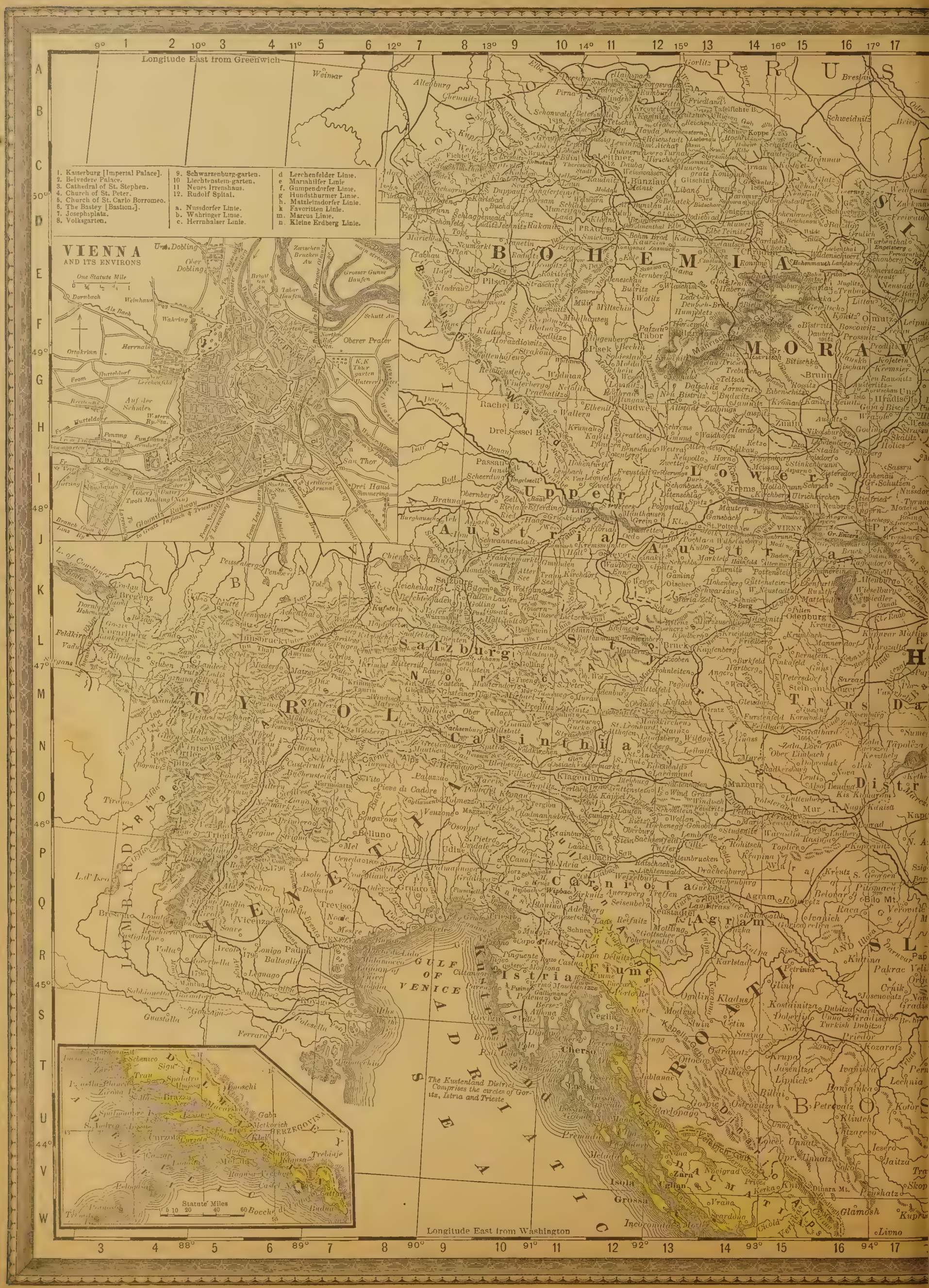
GERMANY.
Northern Portion.
Scale of German Geographical Miles
Scale of English Statute Miles
BALTIC SEA
RUSSIA
POLAND
BOHEMIA
Memel
Konigsberg
Danzig
Stettin
Posen
Breslau
Warsaw
Prague
Olmutz
Bromberg
Marienwerder
Oppeln
Thorn
Plock
Lomsha
Mlawa
Ostrolenka
Pultusk
Narew
Bug
Vistula
Wkra
Warta
Konin
Kalisz
Sieradz
Piotrkow
Opoczno
Radom
Kielce
Opatow
Sandomierz
Czenstochow
Lowicz
Minsk
Siedlec
Bielitz
Tabor
Iglau
Turnau
Gitschin
Sadowa
Koniggratz
Elbe
Oder
Pilica
Nida
Mierhow
Wieruszow
Schildberg
Pitschen
Landsberg
Tarnowitz
Beuthen
Konigshutte
Myslowitz
Gleiwitz
Kieferstadtel
Nicolai
Ratibor
Rybnik
Sohrau
Pless
Berun
Troppau
Hultschin
Zoptau
Romerstadt
Neisse
Ober Glogau
Krappitz
Proskau
Oppeln
Malapane
Brieg
Liegnitz
Glogau
Guhrau
Lissa
Fraustadt
Rawitch
Kosten
Schrimm
Gnesen
Inowraclaw
Bromberg
Schneidemuhl
Nakel
Podgurz
Gniewkowo
Kulm
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Elbing
Braunsberg
Heiligenbeil
Pillau
Fischhausen
Palmniken
Bruster Ort
Rixhoft
Leba
Stolpemunde
Kolberg
Koslin
Stolpe
Lauenburg
Neustadt
Zoppot
Oliva
Neufahrwasser
Weichselmunde
Pillau
Memel
Tilsit
Insterburg
Gumbinnen
Pillkallen
Eydtkuhnen
Stallupohnen
Schirwindt
Tauroggen
Langszargen
Heidekrug
Schaaksvitte
Labiau
Taplacken
Norkitten
Wehlau
Allenburg
Friedland
Gerdauen
Preuss Eylau
Landsberg
Braunsberg
Mohrungen
Liebstadt
Guttstadt
Seeburg
Heiligelinde
Rastenburg
Lotzen
Lyck
Johannisburg
Arys
Sensburg
Bischofsburg
Rhein
Allenstein
Passenheim
Ortelsburg
Friedrichshof
Willenberg
Neidenburg
Soldau
Lautenburg
Strasburg
Gollub
Neumark
Tannenberg
Deutsch Eylau
Lobau
Osterode
Freistadt
Christburg
Stuhm
Saalfeld
Alt Christburg
Liebemuhl
Mehlsack
Bartenstein
Heilsberg
Bischofstein
Wormditt
Frauenburg
Tolkemit
Tiegenhof
Muhlhausen
Elbing
Pillau
Brandenburg
Ludwigsort
Kranz
Schaaksvitte
Kirch Schaaken
Kaukehmen
Heinrichswalde
Ragnit
Tilsit
Schmaleningken
Niederung
Skaisgirren
Lasdehnen
Eydtkuhnen
Darkehmen
Goldapp
Oletzko
Lasczmiaden See
Szczuczyn
Biala
Warschauer See
Pyritz
Stargard
Damm
Greifenhagen
Pyritz
Fiddichow
Pyritz
Arnswalde
Neuwedel
Reetz
Zachan
Kallies
Schlochau
Konitz
Tuchel
Pr. Friedland
Landeck
Flatow
Zempelburg
Vandsburg
Krojanke
Lobsens
Schwetz
Kulmsee
Fordon
Schulitz
Thorn
Podgurz
Gniewkowo
Inowraclaw
Mogilno
Wongrowiec
Znin
Gnesen
Witkowo
Powidz
Kostrzyn
Wreschen
Schroda
Miloslaw
Mieszkowo
Jarocin
Kozmin
Raszkow
Krotoschin
Ostrowo
Sulmierczyce
Adelnau
Zduny
Freihan
Militsch
Sulau
Stroppen
Trebnitz
Oels
Reichthal
Bernstadt
Namslau
Konstadt
Kreuzburg
Karlsruhe
Rosenberg
Zembowitz
Malapane
Tost
Ujest
Kosel
Zabrie
Kandrzin
Jacobswalde
Hammer
Bauerwitz
Ratibor
Pschow
Loslau
Kranowitz
Zauditz
Katscher
Deutsch Neukirch
Leobschutz
Neustadt
Ziegenhals
Zulz
Grottkau
Munsterberg
Frankenstein
Silberberg
Wunschelburg
Reichenstein
Patschkau
Landeck
Habelschwerdt
Eberdorf
Mittelwalde
Wurbenthal
Nimptsch
Strehlen
Ohlau
Brieg
Wansen
Michelau
Lowen
Schurgast
Malapane
Oppeln
Neisse
Zulz
Ober Glogau
Neustadt
Leobschutz
Deutsch Neukirch
Katscher
Zauditz
Kranowitz
Troppau
Hultschin
Romerstadt
Zoptau
Olmutz
Tabor
Iglau
Turnau
Gitschin
Sadowa
Koniggratz
Elbe
Prague
Oder
Pilica
Nida
Mierhow
Warsaw
Plock
Lomsha
Mlawa
Ostrolenka
Pultusk
Narew
Bug
Vistula
Wkra
Warta
Konin
Kalisz
Sieradz
Piotrkow
Opoczno
Radom
Kielce
Opatow
Sandomierz
Czenstochow
Lowicz
Minsk
Siedlec
Bielitz
Tabor
Iglau
Olmutz
Troppau
Romerstadt
Zoptau
Hultschin
Pless
Berun
Rybnik
Sohrau
Ratibor
Kosel
Ujest
Tost
Tarnowitz
Beuthen
Konigshutte
Myslowitz
Gleiwitz
Kieferstadtel
Nicolai
Neisse
Krappitz
Proskau
Oppeln
Malapane
Brieg
Liegnitz
Glogau
Guhrau
Lissa
Fraustadt
Rawitch
Kosten
Schrimm
Gnesen
Inowraclaw
Bromberg
Schneidemuhl
Nakel
Podgurz
Gniewkowo
Kulm
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Elbing
Braunsberg
Heiligenbeil
Pillau
Fischhausen
Palmniken
Bruster Ort
Rixhoft
Leba
Stolpemunde
Kolberg
Koslin
Stolpe
Lauenburg
Neustadt
Zoppot
Oliva
Neufahrwasser
Weichselmunde
Danzig
Stettin
Posen
Breslau
Warsaw
Prague
Olmutz
Bromberg
Marienwerder
Oppeln
Thorn
Plock
Lomsha
Mlawa
Ostrolenka
Pultusk
Narew
Bug
Vistula
Wkra
Warta
Konin
Kalisz
Sieradz
Piotrkow
Opoczno
Radom
Kielce
Opatow
Sandomierz
Czenstochow
Lowicz
Minsk
Siedlec
Bielitz
Tabor
Iglau
Turnau
Gitschin
Sadowa
Koniggratz
Elbe
Oder
Pilica
Nida
Mierhow
Warsaw
Plock
Lomsha
Mlawa
Ostrolenka
Pultusk
Narew
Bug
Vistula
Wkra
Warta
Konin
Kalisz
Sieradz
Piotrkow
Opoczno
Radom
Kielce
Opatow
Sandomierz
Czenstochow
Lowicz
Minsk
Siedlec
Bielitz
Tabor
Iglau
Olmutz
Troppau
Romerstadt
Zoptau
Hultschin
Pless
Berun
Rybnik
Sohrau
Ratibor
Kosel
Ujest
Tost
Tarnowitz
Beuthen
Konigshutte
Myslowitz
Gleiwitz
Kieferstadtel
Nicolai
Neisse
Krappitz
Proskau
Oppeln
Malapane
Brieg
Liegnitz
Glogau
Guhrau
Lissa
Fraustadt
Rawitch
Kosten
Schrimm
Gnesen
Inowraclaw
Bromberg
Schneidemuhl
Nakel
Podgurz
Gniewkowo
Kulm
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Elbing
Braunsberg
Heiligenbeil
Pillau
Fischhausen
Palmniken
Bruster Ort
Rixhoft
Leba
Stolpemunde
Kolberg
Koslin
Stolpe
Lauenburg
Neustadt
Zoppot
Oliva
Neufahrwasser
Weichselmunde
Danzig
Stettin
Posen
Breslau
Warsaw
Prague
Olmutz
Bromberg
Marienwerder
Oppeln
Thorn

BELGIUM
RHENISH PRUSSIA
AACHEN
COBLENZ
TRIER
LUXEMBURG
KURHESSEN
NASSAU
HESSEN
HESSEN-DARMSTADT
FRANKFURT
WIESBADEN
ASCHAFFENBURG
WURZBURG
RHENISH PALATINATE
BAVARIA
ALSACE-LORRAINE
FRANCE
WURTEMBERG
SCHWARZWALD
HOHENZOLLERN
BADEN
SCHWABEN
NECKAR
JAXT
DONAU
LAKE OF CONSTANCE
SWITZERLAND
Longitude East from Washington

GERMANY.
Southern Portion.
Scale of Bavarian Statute Miles
Scale of English Statute Miles
KINGDOM OF SAXONY
KINGDOM OF BAVARIA
OBER BAYERN
NIEDER BAYERN
OBER PFALZ
REGENSBURG
OBER FRANKEN
WEIMAR
ALTENBURG
REUSS
DRESDEN
CHEMNITZ
PRAGUE
MUNICH [MUNICH]
AUGSBURG
RATISBON [REGENSBURG]
NUREMBERG
BAIREUTH
COBURG
Hof
Plauen
Zwickau
Gera
Erfurt
Weimar
Jena
Leipzig
Dresden
Freiberg
Passau
LINZ
SALZBURG
Traunstein
Wasserburg
Landshut
Amberg
Weiden
Pilsen
Budweis
Tabor
Pisek
Teplitz
Saaz
Tetschen
Zittau
Rumburg
Neustadt
Neusalza
Herrnhut
Reichenau
Altenberg
Dippoldiswalde
Grullenburg
Frauenstein
Wolkenstein
Annaberg
Zschopau
Stollberg
Glauchau
Waldenburg
Lichtenstein
Chemnitz
Kamenz
Bautzen
Görlitz
Meissen
Torgau
Wittenberg
Dessau
Halle
Leipzig
Naumburg
Zeitz
Altenburg
Gotha
Eisenach
Fulda
Kassel
Hanau
Frankfurt
Mainz
Wiesbaden
Coburg
Bamberg
Nuremberg
Augsburg
Munich
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Passau
Linz
Wels
Budweis
Pilsen
Prague
Danube
Elbe
Moldau
Inn
Isar
Lech
Main
Rhine
Saale
Mulde
Elster
Eger
Iser
Neckar
Danube (Donau)


SWEDEN & NORWAY.
SCANDINAVIA.
SCALES
Swedish Miles
Norwegian Norsk Miles
English Statute Miles.
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Tornea Lake
Enara
LAKE ENARA
Lake Kemi
Tornea
Kemi
Torneå
Haparanda
Tarnea
Luleå
Piteå
Umea
Umea Elv
Ume Elv
Lofoten Islands
Vesterålen Islands
Andenes
Tromsø
Hammerfest
Vardø
Kristiania
Christiania
Gothenburg
Stockholm
Upsala
Gefle
Hernösand
Wisby
Copenhagen
Malmö
Helsingborg
Christiansand
Bergen
Stavanger
Trondhjem
Christiania Fiord
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Baltic Sea
Skagerrak
Kattegat
North Cape
Nordkyn
Vadsoe
Wardhuus
Hammerfest
Alten
Karasjok
Kautokeino
Muonio Elv
Enontekis
Jukkasjärvi
Kiruna
Gellivara
Kilvo
Pajala
Haparanda
Tornea
Torneå
Luleå
Piteå
Umea
Hernösand
Gefle
Upsala
Stockholm
Christiania
Bergen
Stavanger
Christiansand
Trondhjem
Gothenburg
Copenhagen
Malmö
Helsingborg
Wisby
Visby


Longitude East from Washington
NORTH SEA
GULF OF FINLAND
GULF OF RIGA
BALTIC SEA
SWEDEN
NORWAY
RUSSIA
DENMARK
GREAT BELT
Christiania
Christiansand
Stavanger
Bergen
Christiansund
Trondhjem
Hernosand
Sundsvall
Stockholm
Upsala
Gothenburg
Malmo
Copenhagen
Helsingfors
Reval
Riga
Libau
Windau
Memel
Tilsit
Kiel
Hamburg
Lubeck
Rostock
Stettin
Danzig
Konigsberg
Wisby
Visby
Hoborg Pt.
Gotland
Oeland
Bornholm
Skagerrak
Kattegat
Sound
Little Belt
The Horn
The Naze
Sub. Tel. to Newcastle


Longitude East from Greenwich
1. Kaiserburg [Imperial Palace].
2. Belvedere Palace.
3. Cathedral of St. Stephen.
4. Church of St. Peter.
5. Church of St. Carlo Borromeo.
6. The Bastey [Bastion.].
7. Josephsplatz.
8. Volksgarten.
9. Schwarzenburg-garten.
10 Liechtenstein-garten.
11 Neues Irrenshaus.
12. Rudolf Spital.
a. Nussdorfer Linie.
b. Wahringer Linie.
c. Herrnhaiser Linie.
d Lerchenfelder Linie.
e Mariahilfer Linie
f. Gumpendorfer Linie.
g Hundsthurmer Linie.
h. Matzleinsdorfer Linie.
k Favoritten Linie.
m. Marcus Linie.
n. Kleine Erdberg Linie.
VIENNA
AND ITS ENVIRONS
One Statute Mile
Statute Miles
The Kustenland District Comprises the circles of Gorlitz, Istria and Trieste
Longitude East from Washington

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
MONARCHY.
Scales
Austrian Statute Miles 62.42--1 degree
Hungarian Miles 13.3-1 degree
English Statute Miles 69.16-1 degree
Railways — Canals — Sites of Battles
Heights in English feet
POLAND
RUSSIA
GALICIA
BUKOWINA
MOLDAVIA
TRANSYLVANIA
HUNGARY
CROATIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
SERVIAN WOJWODSCHAFT
TEMESER BANAT
Syrmia
CRACOW
Lemberg
Przemysl
Tarnopol
Czernowitz
Kamionka Mt.
Blisnica Mts.
Rusky Mt.
Pop Ivan Mt.
Kuhhorn Mt.
Budos Mt.
Bihar Mt.
Ruska Mt.
Suram Mt.
Tatra Mts.
Carpathian Mts.
Transylvanian Alps
Danube
Dniester
Pruth
Theiss
Vistula
Bug
Budapest
Vienna
Belgrade
Bosna Serai

TURKEY IN EUROPE,
RUMANIA, SERVIA, MONTENEGRO,
BULGARIA, ETC.
SCALES
Turkish Miles (Berri) 66.67=1 degree
Turkish Aghajs (Leagues) 25=1 degree
Statute Miles 69.16=1 degree
HUNGARY
AUSTRO HUNGARY
DANUBE
Buda
PESTH
Arad
Temesvar
Belgrade
Panesova
Bazias
SAVE
Drave
TIBISS
Trieste
Fiume
Rovigno
Pola
C. Promontore
Kladus
Doberlin
Novi
Stari Kosaratz
Dubitza
Berbir
Wakup
Gr. Derbend
Dobor
Banialuka
Kotor
Kotoraku
Lechnia
Petriavor
Kozaratz
Ivanisla
Ostrovatz
Lihacs
Bihai
Petrovatz
Kluitch
Vatzarevo
Iskenderi
Travnik
Skopia
Bussovacz
Ur. Wakup
Vissoko
Voinitza
Glambsh
Kupris
Mostar
Nevesin
Gabela
Liubinie
Port Opus
Klek
Gradac
Ragusa
Old Ragusa
Castel Nuovo
Bocche di Cattaro
Cetigne
Podgoritza
Selishtie
Scutari
Skodra
Lake Skodra
Drivasto
Antivari
Dulcigno
Bojana
Alessio
Durazzo
Tirana
Kavaid
Bari
Brindisi
Foggia
Manfredonia
Isernia
Gaeta
Ancona
Fermo
Teramo
Pescara
Lagosta
Meleda
Corfu
Paxo I.
Antipaxo
C. Leuca
C. Santa Maria di Leuca
Avlona
Delvino
Janina
Arta
Prevesa
Tricala
Larissa
Salonica
Monastir
Ochrida
Prisrend
Uskub
Kupril
Nisa
Sofia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Rodosto
Gallipoli
Varna
Rustchuk
Silistria
Bucharest
Kronstadt
Hermannstadt
Klausenburg
Debreczin
Szegedin
Pesth
Buda
Vienna
Trieste
Venice
Rome
Naples
Palermo
Malta
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Corinth
Patras
Zante
Cephalonia
Candia
Canea
Rhodes
Cyprus
Alexandria
Cairo
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Malaga
Gibraltar
Cadiz
Seville
Madrid
Lisbon
Marseilles
Genoa
Milan
Turin
Paris
Brest
Cherbourg
Le Havre
London
Dublin
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Bristol
Cardiff
Southampton
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Falmouth
Queenstown
Belfast
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Ballycastle
Coleraine
Londonderry
Enniskillen
Cavan
Longford
Athlone
Ballinasloe
Tuam
Castlebar
Ballina
Sligo
Carrick-on-Shannon
Mullingar
Navan
Drogheda
Dublin
Wicklow
Arklow
Wexford
Waterford
Kilkenny
Carlow
Tullamore
Kilbeggan
Mullingar
Kilkenny
Clonmel
Cashel
Tipperary
Limerick
Ennis
Kilrush
Tralee
Killarney
Bantry
Skibbereen
Cork
Youghal
Dungarvan
Tramore
Waterford
Wexford
Arklow
Wicklow
Dublin
Drogheda
Navan
Kilmarnock
Ayr
Stranraer
Dumfries
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Blackburn
Bolton
Manchester
Stockport
Chester
Wrexham
Bangor
Caernarvon
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Carmarthen
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Worcester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Leominster
Kidderminster
Birmingham
Coventry
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Lichfield
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Bolton
Blackburn
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Dumfries
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dunfermline
Perth
Dundee
Montrose
Aberdeen
Banff
Elgin
Inverness
Fort William
Oban
Tobermory
Stornoway
Lerwick
Kirkwall
Wick
Thurso
Dornoch
Tain
Dingwall
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Aberdeen
Montrose
Arbroath
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Dumbarton
Greenock
Paisley
Glasgow
Ayr
Stranraer
Wigtown
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Annan
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
Kendal
Ulverston
Barrow
Whitehaven
Cockermouth
Keswick
Ambleside
Windermere
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Blackburn
Bolton
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Congleton
Chester
Wrexham
Mold
Ruthin
Denbigh
Rhyl
Bangor
Caernarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Tenby
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Carmarthen
Llandovery
Brecon
Swansea
Neath
Cardiff
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Worcester
Bromsgrove
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Welshpool
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Hay
Brecon
Abergavenny
Usk
Caerleon
Newport
Cardiff
Bridgend
Swansea
Llanelli
Carmarthen
Haverfordwest
Fishguard
Cardigan
Aberystwyth
Machynlleth
Dolgellau
Bala
Corwen
Ruthin
Mold
Wrexham
Chester
Nantwich
Crewe
Stoke-on-Trent
Leek
Ashbourne
Derby
Nottingham
Mansfield
Chesterfield
Sheffield
Barnsley
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Kendal
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
Barnard Castle
Darlington
Durham
Sunderland
Newcastle
Morpeth
Berwick
Alnwick
Wooler
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Galashiels
Peebles
Lanark
Hamilton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
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Nairn
Inverness
Dornoch
Tain
Dingwall
Fort William
Oban
Tobermory
Stornoway
Lerwick
Kirkwall
Wick
Thurso
ADRIATIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
IONIAN ISLANDS
IONIAN SEA
STRAIT OF OTRANTO
GULF OF GAETA
GULF OF TRIESTE
Bosna Serai
Mostar
Sarajevo
Serajevo
Novi Bazar
Ismail
Kustendjeh
Tulcea
Galatz
Braila
Ibrail
Kronstadt
Hermannstadt
Klausenburg
Debreczin
Szegedin
Pesth
Buda
Vienna
Trieste
Venice
Rome
Naples
Palermo
Malta
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Corinth
Patras
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Donegal
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Enniskillen
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Tuam
Castlebar
Ballina
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Carlow
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Kilbeggan
Mullingar
Kilkenny
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Ennis
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Hereford
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Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Welshpool
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Hay
Brecon
Abergavenny
Usk
Caerleon
Newport
Cardiff
Bridgend
Swansea
Llanelli
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Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
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Darlington
Durham
Sunderland
Newcastle
Morpeth
Berwick
Alnwick
Wooler
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
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Peebles
Lanark
Hamilton
Glasgow
Paisley
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Montrose
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Banff
Elgin
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Nairn
Inverness
Dornoch
Tain
Dingwall
Fort William
Oban
Tobermory
Stornoway
Lerwick
Kirkwall
Wick
Thurso

Longitude East from Greenwich.
Longitude East from Washington.
BLACK SEA
EUXINE
TURKEY IN ASIA
ANATOLIA
CONSTANTINOPLE
Ismid
Erekli
Bartan
Brusa
Gallipoli
Nagara (Abydos)
Kum Kaleh
Adramyti
MITYLENE
LESBOS
THASOS
SAMOTHRAKI I.
ARCHIPELAGO
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN RUMELIA
ADRIANOPLE
ALLEMANIA
TRANSYLVANIA
CARPATHIAN MTS.
BALKAN MTS.
DANUBIAN PROVINCE
KISHENEV
Odessa
Nikolaiev
Cherson
Akerman
Mouth of the Dniester Lake
MOUTHS OF THE DANUBE
Kilia Mouth
Sulina Mouth
Kedrilie Boghasi (St. George's Mouth)
Portichy Boghasi
Kaghatlik Pashagios
Varna
Shumla
Silistria
Rustchuk
Nicopolis
Sistova
Bulkharest
Brahilov or Ibraila
Galatz
Jassy
Roman
Bukeresti
Tekutch
Pereskif
Kagul
Kilia
Ismail
Matchin
Prislav
Dunaeitza
Tulcha
Reni
Bolgrad
Leova
Kishenev
Jassy
Czernowitz
Lemberg
Cracow
Warsaw
Kiev
Moscow
Petersburg
Berlin
Vienna
Constantinople
Tiflis
Erzerum
Trebizond
Sinope
Angora
Smyrna
Rhodes
Candia
Malta
Gibraltar
Longitude East from Greenwich.
Longitude East from Washington.
CRETE OR CANDIA
On same Scale as Map.
(To Turkey)
Candia
Retimo
Canea
Milata
Sitia
Sitano
C. Sidero
C. Sacro
C. Malea
C. Spada
C. Matala
Gaudo I.
Gozzo I.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

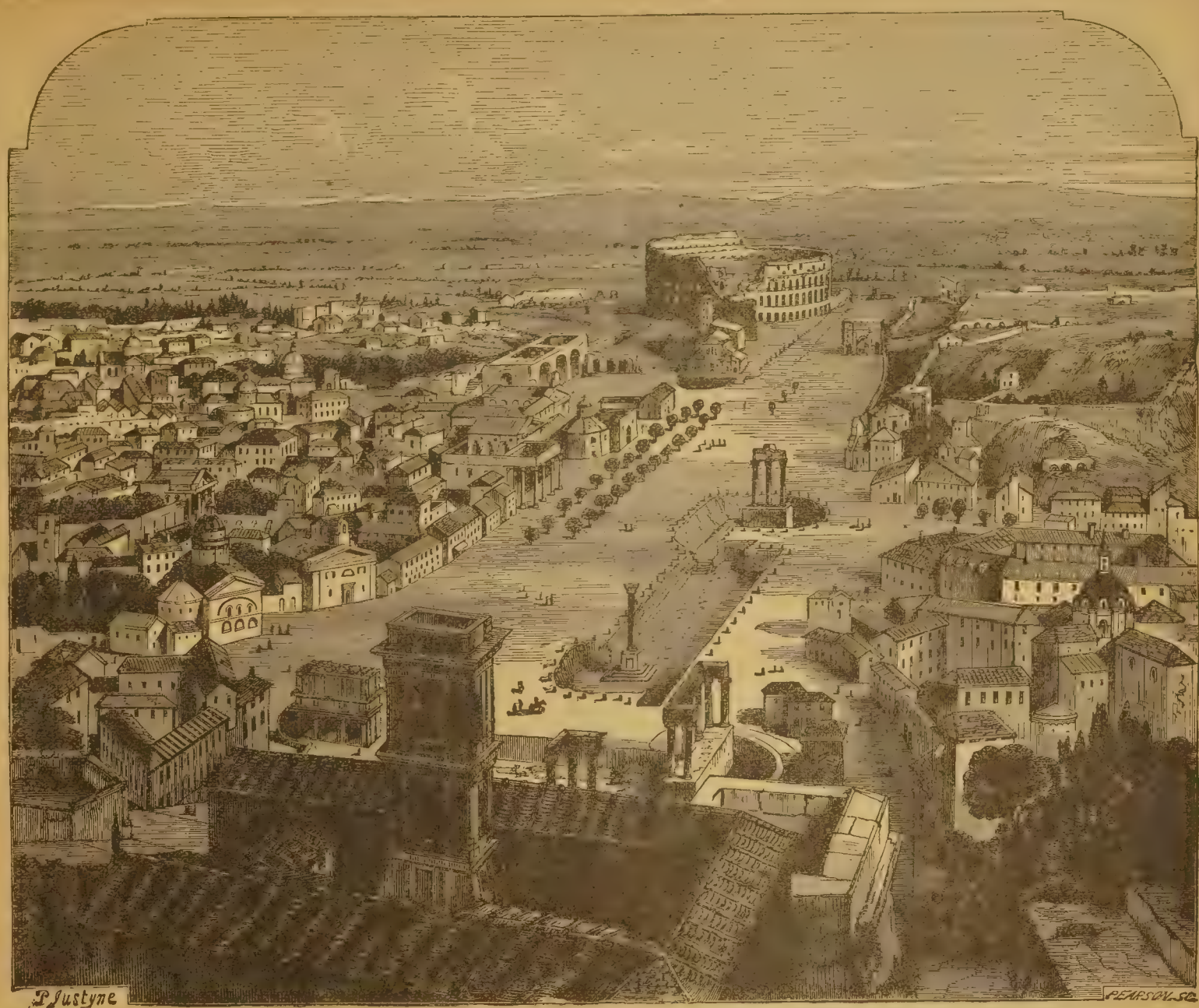
LISBON
AND ITS ENVIRONS
Scale of Yards
Broad Expansion of the Tagus
Soundings in Fathoms
1. Citadel, or Castle of St. George.
2. Praça do Commercio [Commerce Square].
3. Arsenal do Marina [Naval Arsenal].
4. Praça do Rocio [Rocio Square].
5. Passeio Publico [Public Walk].
6. Caza da Moeda [Mint].
7. Rua da Boa Vista [Boa Vista Street].
8. Convent do Sao Bento.
9. Convent del Rito.
10. Quartel do Valle Pereiro [Barracks of Pereiro Valley].
11. Praça das Amoreiras. [Heart of Jesus].
12. Convent do Coraçao de Jesus [Convent of the
13. Campo da Sta. Anna [Field of Santa Anna].
14. Convent da Graça [Convent of Grace].
15. Quartel da Crus do Taboado [Barracks of la Crus do Taboado].
16. Palacio de Nossa Senhora de Necessidades.
SPAIN
AND
PORTUGAL.
Scales
Spanish Leagues 20 1 degree
Portuguese Leagues 18 1 Degree
Statute Miles 69.16 1 degree
Railways — Canals — Sites of Battles × 1809 Heights in English feet
Submarine Telegraph lines thus S.T. or Sub Tel.
ASTURIAS
CORUNA
LUGO
GALICIA
LEON
ORENSE
PONTEVEDRA
ZAMORA
VALLADOLID
MINHO
TRAZ OS MONTES
SALAMANCA
BEIRA
AVILA
SEGOVIA
CACERES
ESTREMADURA
BADAJOZ
ALGARVE
HUELVA
SEVILLA
CORDOVA
CADIZ
MALAGA
GIBRALTAR (British)
STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Barra Nova de Aveiro
Barra de Oden
C. Sardao
Odeseixe
Villa do Bispo
C. S. Vincent
C. Carvoeiro
R. Guadalquivir
C. Trafalgar
Sub. Tel.

Longitude East from Greenwich
BISCAY
VIZCAYA
GUIPUZCOA
ALAVA
NAVARRA
LOGRONO
SORIA
GUADALAJARA
NEW CASTILE
REAL
MURCIA
GRANADA
ALMERIA
TERRANEAN SEA
PYRENEES MOUNTAINS
HUESCA
LERIDA
BARCELONA
TERUEL
CASTELLON
VALENCIA
GULFE DU LION
Gulf of the Lion
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BALEARIC Is.
MAJORCA
PITHYUSAE ISLES
Carcassonne
Lunbier
Canfranc
Belchite
Rueda
Hijar
Alcantara
Orlando
Sagunto
Sub. Tel.
1. Palacio Real [Royal Palace].
2. Real Museo [Royal Museum].
3. Museo Nacional [National Museum].
4. Conservatorio de Artes [Mechanics' Institution].
5. Academia de Nobles Artes [Academy of the Fine Arts].
6. Armeria Real [Royal Armory].
7. Senado [Senate House].
8. Congreso [Chamber of Deputies].
(9). Church of Santa Cruz.
SQUARES.
9. Plaza Mayor.
10. Plaza de Oriente.
11. Plaza del Buen Retiro.
12. Plaza de San Marcial.
13. Plaza de la Cebada.
14. Plaza de Toros.
15. Plaza de las Delicias.
16. Railway Station.
GATES.
a. Puerta de Alcala.
b. Puerta de Atocha.
c. Puerta de Valencia.
d. Puerta de Embajadores.
e. Puerta de Toledo.
f. Puerta de Segovia.
g. Puerta de San Vicente.
h. Puerta del Abanico.
i. Puerta de S. Bernardino.
k. Puerta del Dragon.
l. Puerta de Fuencarral.
m. Puerta de Bravo.
n. Puerta de Santa Barbara.
o. Puerta de Rosinova.
MADRID
Scale of Yards
Longitude West from Washington

LAKE COMO, ITALY.

ROME.

Rome, the ancient capital of Italy, which stands on the left bank of the Tiber, was, according to the old myth, founded by Romulus in the year 753 B. C. After a period of regal rule under the seven kings, the tyranny and vices of the Tarquins led to the inauguration of the republic, in the year 509 B. C. The republic continued with little interruption till the time of Julius Cæsar, under whom and his immediate successors, Rome rose to the pinnacle of her glory, and was fitly known as the "mistress of the world." During the reign of the Emperor Constantine (324–337 A. D.) Christianity was established, and from that time Rome became the centre of the new religious movement which culminated in the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church. In the year 410 the city was sacked by the Huns under Alaric, and thenceforward, down through the middle ages, Rome continued to be more a centre of religious supremacy than political influence, as also the sovereign domain of the Pope. In 1870 united Italy once more took possession of Rome as its capital, and the temporal power of the Pope was restricted to the Vatican. Modern Rome, which is built on the seven hills on which the ancient city stood, has a population of some 240,000, and is universally celebrated for its magnificent historic remains. Principal among the well-preserved vestiges of antiquity is the Colosseum, the immense amphitheatre shown in the background of the picture. It was founded by the Emperor Vespasian, and with its immense area of five acres could accommodate 80,000 spectators. Here were held the contests of the gladiators, and later the arena became the scene where Christian martyrs were torn to pieces by wild beasts for the entertainment of the Roman populace. Equal in interest to the Colosseum is the Pantheon, founded by Agrippa in the year 26 B. C. Its distinguishing feature is the magnificent Corinthian portico, with its sixteen granite and marble pillars, each forty-six and one-half feet high, and five feet in diameter. The Pantheon is now the receptacle for the busts of the illustrious dead; and its bronze doors, marble cornice, mosaic pavement, and niches, are the wonder of the tourist and the antiquary. Among the other points of interest in modern Rome, are St. Peter's Cathedral, with its superb colonnade, the Vatican, the Capitoline palaces and museum, the ancient catacombs, and the remains of the original "Forum," or market-place.



ROME, ITALY.

CAIRO.

Cairo, the capital of modern Egypt, is situated in a sandy plain on the right bank of the Nile, close to the point of the delta. It was founded in the year 969 by the Fatimite Caliphs of Africa, who governed Egypt for ten generations, until the throne was usurped by Saladin in 1171. From 1250 to 1517, when the city was stormed and taken by Sultan Selino, Cairo was ruled by a succession of Mameluke kings. The city is now well lighted and paved, and plentifully supplied with richly-furnished bazaars. The houses are built of brick and wood, with flat roofs, and the city is divided into different quarters, each appropriated exclusively by a particular religious sect. Cairo is chiefly remarkable for its minarets and mosques. The most ancient minaret is that of the mosque of Sultan Tayloon. This mosque, which consists of a colossal cloister built on pointed arches, dates its foundation from the year of the Hegira 265 (879 A. D.) Another magnificent mosque, with two very high and exquisite minarets, is that of Sultan Hassan, which, from its great strength, was frequently used as a place of defense during the rule of the Mameluke kings. Cairo has a population of over 350,000, and has a considerable trade in ivory, gum, wood, hides and feathers. The language of Cairo is Arabic, and its schools are noted for their high standard of education. Here, also, the Khedive of Egypt has his official residence. In the neighborhood of Cairo the leading objects of interest are the tombs of the caliphs, the public gardens, and the world-renowned pyramids, whose outline may be seen against the horizon in the background of the picture.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

ITALY.
SCALES
Austrian Statute Miles
French Kilometres
English Statute Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich.
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
DALMATIA
ADRIATIC SEA
LIGURIAN SEA
GALLICIAN SEA
CORSICA
CORSE (TO FRANCE)
Lake of Constance
L. of Zurich
L. of Geneva
Rhine R.
Po R.
Tiber R.
Arno R.
Adige or Etsch R.
Tyrol
Lombardy
Venetian Lombardy
Venetian Territory
Tuscany
Papal States
Kingdom of Naples
Kingdom of Sardinia
Kingdom of Italy
Kingdom of Illyria
Kingdom of Hungary
Kingdom of Bavaria
Kingdom of Saxony
Kingdom of Prussia
Kingdom of Wurtemberg
Kingdom of Sardinia
Kingdom of Corsica
Kingdom of Sicily
Kingdom of Naples
Kingdom of Spain
Kingdom of Portugal
Kingdom of Greece
Kingdom of Turkey
Kingdom of Russia
Kingdom of Denmark
Kingdom of Sweden
Kingdom of Norway
Kingdom of Holland
Kingdom of Belgium
Kingdom of France
Kingdom of Germany
Kingdom of Aust

SICILY
SARDINIA
LIPARI ISLANDS
(ÆOLIAN IS)
MALTA
(BRITISH)
Valletta
Citta Vecchia
GOZO
Comino I.
Lampedusa
Linosa
PANTELLARIA
TUNIS
Bona
Cape Bon
Ras al Mustafa
Ras al Mahmur
Hammamet
Gulf of Hammamet
Sousse
Sfax
Gabes
Zembra I.
Galita I.
Bizerta
Longitude East from Washington
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NOVAYA ZEMBLA
Longitude East from Greenwich
Arctic Circle
Hom Lake
Trondhjem
Upsala
L. Mälar
Lake Wener
Lake Vetter
Helsingfors
Nikolaistad
Tornea
Pitea
Umea
Tusiola
Torneå
Kola
Tromsö
Hammerfest
Tromsö
Bodö
Bomen
Peise
Tenno
Enara
Tenisjo
Asko
Kolgoi
Kola
Kem
Onega
Petrozavodsk
Lenoi
Andozero
Kargopol
Vologda
Tver
Moscow
Nizhni Novgorod
Kazan
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Omsk
Barnaul
Semipalatinsk
Tashkent
Samarkand
Bokhara
Khiva
Tiflis
Erivan
Tabriz
Teheran
Mashhad
Herat
Kabul
Peshawar
Lahore
Delhi
Agra
Allahabad
Calcutta
Patna
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Bombay
Poona
Hyderabad
Madras
Pondicherry
Colombo
Ceylon
Mandalay
Rangoon
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankow
Peking
Tientsin
Mukden
Kirin
Vladivostok
Nagasaki
Kyoto
Osaka
Tokio
Yokohama
Kobe
Hiogo
Nagoya
Sendai
Hakodate
Sapporo
Yezo
Formosa
Taipeh
Manila
Luzon
Mindanao
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Batavia
Singapore
Penang
Malacca
Rangoon
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Karachi
Quetta
Kandahar
Herat
Teheran
Tiflis
Erivan
Tabriz
Mashhad
Bokhara
Samarkand
Tashkent
Khiva
Kabul
Peshawar
Lahore
Delhi
Agra
Allahabad
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Patna
Calcutta

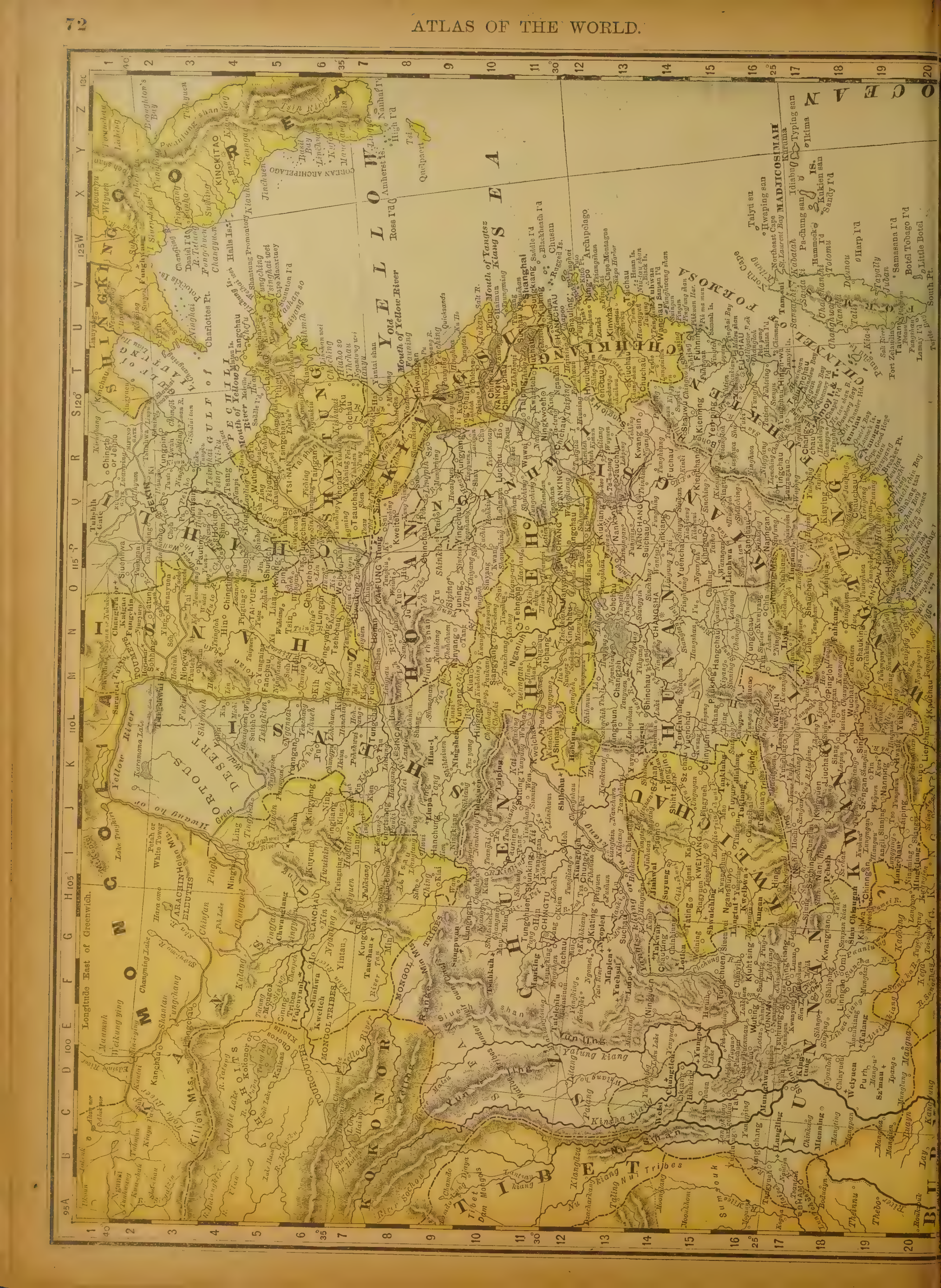
EUROPEAN
RUSSIA.
Scale of Statute Miles 69.16=1 Degree
Russian Versts 104.34=1 Degree
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Uralian Cossacks
Kirghiz Steppes
Salt Marsh
Astrakhan
Saratov
Samara
Penza
Tambov
Voronezh
Orel
Kursk
Poltava
Kharkov
Kiev
Kherson
Odessa
Nikolaiev
Ekaterinoslav
Taganrog
Rostov
Stavropol
Tiflis
Erivan
Kars
Tabriz
Teheran
Astrabad
Baku
Derbend
Kazan
Nizhni Novgorod
Moscow
Tula
Smolensk
Minsk
Vilna
Warsaw
Lublin
Kielce
Lemberg
Kishinev
Jassy
Galatz
Brailov
Bucharest
Varna
Silistria
Sophia
Salonika
Smyrna
Constantinople
Trebizond
Erzeroum
Kars
Erivan
Tiflis
Kutais
Sukhum Kale
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Kertch
Taganrog
Rostov
Stavropol
Astrakhan
Saratov
Samara
Orenburg
Perm
Vyatka

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRITISH ISLES
NORTH SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
ARCTIC OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
RUSSIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA
ITALY
TURKEY
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SAHARA DESERT
ARABIA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BELOOCHISTAN
TURKOMANIA
BOKHARA
KHIVA
KHOKAND
TIEN-SHAN OR CELESTIAL MTS.
CHINA
INDIA
INDIAN OCEAN
ABYSSINIA
NUBIA
ARABIAN DESERT
SANDY DESERT
GREAT SALT DESERT
ROCKY DESERT
GULF OF ADEN
RED SEA
NILE
WHITE NILE
ALBERT NYANZA
VICTORIA NYANZA
TANGANYIKA
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
Scale of Statute Miles.
Longitude East from Washington.

PALESTINE OR THE HOLY LAND.
EXPLANATION.
The cities of the Decapolis, thus - GERASA. Scripture names thus - Bethlehem. All others thus - Scalona.
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude East from Washington.
Longitude West from Washington.
DAMASCUS
JERUSALEM
SAMARIA
JUDEA
GALILEE
BENJAMIN
SIMEON
REUBEN
MOAB
IDUMEA OR EDOM
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
CHINA SEA
JAPAN SEA
OKHOTSK SEA
KAMTCHATKA SEA
BERING'S STRAIT
BRISTOL BAY
ALEUTIAN ARCHIPELAGO
TROPIC OF CANCER
ARCTIC CIRCLE
PEKIN
CANTON
Hong Kong
Saghalinoola
Urga or Kuren
Irkoutsk
Yakoutsk
Nankin
Shanghai
Moukden
Hakodade
Yokohama
Tokio
Manila
Singapore
Batavia
Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Ceylon
Bangkok
Rangoon
Hue
Tientsin
Amoy
Formosa
Mindanao
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
Palawan
Sooloo Sea
Celebes Sea
Gulf of Tartary
Gulf of Anadir
Gulf of Tonquin
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Martaban
Strait of Malacca
Strait of Formosa
Strait of Tsugar
Strait of Sarija Saki
Strait of Van Diemen's
Strait of Corea
Strait of Nagasaki
Strait of Lunchau
Strait of Mindoro
Strait of Balabac
Strait of Sunda
Strait of Malacca
Strait of Bonifacio
Strait of Tanega Sima
Strait of Perouse
Strait of Tartary
Strait of Formosa

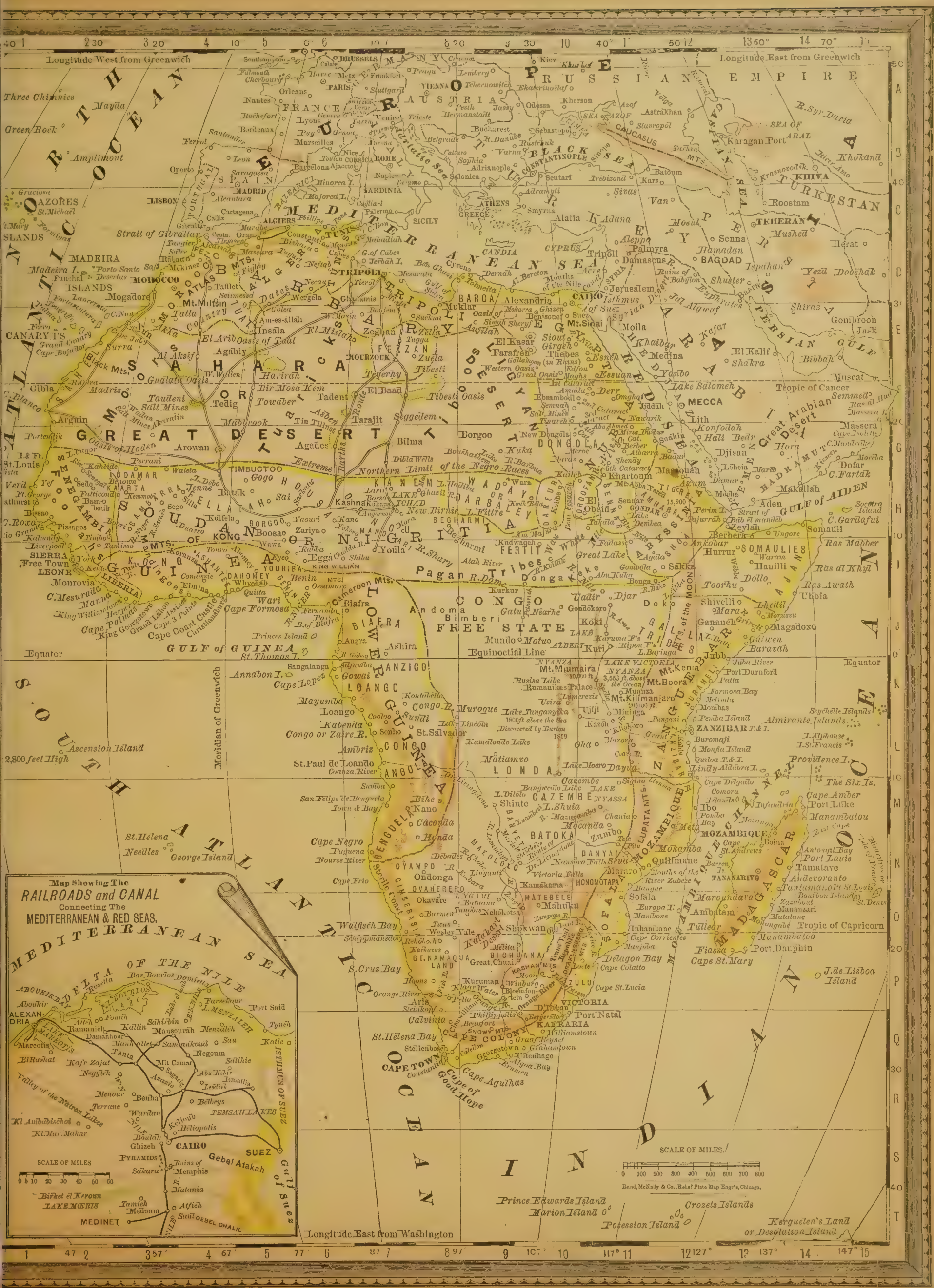
CALCUTTA
One Statute Mile
THE ISLAND & TOWN OF BOMBAY
Statute Miles
References
1 Castle 4 Lunatic Asylum
2 Cathedral 5 Lighthouse
3 Hospital 6 Race Course
Longitude East Greenwich.
TURKESTAN
PLATEAU
PAMIR
KASHMIR
AFGHANISTAN
Afghans
BALUCHISTAN
PERSIA
ARABIA
TIBET
CHINA
INDIA
BURMA
SIAM
MALAYSIA
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Lahore
Delhi
Lucknow
Allahabad
Agra
Jeypore
Jodhpur
Ahmedabad
Poona
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Mysore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Cochin
Ceylon
Colombo
Kandy
Rangoon
Mandalay
Moulmein
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Canton
Hongkong
Peking
Lhasa
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Teheran
Baghdad
Bushire
Muscat
Aden
Mecca
Medina
Jerusalem
Cairo
Suez
Khartoum
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Socotra
Maldive Is.
Laccadive Is.
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Philippines
Manila
Formosa
Hainan
Yokohama
Tokio
Kyoto
Osaka
Nagasaki
Korea
Seoul
Port Arthur
Vladivostok
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarkand
Tashkent
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Leh
Simla
Darjeeling
Shillong
Kandy
Colombo
Galle
Trincomalee
Jaffna
Pondicherry
Madras
Bombay
Calcutta

BRITISH INDIA.
INDO CHINA AND FARTHER INDIA
Scale of Statute Miles.
Longitude East of Greenwich.
Longitude East of Washington.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CEYLON
Karimandal (Coromandel) Coast
Malabar Coast
Laccadive Islands
Nine Degree Channel
Eight Degree Channel
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Manar
Indian Kos (Miles) 40=1 Degree
English Statute Miles, 69·16 1 degree
Railways — Canals — Sites of Battles — Heights in English Feet


Longitude East of Greenwich.
CHINA
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
JAPAN
Yellow River
Yellow Sea
Gulf of Pechili
Mouth of Yellow River
Old Yellow River
Mouth of Yangtsze Kiang
Shanghai
Hongkong
Canton
Macao
Formosa
Pescadores Is.
Hainan
Tonkin
Annam
Cochin China
Siam
Burmah
Tibet
Lhasa
Kokonor
Desert of Gobi
Desert of Ordos
Desert of Shamo
Desert of Tibet
Mongol Tribes
Kokonor Tribes
Tibetan Tribes
Shan Tribes
Lolo Tribes
Miao Tribes
Yunnan
Szechuen
Kweichow
Kwangsi
Kwangtung
Fukien
Chekiang
Kiangsu
Anhwei
Hupeh
Hunan
Kiangsi
Shantung
Shansi
Shensi
Kansu
Chihli
Mongolia
Manchuria
Korea
Japan
Formosa
Philippine Is.
Indo-China
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Yangtsze Kiang
Yellow River
Hwang ho
Great Wall
Pekin
Nankin
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Shanghai
Hankow
Chungking
Chengtu
Kiukiang
Ningpo
Foochow
Amoy
Swatow
Tientsin
Newchwang
Port Arthur
Wei-hai-wei
Kiaochau
Tsingtao
Chefoo
Shanghai
Hongkong
Saigon
Hanoi
Bangkok
Rangoon
Mandalay
Lhasa
Tibet
Mongolia
Manchuria
Korea
Japan
Formosa
Philippine Is.
Indo-China
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Yangtsze Kiang
Yellow River
Hwang ho
Great Wall
Pekin
Nankin
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Shanghai
Hankow
Chungking
Chengtu
Kiukiang
Ningpo
Foochow
Amoy
Swatow
Tientsin
Newchwang
Port Arthur
Wei-hai-wei
Kiaochau
Tsingtao
Chefoo
Shanghai
Hongkong
Saigon
Hanoi
Bangkok
Rangoon
Mandalay
Lhasa
Tibet

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON
MINDORO
MINDANAO
Sulu Archipelago
Palawan
Paracels Ids. & Reefs
Amphitrite Is.
Lincoln I'd
Pratas Ids.
Macclesfield Bank
Tonkin
Annam
Cochin China
Siam
Cambodia
Gulf of Siam
Malay Peninsula
Malay States
Straits Settlements
Singapore
Pulo Condore
Pulo Obi
Pulo Tantalam
Natuna Is.
Anambas Is.
Tambilan Is.
Rhio-Linga Archipelago
Equator
Mt. Sago
Mt. Merapi
Mt. Ophir
Longitude West of Washington
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago

PERSIA,
AFGHANISTAN
AND
BELUCHISTAN.
SCALES.
Persian Farsakhs (Parasangs)
English Statute Miles
Submarine Telegraph lines thus S. T. etc. Sub. Tel.
Heights in English Feet.
Longitude East from Greenwich
Hala Mts.
Salt Desert
Salt Steppe
Shorawak
Pearl Bank
India Govt. Islands
GULF OF OMAN
ARABIAN SEA


Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
Meridian of Greenwich
Equator
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
GULF of GUINEA
GULF of AIDEN
GREAT DESERT
SAHARA
Great Arabian Desert
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equinoctial Line
Strait of Gibraltar
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Agulhas
Cape Verde
Cape Horn
Cape Town
Cape Colony
Kafraria
Natal
Zulu
Kaffirs
Bechuana
Great Namaqua Land
Kalahari Desert
Orange River
Congo Free State
Congo or Zaire R.
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Victoria
Lake Nyanza
Lake Nyassa
Lake Chad
Lake Albert
Lake Tchad
Lake Moero
Lake Lincoln
Lake Ngami
Lake Shirwa
Lake Tsana
Lake Mareotis
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Timsah
Lake Bitter
Lake Tiberias
Lake Van
Lake Urmiah
Lake Aral
Lake Balkash
Lake Baikal
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Titicaca
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Superior
Mt. Kilimanjaro
Mt. Kenia
Mt. Boora
Mt. Mumaira
Mt. Sinai
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Etna
Mt. Vesuvius
Mt. Blanc
Mt. Cenis
Mt. Pilatus
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Sinai

EGYPT,
ARABIA PETRÆA
AND
LOWER NUBIA.
SCALES
EGYPTIAN SHONI 18.9 = 1 DEGREE
ENGLISH STATUTE MILES 69.16 = 1 DEGREE
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
LOWER EGYPT
MIDDLE EGYPT
UPPER EGYPT
LIBYAN DESERT
ARABIAN DESERT
NUBIAN DESERT
PENINSULA OF SINAI
ARABIA
NUBIA
CAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
SUEZ
SIOOT
DERR
Jerusalem
Hebron
Gaza
Beersheba
Kerak
Tafileh
Wady Gadif
Wady Moosa
Maan
Akaba
Kuweireh
Medauara
Dzat el Haj
Tebook
Teima
Darb el Bekra
Heejr
Elah
Ras Ghurkuma
Akra
El Haura
Yembo
Beder Honem
Ras el Kheeiam
Tropic of Cancer
Elba Island
Elba Mts.
Shab Dullow
Shab Kummere
Merza Dongola
Shab Suaddy
Merza Durrur
Shab Culab
Delgabe
Ras Mugda or Magdam
Ras Benass
Ras Gulhan
Ras Barcelo
Ras Shoora
Ras Doorah
Ras Umbrak
Ras Ghoomaka
Ras Bereban
Ras Gerdaf
Ras Shaiara
Ras Mulgi
Ras Gerdaf
Ras Shaiara
Ras Mulgi
Ras Gerdaf
Ras Shaiara
Ras Mulgi

UPPER NUBIA
AND
HABESH or ABYSSINIA
Scales
Egyptian Shoni
Statute Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich
Latitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
Massawah
Tajurah
Harar
Zeila
Berbera
Bunder Ziyada
Kassala
Khartum
Gondar
Adowa
Adigrat
Massaua
Sennar
Fashoda
Gallas
Shoa
Galla
Afillo
Shiba
Bamba
Nuer
Dinka
Bari
Takale
Dar Hasia
Dar Rizeigat
Dar Fur
Kordofan
Bisharees
Arabs
Hamran Arabs
Shangallas
Tokrurí
Galabat
Gedaref
Dar Hamid
Dar Meheria
Dar Beni Shoukol
Dar Fadeiya
Dar Fazoklo
Dar Fungi
Dar Funj
Dar Homran
Dar Beni Hussein
Dar Kababish
Dar Bedeiria
Dar Bedeiat
Dar Gerfan
Dar Hawazma
Dar Beni Amer
Dar Hadendoa
Dar Bilin
Dar Tigre
Dar Shoa
Dar Amhara
Dar Agau
Dar Gallas
Dar Kafa
Dar Kaffa
Dar Sidamo
Dar Galla
Dar Gurage
Dar Ennarea
Dar Gimira

AUSTRALIA.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
Scale of Statute Miles
EASTERN INDIES
INDIAN OCEAN
TASMAN SEA
N. AUSTRALIA
ARNHEM LAND
(NORTHERN TERRITORY)
PROVISIONALLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN DISTRICT
WEST AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA DESERT
EASTERN DISTRICT
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Tropic of Capricorn.
Longitude West from Washington.
TASMANIA
SCALE
Same as Australia

CORAL SEA
GREAT BARRIER REEF
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW GUINEA
CAPE YORK PENINSULA
Holmes Reefs
Willis Group
Magdelaine Cays
Coringa Islets
Flinders Reefs
Libou Reef and Cays
Horse Shoe Shoal
Swain Reefs
Barrier Reefs
Flinders Passage
Torres Strait
Bass Strait
Cook Strait
Rand, McNally & Co., Eng'rs, Chicago
SYDNEY AND PORT JACKSON
English Miles
Soundings in Fathoms
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND (NEW SOUTH WALES)
SYDNEY
Glebe
Paddington
Eclipse Bluff
1. Government House.
2. Town Hall.
3. Legislative Council-Chambers.
4. Fort Phillip
5. Jail.
6. Barracks.
7. Sydney and Goulburn Railway Station.
8. St. Mary's Cathedral
9. St. Andrew's Cathedral.
10. St. Philip's Church
11. Christ Church.
12. St. James' Church.
a. Botanic Garden.
b. Inner Domain.
c. Outer Domain
d. Hyde Park.
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
MIDDLE ISLAND
New Zealand.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington
Scale of Statute Miles

Governments of the World.

United States Government.

The executive power is vested in the President, who holds office for four years, and receives $50,000 annually.

The President and Vice-President are elected by electors chosen by the people. The number of electors from each State is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled.

The electors vote by ballot. These votes are sent sealed to the President of the Senate, who opens them in the presence of Congress. If there are two parties who have received an equal number of votes, the House of Representatives choose by ballot one of them for President.

The various Cabinet officers are appointed by the President. They are seven in number, and receive $8,000 annually.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, of which there are two branches: the Senate, which is composed of two members from each State, who hold office for six years, at an annual salary of $5,000; and the House of Representatives, who are elected by the vote of each State, to hold office two years, and receive $5,000 annually.

As President of the Senate, the Vice-President performs his entire duty, except in case of the removal or death of the President, in which event he assumes the executive powers. He is elected for the same term of office as the President, and receives $8,000 annually.

The President of the United States is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; but the direct supervision of them belongs to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

The judiciary of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, which sits at Washington, and which is composed of a Chief Justice, who receives $10,500 annually, and eight Associate Justices, who receive $10,000 annually. They are appointed by the President, and hold office during good behavior.

The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, each of which has a circuit judge, who is paid $6,000 a year.

There are also fifty-nine district courts, from which an appeal lies to the circuit court.

Each State and Territory has its own local government, not unlike the general government in its essential features. The executive authority is vested in the Governor, whose term of office and salary vary in different States.

The revenue of the government is chiefly derived from customs duties, proceeds of sales of public lands, internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, etc. The principal source of revenue has been the customs duties. Since the year 1865–66, the revenue has each year largely exceeded the expenditure, and there has been a gradual reduction of taxes. In conformity with several enactments of Congress, the surplus revenue is devoted to the gradual redemption of the public debt.

Foreign Governments.

REPUBLICS.

ANDORRA.—The executive power is vested in a President, known as First Syndic, assisted by two inferior Syndics. The law-making power rests with the General Council, which consists of twenty-four members elected by heads of families in the communes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Deputies; the executive power is entirely in the hands of the President, who is held responsible for the acts of that department. The President, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, was elected in 1886, for a term of six years, with a salary of $36,000.

BOLIVIA.—The government of the republic is divided into a legislative department, called a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and an executive department, consisting of the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Ministry, the heads of five departments. President of the republic: Señor Don Aniceto Arce, 1888.

BRAZIL.—The country was declared a republic November, 1889, and Deodoro de Fonseca appointed President.

CHILI.—The legislative department consists of an Assembly of two houses: the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The executive authority is held by the President, with the assistance of a Council of State and a Cabinet of six Ministers. President: José Manuel Balmaseda, elected for a term of five years, in 1886, with an income of $18,000.

COLOMBIA.—A confederative republic. It is governed in the legislative department by a Congress of two houses: the Senate and House of Representatives. The executive power resides with a President and seven Ministers, who are held responsible to Congress. President: Señor Don Dr. Rafael Nuñez, elected June, 1887.

COSTA RICA.—The legislative department consists of a Chamber of Representatives; the executive, of the President, elected for four years, and a Council of Ministers, the heads of four departments. President: Gen. Don Bernardo Soto, elected in 1885.

ECUADOR.—The legislative department consists of a Congress of two houses: the Senate and House of Deputies; the executive, of the President and a Cabinet of four Ministers, who, with the President, are held responsible to Congress, and who, with seven other members, form the Council of State. President: Señor Antonio Flores was elected President in 1888.

FRANCE.—The legislative power is controlled by an Assembly of two houses: Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive authority is in the hands of the chief magistrate, called the President of the Republic. Marie François Sadi Carnot was elected President for a term of seven years, in 1887, at a salary of $240,000.

GUATEMALA.—The legislative power is held by a National Assembly; and the executive is administered by the President, assisted by a Ministry, the heads of six departments. President: Gen. Manuel Barillas, elected 1886.

HAYTI.—The legislative power rests in a National Assembly divided into two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive power is in the hands of the President, under the heads of four departments. President: Gen. Légitime, elected 1888.

HONDURAS.—The legislative power is vested in a Congress of Deputies. The executive power rests with a President and a Council of six Ministers. President: Gen. Don. Luis Bogran, reëlected 1887.

LIBERIA.—The executive power resides with a President whose term of office is two years. The legislative power resides with the Senate and House of Representatives. President: Hilary R. W. Johnson, elected May, 1883.

MEXICO.—The legislative power resides in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The executive authority is held by the President and a Council of six, the heads of different departments. President: Gen. Porfirio Diaz, elected for a term of four years in 1884, and reëlected in 1888.

NICARAGUA.—The legislative power is vested in a Congress of two houses: Senate and House of Representatives. The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for a term of four years. President: Colonel Evaristo Carazo, elected December, 1886.

ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE.—The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, one-half of the members vacating their seats every two years. The executive power rests with the President and the Executive Council. Judge Reitz was elected President, 1889; term of office, five years.

PARAGUAY.—The legislative authority is exercised by a Congress of two houses: Senate and House of Deputies. The executive power is intrusted to a President and a Cabinet of five Ministers. President: General Escobar, elected September, 1886. Presidential term, four years.

PERU.—The executive authority is intrusted to the President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet of five Ministers; the legislative is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. President: Gen. Andres Avelino Caceres.

SALVADOR.—The legislative power is vested in a Congress of seventy Deputies. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who holds office four years. President: General Francisco Menendez, elected March, 1887.

SAN DOMINGO.—The legislative power is vested in a National Congress, consisting of two houses: a Consego Conservador and the Tribunado. The executive is intrusted to the President and a Ministry, the heads of the five departments. President: Gen. Ulisses Heureaux assumed the Presidency for four years, in 1886.

SAN MARINO.—The legislative power resides in a Council of sixty members, chosen equally from the ranks of nobles, burgesses, and small proprietors, and appointed for life by the councilors themselves. From this number an executive body of twelve is chosen. Two Presidents are selected every six months.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC OR TRANSVAAL.—The legislative power is vested in a Volksraad, whose members are elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive rests with a President elected for five years. President: S. J. Paul Krüger, elected 1883.

SWITZERLAND.—The supreme legislative and executive authority is exercised in an Assembly of two houses: the Ständerath, or State Council, and the Nationalrath, or National Council; united, they are called the Federal Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Assembly are the first magistrates of the republic. President: B. Hammer, for one year (1889), at a salary of $3,000.

URUGUAY.—Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses; the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, whose annual session extends from February 15 to July 15. A permanent committee of two Senators and five Representatives assume the legislative power and general control of the government while Parliament is adjourned. President: Maximo Tages, elected 1886.

VENEZUELA.—The legislative power is vested in a Congress of two houses: the Senate and House of Representatives. The executive is controlled by the President, through a Ministry of six members and a Federal Council of sixteen members. President: Pable Rojas Paul, elected in July, 1888, for a term of two years.

KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES.

ABYSSINIA.—A despotism divided into separate governments, the principal ones being Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa. Each chief is master of all revenues in his territory and is obligated to send presents to the Emperor occasionally, and to assist him in time of war.

AFGHANISTAN.—The ruling Prince is dictator for life over a military aristocracy, which consists of a number of small democracies. The sirdars govern to suit themselves in their respective provinces.

ANAM, OR COCHIN CHINA.—The system of government in this empire is absolute monarchy. The sovereign is High Priest, Supreme Judge, and Emperor, and is assisted in the performance of his duties by a Council of six Ministers. The empire is divided into twenty-four provinces, and each is placed under the authority of a Governor.

ARABIA.—At no time in her history has Arabia been subject to one sovereign. The population is divided into numerous tribes, each ruled by its chief, called Emir, Sheik, or Imam.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Each of these countries has its own Parliament, Ministers, and government. They have a common army, navy and diplomacy, and a controlling body known as the Delegations. Franz Josef I. is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. He ascended the throne of Austria in 1848; crowned King of Hungary in 1867. His civil list is $4,650,000.

BELGIUM.—The legislative power is in the King, the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. No act of the King has effect unless signed by one of his Ministers, who are thus made responsible for all acts of the government. Leopold II. ascended the throne in 1865. His civil list is $650,000

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD—Continued.

BELOOCHISTAN.—The native government possesses but little power over the scattered population, and is completely under the control of Great Britain. In 1883 the British Government established a protectorate over the entire country to the Persian frontier.

CHINA.—The administration is under the supreme direction of a Nei-ko or Cabinet, consisting of four members, and these are assisted by two others, who are to see that nothing goes contrary to the civil or religious laws of the empire. Emperor Tsait'ien succeeded to the throne in 1875. He is the sole High Priest of the empire.

DENMARK.—The legislative authority is exercised by the King, acting in concert with the Rigsdag, or Diet, consisting of an Upper House and a House of Commons. The executive power is in the hands of the King and his responsible Ministers. King Christian IX. succeeded to the throne in 1863. His civil list is $277,775.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The supreme government is vested in the King of Prussia, the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The former represents the individual States, the latter the German Nation. Emperor Wilhelm II. was proclaimed Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia in 1888. The Emperor-King has a civil list of $3,375,000.

GREAT BRITAIN, EMPIRE OF.—The absolute power of the British Empire is held by a Parliament, consisting of two houses: an Upper and a Lower House. The sovereign is at the head of Parliament, and can alone summon Parliament. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, ascended the throne of England in 1837. She has a civil list of $1,925,000.

GREECE, KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.—The executive power is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. The legislative power is given to a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé. Prince Georgios of Denmark accepted the crown of Greece in 1863. He has a civil list of $260,000.

ITALY.—The legislative power rests conjointly with the King and a Parliament composed of two houses: an Upper and a Lower House. The executive is exercised exclusively by the King, assisted by the Ministers of ten departments. King Umberto I. succeeded to the throne in 1878. His civil list amounts to $3,070,000.

JAPAN.—The supreme executive, as well as the highest legislative authority, is vested in the Great Council, at which the Emperor presides. The Genro-In, or Senate, deliberates on legislative matters, but its decisions are subject to confirmation by the Great Council and sanction by the sovereign. The executive powers are exercised by a ministry of ten departments. The Mikado of Japan, Mutsu-Hito, succeeded to the throne in 1867. His civil list is $2,500,000 per annum.

MADAGASCAR.—Queen Ranavalona III. succeeded Queen Ranavalona II. in 1883. The government is an absolute monarchy, but of late years the power of the sovereign has been gradually restricted. The real source of all political power is the Prime Minister, the adviser of the sovereign. He is assisted by several Ministers, the heads of departments.

MONTENEGRO.—The executive power is vested in a Prince or Hospodar. The law-making power abides in a Council of eight members. Prince Nicholas is the reigning sovereign.

MOROCCO.—The form of government is that of an oriental despotism under an hereditary Sultan. There are no responsible administrative officers. Mulai Hassan, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in 1873.

NETHERLANDS.—The legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and a parliament, called the States-General; the executive is with the sovereign and a Council of eight Ministers—the heads of the different departments. The reigning King, Willem III., succeeded to the throne in 1849. He has a civil list of $250,000.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—The legislative and executive power is exercised under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries: the Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal government, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the church. The present Sultan, Abdul-Hamid II., succeeded to the throne in 1876. The civil list is variously reported at from five to ten millions of dollars.

PERSIA.—The Shah, or King, has absolute power over all his subjects, so far as he does not oppose the doctrines of the Mohammedan religion. Through his direction, the executive powers are exercised by a Ministry of seven departments. The reigning Shah, Nasred-din, succeeded to the throne in 1848. The whole revenue of the country is at his disposal. His private fortune is estimated at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

PORTUGAL.—The legislative authority is given to the two houses. Upper and Lower, of the Cortes Geraes; the executive rests with the sovereign and a Cabinet of seven responsible Ministers. King Carlos I. succeeded to the throne in 1889. His civil list amounts to $410,000.

RUMANIA.—The legislative power rests with a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The executive authority is exercised by a Council of eight Ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister. Carol I., the reigning sovereign, ascended the throne in 1881, and has an annual income of about $230,000.

RUSSIA.—The whole legislative, executive and judicial authority is vested in the Emperor, whose will alone is law. The administration is intrusted to four great councils: the Council of the State, the Ruling Senate, the Holy Synod and the Committee of Ministers. They all communicate directly with the sovereign. Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, ascended the throne in 1881. The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the crown lands, estimated at $12,250,000.

SANDWICH, OR HAWAIIAN, ISLANDS.—The legislative authority is exercised by the King and Parliament conjointly. The Parliament is composed of twenty-four nobles and twenty-four representatives. The executive power is vested in the King. David Kalakaua, the reigning King, was elected in February, 1874.

SERVIA.—The executive power is vested in the King, who is assisted by a Council of eight responsible Ministers. Legislative power rests with the King and the National Assembly. King Milan I. was enthroned 1882.

SIAM.—The legislative power is exercised by the King, in conjunction with a supreme Council of State and a Council of Ministers. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary. King Chulalonkorn I. succeeded to the throne in 1868.

SPAIN.—The legislative power rests with the King and Cortes Constituyentes, consisting of a Senate and a Congress; the executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of nine Ministers. Alfonso XIII. succeeded to the throne of Spain May, 1886. Maria Christina is Queen Regent during the minority of King Alfonso XIII. He has a civil list of $1,400,000.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The legislative authority of Sweden is vested in the Diet, or Parliament, of the realm, in concert with the sovereign. Every new law must have the assent of the crown. The executive power is held by the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, consisting of ten members, the head of which is the Minister of State. The legislative power of Norway is held entirely by the Storthing, or Great Court. The King has the right of veto over the laws passed by the Storthing, but only for a limited period. The executive power is in the hands of the King who acts by the advice of a Council of State composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councilors. Oscar II. succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway in 1872. The civil list of the King and the royal family is $575,525.

Governments of Colonies and Dependencies.

ALGERIA.—The Governor-General is invested with legislative power in civil matters, and on important questions he is advised by a Colonial Council appointed by the French Government. The Provinces are divided into twelve districts, each ruled by a Prefect.

BULGARIA.—This country is a Principality under the suzerainty of Turkey. The executive power is in the hands of a Prince and a Council of six Ministers. The legislative power is vested in a popular legislature. Prince Ferdinand was elected July 7, 1887.

CANADA.—The executive authority resides in the Queen of England, and is exercised through a Governor-General, assisted by a Privy Council. The legislative power is held by a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Commons. There is a separate legislature and administration in each province, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the executive. Baron Stanley is present Governor-General; salary, $48,600 and residence.

CAPE COLONY.—The executive power is intrusted to the Governor and Executive Council appointed by the British Crown. The legislative power resides in a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson was appointed Governor, December, 1880; salary, $30,000.

CEYLON.—The executive is in the hands of a Governor and an Executive Council appointed by the Queen of England. The Legislative Council is composed of the Executive Council and ten representatives of different classes and races. Governor: Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, nominated November, 1883. His annual revenue is $38,880.

CONGO FREE STATE.—This State is under the individual sovereignty of the King of Belgium. The Central Government consists of King Leopold and the heads of three departments. Governor-General: M. Ledeganck.

COREA.—The King is a vassal of the Chinese Empire, but in his own country he is an absolute despot. Three Ministers and six Judges assist the Monarch in his administration, and each of the eight provinces is under the direct rule of a Governor.

CUBA.—All branches of the administration are in the hands of a Captain-General, appointed by and responsible to the Spanish Crown. An administrative council advises the Captain-General on questions of importance.

EGYPT.—The administration is in the hands of five native Ministers, subject to the Khedive, and under the supervision of England. Provincial Councils advise on local matters, and a Legislative Council assists in grave cases, but their views are accepted or rejected according to the judgment of the Khedive. Mohamed Tewfik succeeded to the throne in 1879; his annual allowance is $500,000, besides $1,075,000 for the members of his family.

GREENLAND.—The two inspectorates are ruled by two Governors who are responsible to the Danish Government Board; and each of the thirteen districts into which the inspectorates are divided is controlled by a Director, assisted by a Parliament.

HELIGOLAND.—The administration rests with a Governor and an Executive Council appointed by the Queen of England. Present Governor: Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkley.

ICELAND.—The government is administered under a constitution obtained from Denmark. The executive authority is exercised by the Governor-General or Stiflamtmand; legislative power touching all things, save the interests of the monarch, is vested in the Assembly or Althing.

INDIA.—The executive authority is vested in a Viceroy or Governor-General appointed by the Queen of England, and subject to orders from the Secretary of State for India. The latter official is aided by a Council of fifteen members and the Viceroy by an Administrative Council. The Lieutenant-Governors of the ten provinces are appointed by the Viceroy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

MAURITIUS.—The government of this British Colony is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council. There is in addi ion a Council of Government. Governor: Sir John Pope Hennessy, appointed 1882.

MOZAMBIQUE.—A Governor-General and Secretary are appointed by the Portuguese Monarch, who, with the assistance of a council of fourteen members, administer the government.

NATAL.—The administration of the colony is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. Governor: Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, appointed 1885. Salary, $20,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the English Crown, and an Executive Council. The legislative power resides in a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Governor: Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien; salary, $12,150.

NEW ZEALAND.—The General Assembly consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Representatives. The Governor is appointed by the British Sovereign. Present Governor: Earl of Onslow; salary, $25,000.

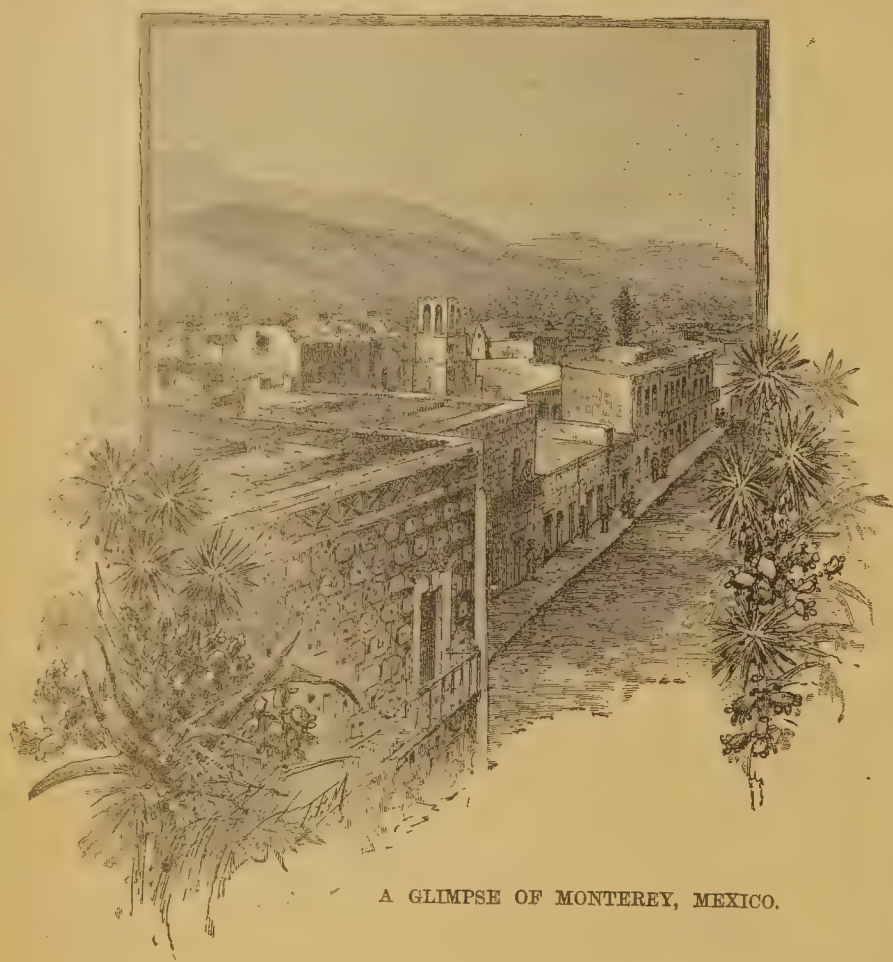
PORTO RICO.—The entire administration is intrusted to a Captain-General appointed by the Spanish Crown. On questions of great importance the Governor is advised by an Administrative Council.

TRIPOLI.—The Pasha, who is selected by the Sultan of Turkey from among the officers resident at the Capital, rules as an absolute despot.

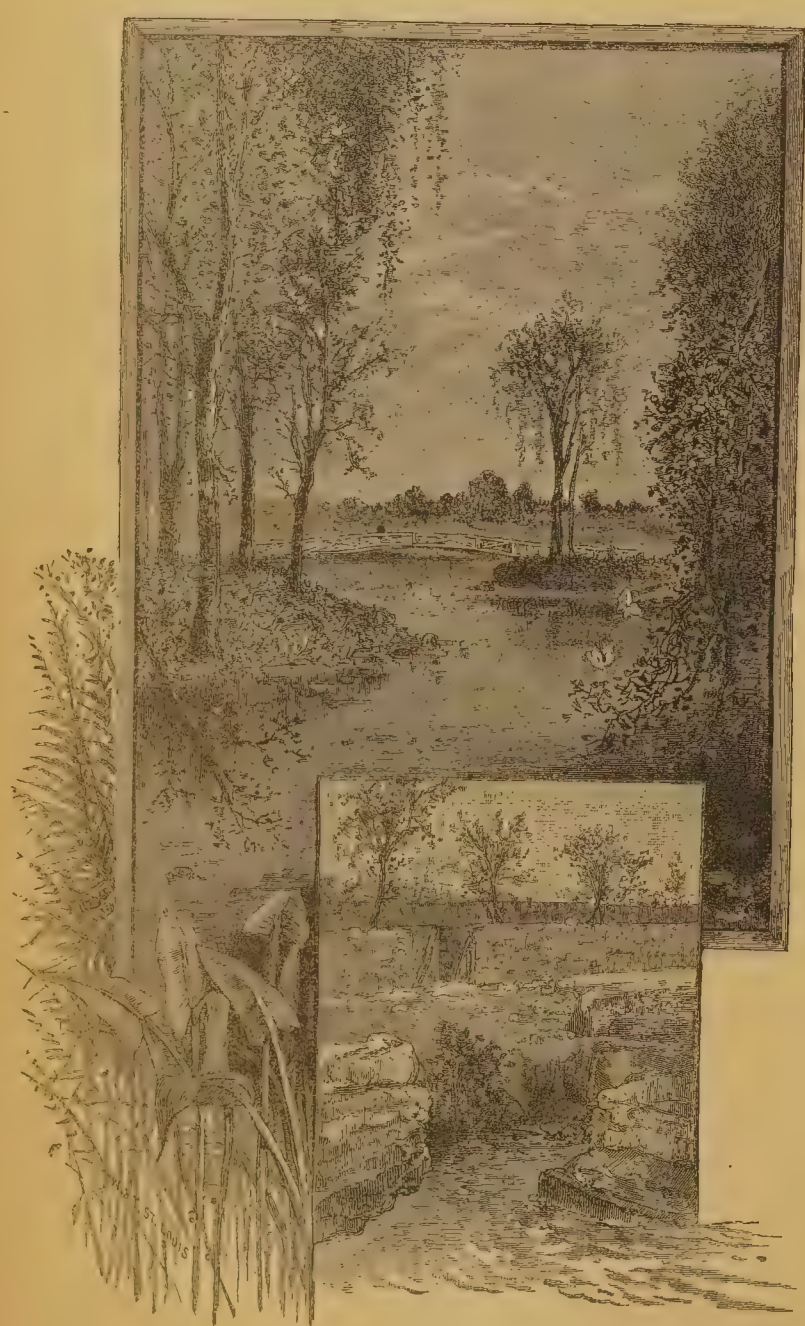
TUNIS.—The government is practically administered by the French Minister Resident and two Secretaries, under the direction of the French Foreign Office. Nominally, the country is a province of the Ottoman Empire. French Resident General: M. Massicault.

UNKNOWN REGION
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
EAST GREENLAND
DANISH REGION
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
LABRADOR
NORTH AMERICA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
ROCKY MTS
PACIFIC OCEAN
Longitude West from Greenwich

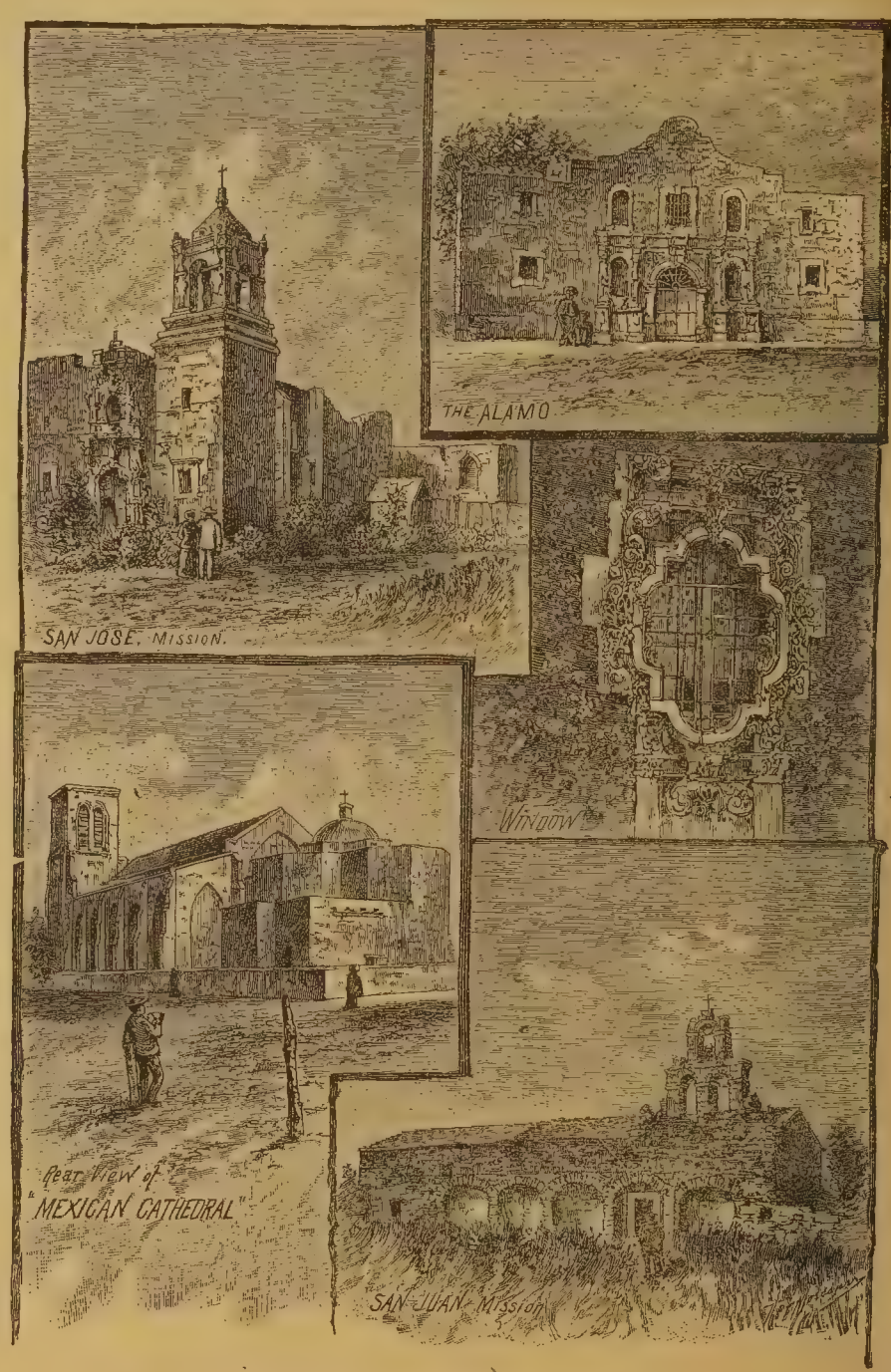
NORTH AMERICA.
SCALES
Geographical Miles 60 to 1 degree.
Mexican Leagues 2.65 to 1 degree.
Statute Miles 69.16 to 1 degree
Longitude from Washington.
GULF OF MEXICO
WEST INDIA
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
LUCAYAS ISLANDS
BAHAMA IS.
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES OR LEEWARD IS.
CENTRAL AMERICA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
CUBA
JAMAICA
HAYTI
DOMINICA
PORTO RICO
SAN DOMINGO
Havana
Trinidad
Bermudas
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Bogota
Caracas
Merida
Maracaibo
Cartagena
Antioquia
Orinoco
Magdalena
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Tampico
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
Denver
Chicago
Philadelphia
New York
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Salt Lake City
Prescott
Tucson
Santa Fe
Denver
Pt. Mala
Colon
Panama
Aspinwall
Nicaragua
Mosquito Coast
Honduras
Guatemala
Belize
Campeachy
Tehuantepec
Acapulco
Mazatlan
Guadalupe
Revillagigedo Is.
Socorro
Cedros
Magdalena Bay
Cape Horn
Cape Gallinas
Cape Sable
Cape Florida
Cape Hatteras
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Cape Fear
Cape Henry
Cape Cruz
Cape Antonio
Cape Blanco
Cape Mala
Cape Corrientes
Cape Lucas
Cape Sta. Elena
Cape Blanco
Cape Mendocino
Cape Flattery
Cape Disappointment
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Henlopen
Cape Charles
Cape Hatteras



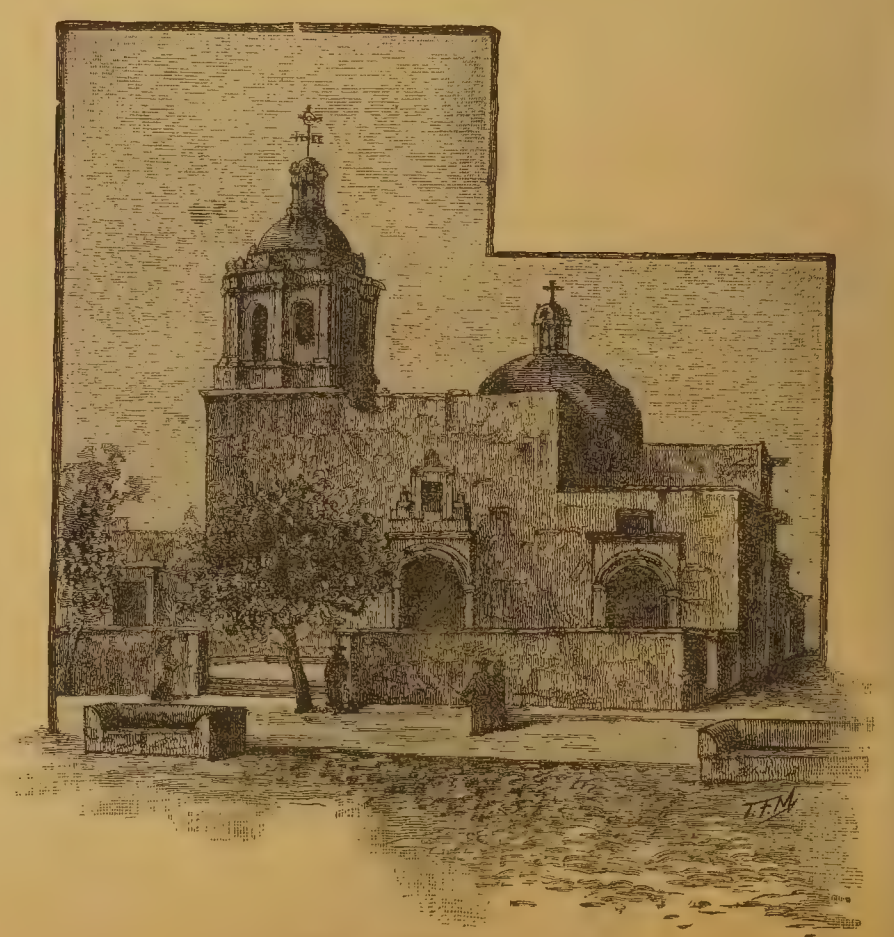
A GLIMPSE OF MONTEREY, MEXICO.



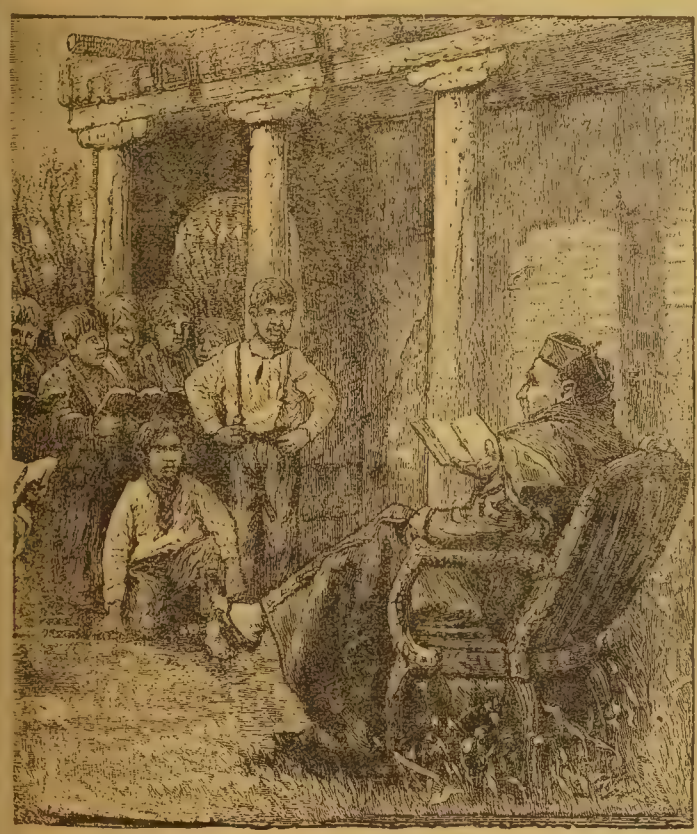
SCENES ON SAN PEDRO RIVER, NEAR SAN ANTONIO.



ANTIQUITIES AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



OLD CHURCH AT CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.



CITY OF MEXICO.

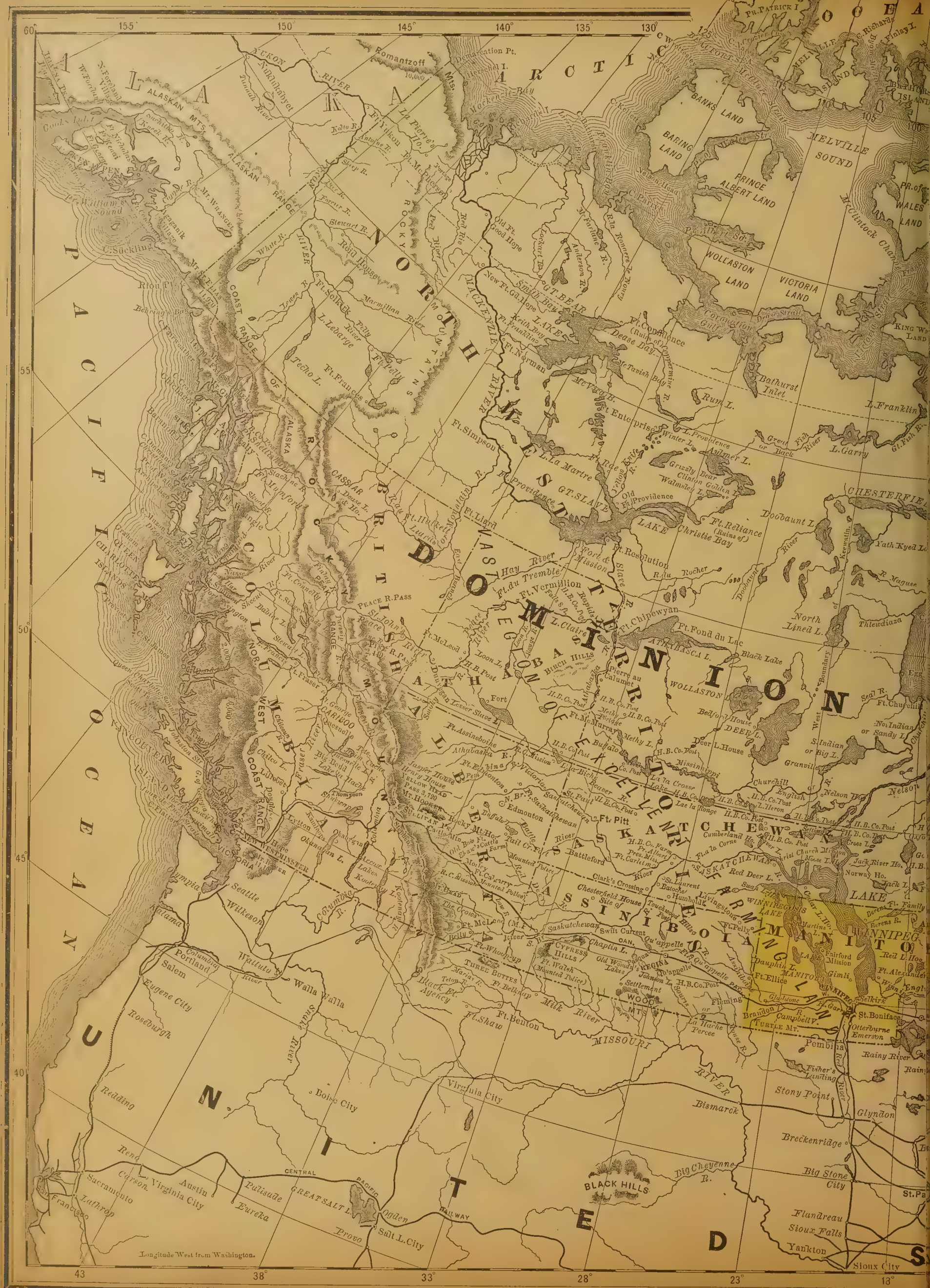
The City of Mexico, situated in a valley in the great central tableland of Mexico, 7,469 feet above the sea, forms, with its countless array of towers and domes, one of the most magnificent and picturesque scenes on the American continent. The city, which is laid out in squares, has wide and well-paved streets, and the houses, which are generally painted in brilliant colors, have a balcony in front of every window. On the north side of the Plaza de Armas stands the Cathedral, founded by Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. in 1573. It is five hundred feet long by four hundred and twenty feet broad, and its richly carved front of Gothic and Italian architecture is surmounted by two magnificent towers filled in with statues. The interior of the Cathedral is resplendent with golden crucifixes, candlesticks and reliquaries, and the roof is frescoed with magnificent paintings. On the east side of the Plaza de Armas stands the Government House, celebrated for its elaborate collection of paintings, while on the Plaza de Santos Domingo rises the convent of the same name. The city is well supplied with excellent schools, colleges, libraries and theatres, and its squares and promenades are unsurpassed by those of any city in the world. The population, chiefly Mestizos and Indians, numbers over 250,000.

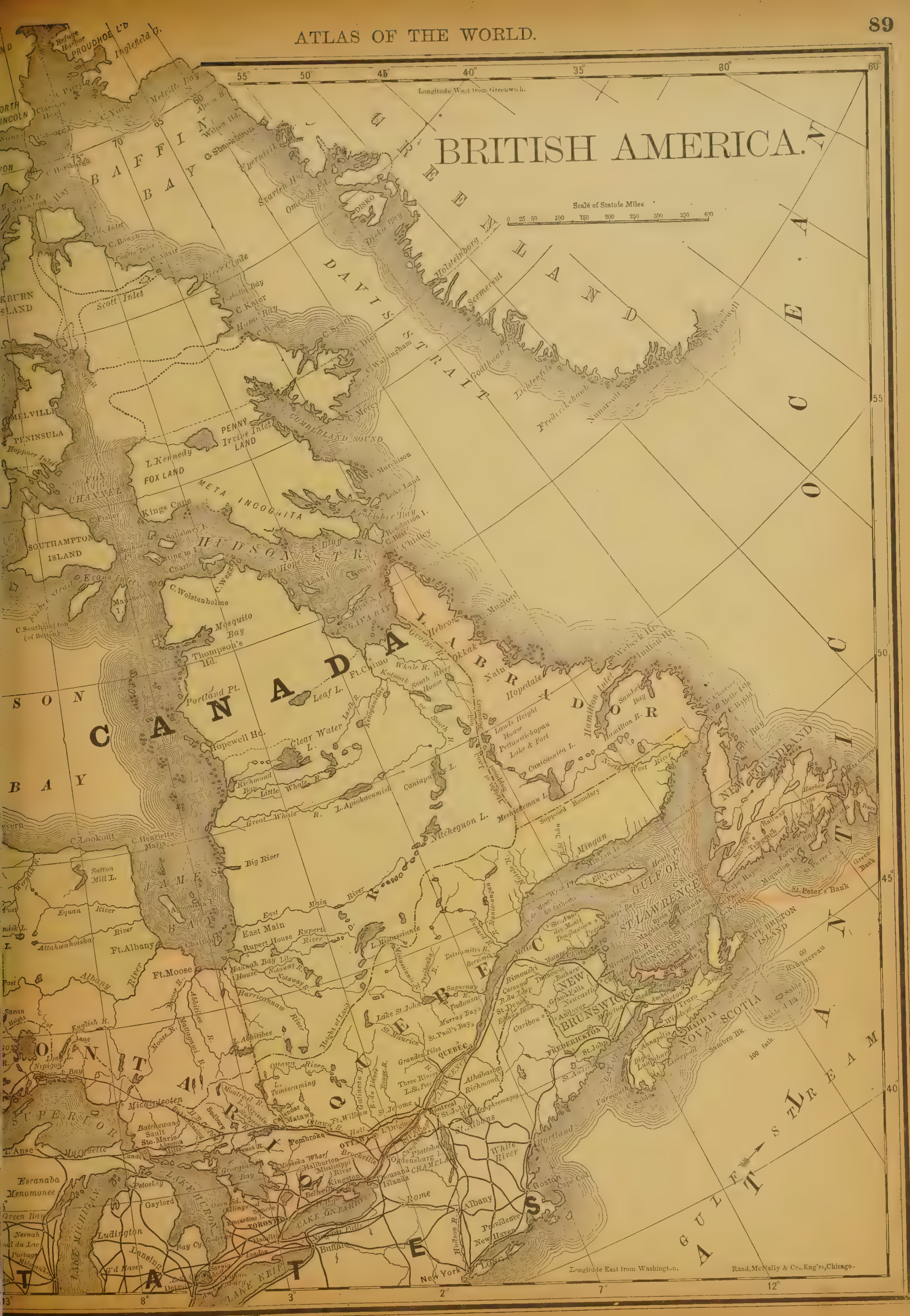
VIEW OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

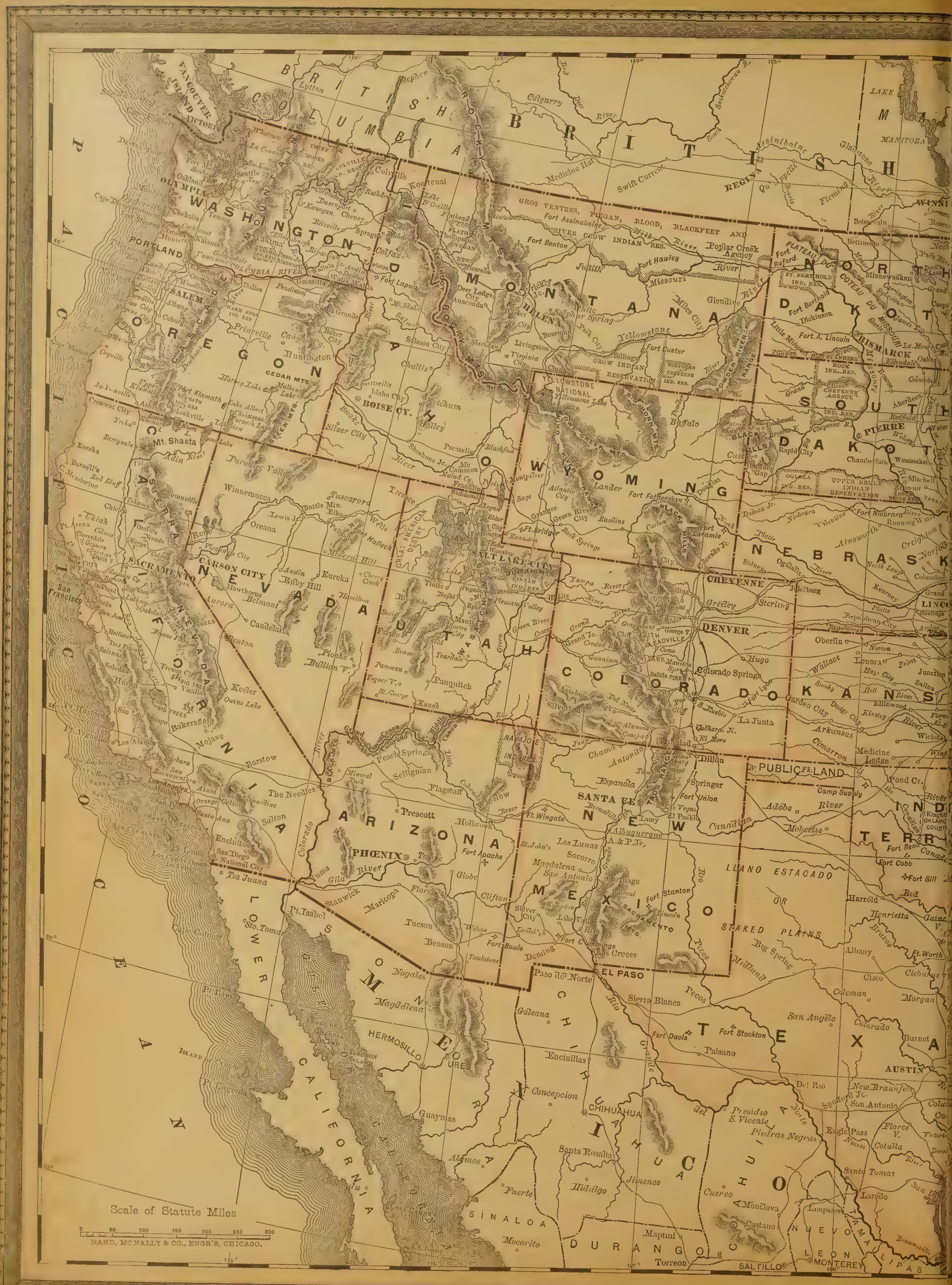
CATHEDRAL, CITY OF MEXICO.

Longitude West from Greenwich.
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
DURANGO
ZACATECAS
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
JALISCO
COLIMA
MICHOACAN
GUERRERO
MORELOS
OAXACA
VERACRUZ
TABASCO
CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
LOWER CALIFORNIA
Tropic of Cancer
Tucson
Chihuahua
Durango
Culiacan
Guadalajara
Colima
La Paz
Hermosillo
Guaymas
Mazatlan
Tepic
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.
Longitude West from Washington.
SCALES
Statute Miles
Mexican Leagues

GULF OF MEXICO
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC
GULF OF HONDURAS
Triangle Is.
Las Arcas
Tampico de Tamaulipas
Vera Cruz
Tuxtla
Tehuantepec
Campeche
Merida
Mobile
Mississippi City
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Montgomery
Vicksburg
Shreveport
Marshall
Galveston
Sabine
Orleans
Mississippi Delta
Dernier I.
Desterrada
Alacranes Bank
Tuxpan
Tampico
Mexico
Puebla
Orizaba
Jalapa
Oaxaca
Tehuantepec
Tixtla
Ciudad Victoria
Monterey
Matamoros
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Galveston
Austin
Waco
Dallas
Fort Worth
Shreveport
Natchitoches
Vicksburg
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Montgomery
Merida
Campeche
Vera Cruz
Tuxtla
Tehuantepec
Oaxaca
Puebla
Mexico
Tampico
Matamoros
Monterey
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Galveston
Orleans
Mobile
Merida
Campeche
Vera Cruz


ALASKA
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
DOMINION OF CANADA
ALBERTA
ASSINIBOIA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
KEEWATIN
BANKS LAND
BARING LAND
MELVILLE SOUND
PRINCE ALBERT LAND
WOLLASTON LAND
VICTORIA LAND
WALES LAND
KING WILLIAM LAND
GT. BEAR LAKE
GT. SLAVE LAKE
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
LAKE MANITOBA
LAKE ATHABASCA
LAKE WINNIPEG
Longitude West from Washington.


BRITISH AMERICA.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Scale of Statute Miles
GREENLAND
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
CANADA
HUDSON BAY
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
MANITOBA
KEEWATIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF STREAM
Longitude East from Washington.
Rand, McNally & Co., Eng'rs, Chicago.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER ISLAND
VICTORIA
WASHINGTON
OLYMPIA
PORTLAND
SALEM
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
CARSON CITY
SACRAMENTO
San Francisco
UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY
ARIZONA
PHŒNIX
NEW MEXICO
SANTA FE
COLORADO
DENVER
WYOMING
CHEYENNE
MONTANA
HELENA
BISMARCK
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
PIERRE
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN TERR.
TEXAS
AUSTIN
EL PASO
PUBLIC LAND
LLANO ESTACADO
STAKED PLAINS
LOWER CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
SINALOA
DURANGO
COAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
MONTEREY
SALTILLO
Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
RAND, McNALLY & CO., ENGR'S, CHICAGO.

BASSESSIONS
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
KANSAS
NEBRASKA
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
THE EVERGLADES
DELTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI
Key West
Duluth
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Toronto
Buffalo
Rochester
Albany
Boston
Portland
Augusta
Concord
Providence
Hartford
New Haven
New York
Brooklyn
Trenton
Philadelphia
Camden
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Atlanta
Chicago
Milwaukee
Madison
St. Paul
Dubuque
Davenport
Cleveland
Detroit
Toledo
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
Columbus
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Springfield
St. Louis
Jefferson City
Nashville
Memphis
Little Rock
Jackson
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Mobile
Montgomery
Tallahassee
Fernandina
St. Augustine
Jacksonville
Pensacola
Galveston
Denver
Omaha
Lincoln
Topeka
Leavenworth
Kansas City
Cheyenne
Salt Lake City
Virginia City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego
Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
Helena
Boise City
Cheyenne
Santa Fe
Phoenix
Tucson
Yuma
Prescott
Salt Lake City
Carson City
Olympia
Boise City
Helena
Bismarck
Pierre
Yankton
Deadwood
Sioux City
Des Moines
Dubuque
Davenport
Cedar Rapids
Keokuk
Burlington
Quincy
Springfield
Peoria
Bloomington
Decatur
Joliet
Aurora
Rock Island
Galesburg
Kansas City
Leavenworth
Atchison
Topeka
Wichita
Lawrence
Omaha
Lincoln
Nebraska City
Fremont
Grand Island
Cheyenne
Laramie
Denver
Pueblo
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Tucson
Phoenix
Yuma
Prescott
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Carson City
Virginia City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
San Jose
Los Angeles
San Diego
Portland
Salem
Eugene City
Seattle
Olympia
Tacoma
Spokane
Walla Walla
Helena
Butte
Boise City
Lewiston
Bismarck
Fort Yates
Pierre
Yankton
Sioux City
Deadwood

Area of States and Territories in Square Miles and Acres.

RANK.	STATES.	SQUARE MILES.	ACRES.
47	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	70	44,800
46	RHODE ISLAND	1,250	800,000
45	DELAWARE	2,050	1,312,000
44	CONNECTICUT	4,990	3,193,600
43	NEW JERSEY	7,815	5,001,500
42	MASSACHUSETTS	8,315	5,321,600
41	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,305	5,955,200
40	VERMONT	9,565	6,121,600
39	MARYLAND	12,210	7,814,400
38	WEST VIRGINIA	24,780	15,859,200
37	SOUTH CAROLINA	30,570	19,564,800
36	MAINE	33,040	21,145,600
35	INDIANA	36,350	23,264,000
34	KENTUCKY	40,400	25,856,000
33	OHIO	41,060	26,278,400
32	TENNESSEE	42,050	26,912,000
31	VIRGINIA	42,450	27,168,000
30	PENNSYLVANIA	45,215	28,937,600
29	MISSISSIPPI	46,810	29,958,400
28	LOUISIANA	48,720	31,180,800
27	NEW YORK	49,170	31,468,800
26	ALABAMA	52,250	33,440,000
26	NORTH CAROLINA	52,250	33,440,000
25	ARKANSAS	53,850	34,464,000
24	IOWA	56,025	35,856,000
23	WISCONSIN	56,040	35,865,600
22	ILLINOIS	56,650	36,256,000
21	FLORIDA	58,680	37,555,200
20	MICHIGAN	58,915	37,705,600
19	GEORGIA	59,475	38,064,000
18	INDIAN TERRITORY	64,690	41,401,600
17	WASHINGTON	69,180	44,275,200
16	MISSOURI	69,415	44,425,600
15	NEBRASKA	76,855	49,187,200
14	KANSAS	82,080	52,531,200
13	MINNESOTA	83,365	53,353,600
12	IDAHO	84,800	54,272,000
11	UTAH	84,970	54,380,800
10	OREGON	96,030	61,459,200
9	WYOMING	97,890	62,649,600
8	COLORADO	103,925	66,512,000
7	NEVADA	110,700	70,848,000
6	ARIZONA	113,020	72,332,800
5	NEW MEXICO	122,580	78,451,200
4	MONTANA	146,080	93,491,200
3	DAKOTA	149,100	95,424,000
2	CALIFORNIA	158,360	101,350,400
1	TEXAS	265,780	170,099,200

Diagram showing Amounts of Registered United States Bonds held by Residents of the States and Territories, as ret'd by the 1880 Cen.

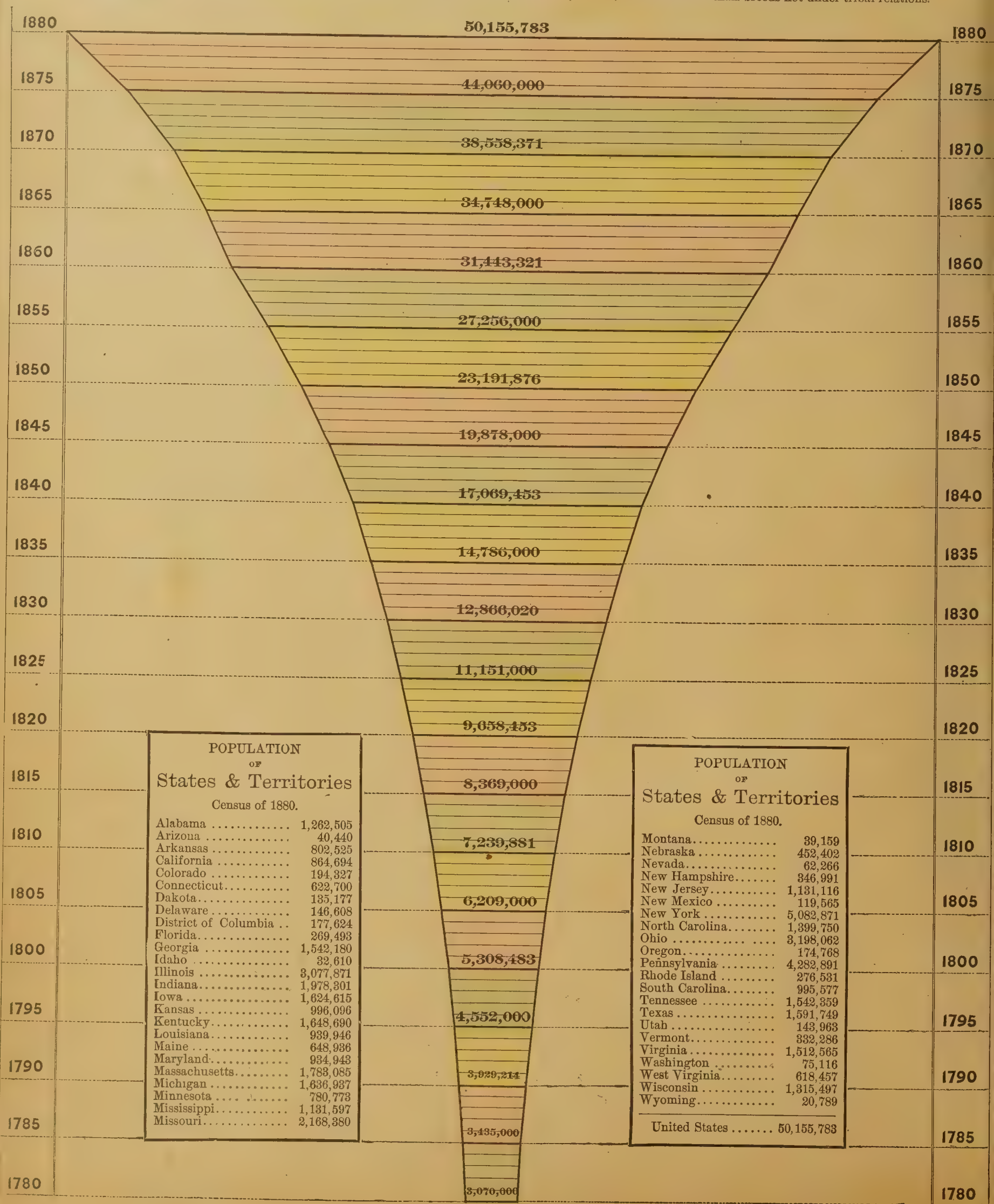
STATES	AMOUNTS	Per Cent. of Am'ts held	Per Cent. of Population
New York	$ 210,964,250	32.60	10.14
Massachusetts	$ 45,138,750	6.99	3.56
Pennsylvania	40,223,050	6.23	8.54
Ohio	16,445,050	2.55	0.37
Dist. of Columbia	12,419,050	1.93	0.36
California	11,601,100	1.80	1.72
Illinois	9,119,950	1.41	6.14
Connecticut	8,894,400	1.38	1.24
New Jersey	8,104,150	1.26	2.25
Maryland	6,989,600	1.08	1.86
Rhode Island	4,717,100	0.73	0.55
New Hampshire	4,658,150	0.72	0.69
Indiana	3,980,800	0.62	3.96
Maine	3,968,500	0.61	1.29
Missouri	3,783,600	0.58	4.32
Vermont	3,595,150	0.56	0.67
Louisiana	2,458,000	0.38	1.87
Tennessee	2,341,200	0.37	3.07
Michigan	1,911,200	0.30	3.26
Colorado	1,897,550	0.29	0.39
Kentucky	1,770,150	0.28	3.29
Virginia	1,749,750	0.27	3.02
Wisconsin	1,331,400	0.21	2.62
Iowa	1,285,450	0.20	3.23
Kansas	1,188,800	0.18	1.99
Mississippi	1,014,800	0.16	2.25
Delaware	1,008,150	0.15	0.29
The Territories	837,550	0.13	1.27
South Carolina	760,200	0.12	1.95
West Virginia	661,500	0.10	1.24
North Carolina	639,000	0.09	2.79
Texas	523,450	0.08	3.17
Alabama	474,100	0.07	2.52
Minnesota	420,250	0.06	1.55
Arkansas	312,400	0.05	1.60
Florida	253,850	0.04	0.53
Nebraska	248,750	0.04	0.90
Nevada	211,000	0.03	0.14
Georgia	181,400	0.03	3.06
Oregon	126,300	0.02	0.34
Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, etc.	227,451,550	35.30	
Total	644,990,400	100.00	100.00

Diagram Showing the Comparative Illiteracy in the States and Territories of the United States.

UNABLE TO READ.	States and Territories.	Total Persons 10 Years of Age and Upward.	UNABLE TO WRITE.	Per Cent.
370,279	Alabama	851,780	433,447	50.9
5,496	Arizona	32,922	5,842	17.7
153,229	Arkansas	531,876	202,015	38.0
48,583	California	681,062	53,430	7.8
9,321	Colorado	158,220	10,474	6.6
20,986	Connecticut	497,303	28,424	5.7
3,094	Dakota	99,849	4,821	4.8
16,912	Delaware	110,856	19,414	17.5
21,541	D. of Columbia	136,907	25,778	18.8
70,219	Florida	184,650	80,183	43.4
446,683	Georgia	1,043,840	520,416	49.9
1,384	Idaho	25,005	1,778	7.1
96,809	Illinois	2,269,315	145,397	6.4
70,008	Indiana	1,468,095	110,761	7.5
28,117	Iowa	1,181,641	46,609	3.9
25,503	Kansas	704,297	39,476	5.6
258,186	Kentucky	1,163,498	348,392	29.9
297,312	Louisiana	649,070	318,380	49.1
18,181	Maine	519,669	22,170	4.3
111,387	Maryland	695,364	134,488	19.3
75,635	Mass.	1,432,183	92,980	6.5
47,112	Michigan	1,236,686	63,723	5.2
20,551	Minnesota	559,977	34,546	6.2
315,612	Mississippi	753,693	373,201	49.5
138,818	Missouri	1,557,631	208,754	13.4
1,530	Montana	31,989	1,707	5.3
7,830	Nebraska	318,271	11,528	3.6
3,703	Nevada	50,666	4,069	8.0
11,982	N. Hampshire	286,188	14,302	5.0
39,136	New Jersey	865,591	53,249	6.2
52,994	New Mexico	87,966	57,156	65.0
166,625	New York	3,981,428	219,600	5.5
367,890	N. Carolina	959,951	463,975	48.3
86,754	Ohio	2,399,367	131,847	5.5
5,376	Oregon	130,565	7,423	5.7
146,138	Pennsylvania	3,203,215	228,014	7.1
17,456	Rhode Island	220,461	24,793	11.2
321,780	S. Carolina	667,456	369,848	55.4
294,385	Tennessee	1,062,130	410,722	38.7
256,223	Texas	1,064,196	316,432	29.7
4,851	Utah	97,194	8,826	9.1
12,993	Vermont	264,052	15,837	6.0
360,495	Virginia	1,059,034	430,352	40.6
3,191	Washington	55,720	3,889	7.0
52,041	W. Virginia	428,587	85,376	19.9
38,693	Wisconsin	965,712	55,558	5.8
427	Wyoming	16,479	556	3.4

Diagram showing the Population of the United States, at intervals of five years during the last Century.

NOTE.—Census of 1880 shows statistics of population as follows: Males, 25,518,820; Females, 24,636,963; Native, 43,475,840; Foreign, 6,679,943; White, 43,402,970; Colored, 6,580,793, including 105,613 Asiatics, (Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, etc.) and 66,407 Indians and Half-breeds not under tribal relations.



POPULATION OF States & Territories

Census of 1880.

Alabama	1,262,505
Arizona	40,440
Arkansas	802,525
California	864,694
Colorado	194,327
Connecticut	622,700
Dakota	135,177
Delaware	146,608
District of Columbia	177,624
Florida	269,493
Georgia	1,542,180
Idaho	32,610
Illinois	3,077,871
Indiana	1,978,301
Iowa	1,624,615
Kansas	996,096
Kentucky	1,648,690
Louisiana	939,946
Maine	648,936
Maryland	934,943
Massachusetts	1,783,085
Michigan	1,636,937
Minnesota	780,773
Mississippi	1,131,597
Missouri	2,168,380

POPULATION OF States & Territories

Census of 1880.

Montana	39,159
Nebraska	452,402
Nevada	62,266
New Hampshire	346,991
New Jersey	1,131,116
New Mexico	119,565
New York	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,399,750
Ohio	3,198,062
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,282,891
Rhode Island	276,531
South Carolina	995,577
Tennessee	1,542,359
Texas	1,591,749
Utah	143,963
Vermont	332,286
Virginia	1,512,565
Washington	75,116
West Virginia	618,457
Wisconsin	1,315,497
Wyoming	20,789
United States	50,155,783

Diagram showing the Comparative Strength of the Various Religious Denominations of the United States of America.

(The Squares or Subdivisions represent the number of Priests or Ministers in Hundreds.)

Roman Catholic.
5,670 Churches, 6,012 Priests and 6,174,202 Catholic Population, or 1 Priest to Each 1,027 Catholic People in the United States.

Baptist.
24,794 Churches, 15,401 Ordained Ministers and 2,133,044 Members, or 1 Minister to Each 139 Members in the United States.

Methodist Episcopal.
16,721 Churches, 9,261 Ordained Ministers and 1,680,779 Members, or 1 Minister to Each 181 Members in the United States.

Methodist Episcopal (South).
3,593 Ordained Ministers and 828,013 Members, or 1 Minister to Each 230 Members in the United States.

Lutheran.
5,556 Churches, 3,102 Ordained Ministers and 684,570 Members, or 1 Minister to Each 221 Members in the United States.

Presbyterian.
5,338 Churches, 4,920 Ordained Ministers and 573,377 Members, or 1 Minister to Each 117 Members in the United States.

Christian.
(Disciples of Christ.)
4,861 Churches, 3,658 Ordained Ministers and 567,448 Members, or 1 Minister to each 155 Members in the United States.

Congregational.
3,689 Churches, 3,589 Ordained Ministers and 383,685 Members, or 1 Minister to each 107 Members in the United States.

The Protestant Episcopal.
3,049 Churches, 3,242 Ordained Ministers and 323,876 Members, or 1 Minister to each 100 Members in the United States.

United Brethren in Christ.
2,207 Churches, 2,200 Ordained Ministers and 155,437 Members, or 1 Minister to each 71 Members in the United States.

Reformed Church in U. S.
1,384 Churches, 752 Ordained Ministers and 154,742 Members, or 1 Minister to each 206 Members in the United States.

United Evangelical.
366 Churches, 363 Ordained Ministers and 144,000 Members, or 1 Minister to each 396 Members in the United States.

Presbyterian (South).
1,928 Churches, 1,031 Ordained Ministers and 119,970 Members, or 1 Minister to each 116 Members in the United States.

Protestant Methodist.
1,501 Churches, 2,120 Ordained Ministers and 118,170 Members, or 1 Minister to each 56 Members in the United States.

Cumberland Presbyterian.
2,474 Churches, 1,386 Ordained Ministers and 111,855 Members, or 1 Minister to each 81 Members in the United States.

Mormon.
654 Churches, 3,906 High Priests and 110,377 Members, or 1 High Priest to each 28 Members in the United States.

Evangelical Association.
1,332 Churches, 1,340 Ordained Ministers and 99,607 Members, or 1 Minister to each 74 Members in the United States.

The Brethren.
(Dunkards.)
710 Churches, 1,665 Ministers and 90,000 Members, or 1 Minister to each 54 Members in the United States

Six Principle Baptist.
20 Churches, 17 Ordained Ministers and 2,075 Members, or 1 Minister to each 122 Members in the United States.

Independent Methodist.
13 Churches, 14 Ordained Ministers and 2,100 Members, or 1 Minister to each 150 Members in the United States.

Shaker.
17 Churches, 68 Ministers and 2,400 Members, or 1 Minister to each 35 Members in the United States.

American Communities.
14 Churches, 8 Ministers and 2,838 Members, or 1 Minister to each 355 Members in the United States.

New Mennonite.
31 Churches, 44 Ministers and 2,990 Members, or 1 Minister to each 68 Members in the United States.

Primitive Methodist.
121 Churches, 50 Ordained Ministers and 3,370 Members, or 1 Minister to each 67 Members in the United States.

New Jerusalem.
91 Churches, 81 Ministers and 4,734 Members, or 1 Minister to each 58 Members in the United States.

Reformed Presbyterian.
41 Churches, 31 Ordained Ministers and 6,020 Members, or 1 Minister to each 194 Members in the United States.

Seventh Day Baptist.
87 Churches, 103 Ordained Ministers and 8,606 Members, or 1 Minister to each 84 Members in the United States.

Reformed Episcopal.
55 Churches, 68 Ordained Ministers and 10,459 Members, or 1 Minister to each 154 Members in the United States.

Adventist.
91 Churches, 107 Ministers and 11,100 Members, or 1 Minister to each 104 Members in the United States.

Free Methodist.
287 Churches, 601 Ordained Ministers and 12,120 Members, or 1 Minister to each 20 Members in the United States.

Jews. (Total Pop. 230,457).
269 Synagogues, 202 Rabbis and 13,683 Members, or 1 Rabbi to each 68 Members in the United States.

Seventh Day Adventist.
608 Churches, 138 Ordained Ministers and 14,733 Members, or 1 Minister to each 107 Members in the United States.

Moravian.
74 Churches, 96 Ordained Ministers and 16,112 Members, or 1 Minister to each 167 Members in the United States.

Wesleyan Methodist.
260 Churches, 472 Ordained Ministers and 17,847 Members, or 1 Minister to each 38 Members in the United States.

Unitarian Congregational.
342 Churches, 394 Ordained Ministers and 17,960 Members, or 1 Minister to each 50 Members in the United States.

Church of God. (Winebrennerians).
569 Churches, 498 Ordained Ministers and 20,224 Members, or 1 Minister to each 41 Members in the United States.

Universalist.
776 Churches, 724 Ordained Ministers and 37,945 Members, or 1 Minister to each 52 Members in the United States.

Anti-Mission Baptist.
1,090 Churches, 888 Ordained Ministers and 40,000 Members, or 1 Minister to each 45 Members in the United States.

Second Adventist.
583 Churches, 501 Ministers, and 63,500 Members, or 1 Minister to each 127 Members in the United States.

Friends.
621 Churches, 876 Ministers and 67,643 Members, or 1 Minister to each 77 Members in the United States.

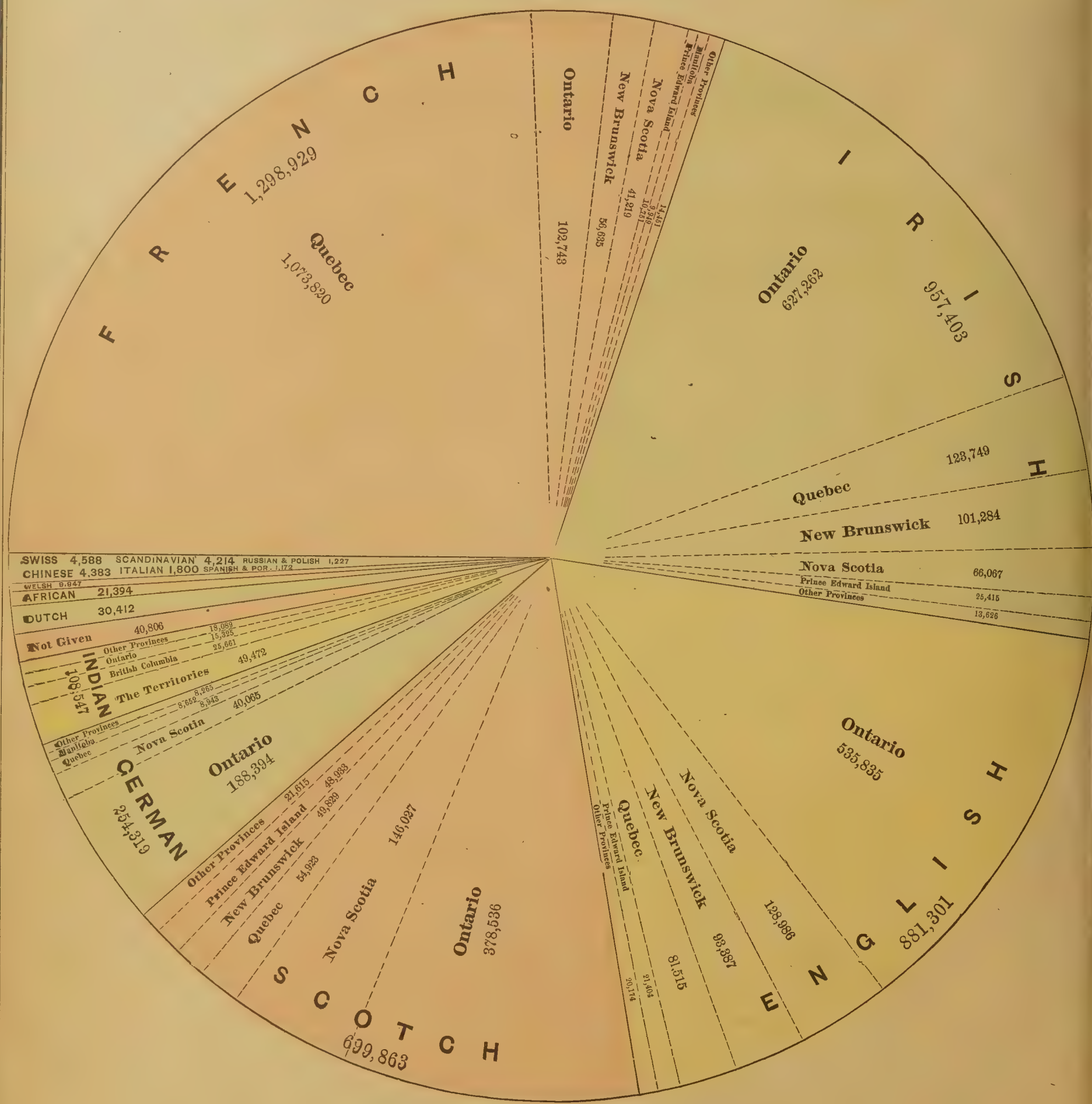
Methodist Episcopal. (Colored).
1,031 Churches, 648 Ordained Ministers and 74,195 Members, or 1 Minister to each 115 Members in the United States.

Free Will Baptist.
1,485 Churches, 1,286 Ordained Ministers and 76,706 Members, or 1 Minister to each 60 Members in the United States.

Reformed Church in America.
489 Churches, 519 Ordained Ministers and 78,917 Members, or 1 Minister to each 152 Members in the United States.

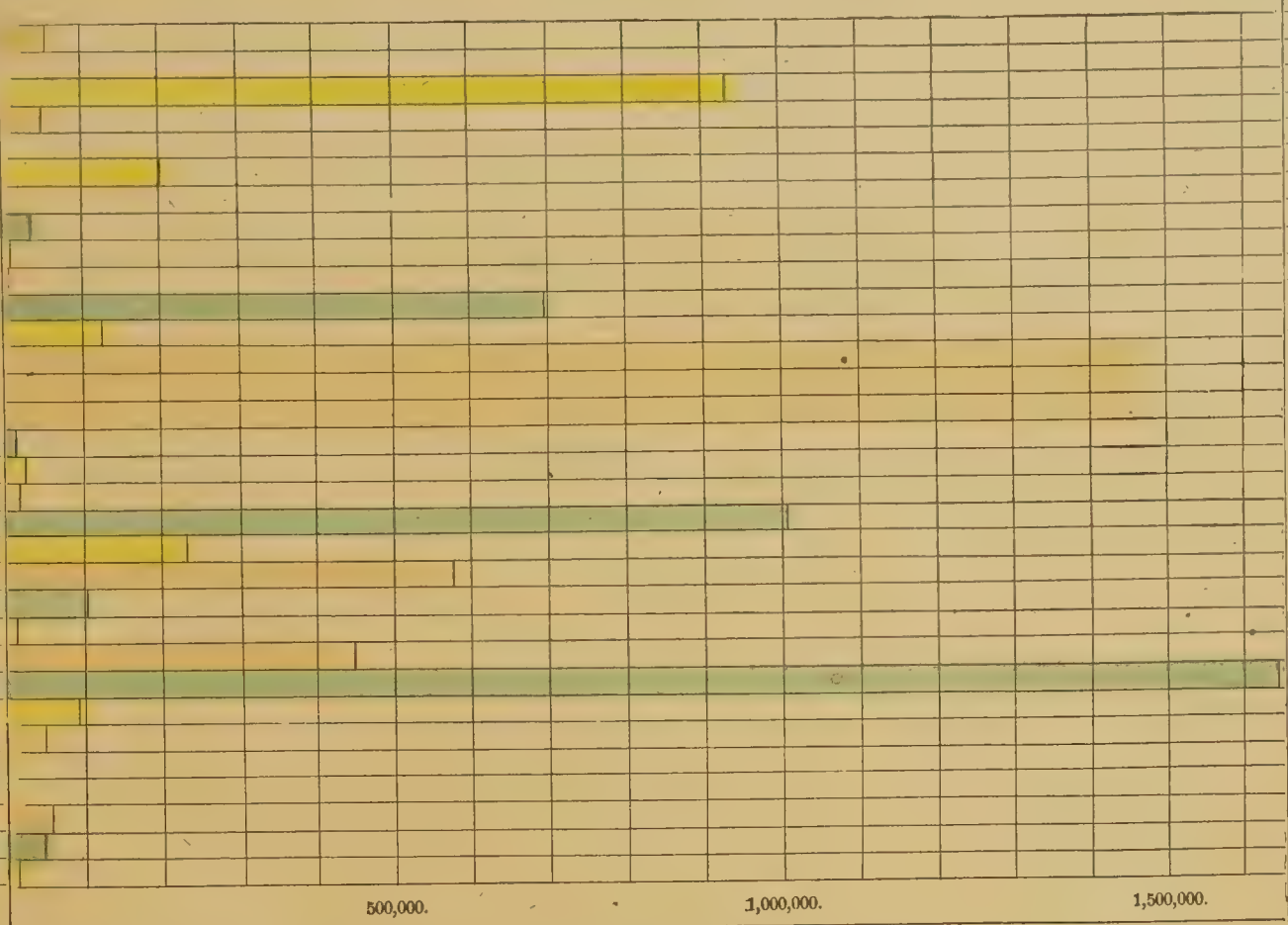
United Presbyterian.
793 Churches, 658 Ordained Ministers and 80,236 Members, or 1 Minister to each 122 Members in the United States.

Diagram showing Population of Dominion of Canada according to Provinces and Nationalities.



Specific Cotton Manufacture of the United States.

Exhibiting the number of Looms, Spindles, the number of Bales of Cotton consumed, and the number of Operatives employed, as reported by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., Special Agent of the Tenth Census, on Cotton Manufacture.



STATES.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES	NUMBER OF BALES USED.	NUMBER OF LOOMS.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.
Alabama	55.072	14,887	1.060	1,600
Arkansas	2,015	720	28	64
Connecticut	931,538	107,877	18,036	15,497
Delaware	48,858	7,512	823	695
Florida	816	350	.....	33
Georgia	200,974	67,874	4,713	6.678
Illinois	4,860	2,261	24	281
Indiana	33,396	11,558	776	720
Kentucky	9,022	4,215	73	359
Louisiana	6,096	1.354	120	108
Maine	696,685	112.361	15,978	11,318
Maryland	125,014	46,947	2.325	4,159
Massachusetts	4,465,290	578,590	94,788	62,794
Michigan	12,120	600	131	208
Mississippi	26,172	6,411	704	748
Missouri	19,312	6,399	341	515
New Hampshire	1,008,521	172,746	25,487	16,657
New Jersey	232.305	20,569	3,344	4,658
New York	578.512	70,014	12,822	10,710
North Carolina	102.767	27,508	1,960	3.428
Ohio	14,328	10,597	42	563
Pennsylvania	446,379	86,355	10,541	11,871
Rhode Island	1,649.295	161,694	30,274	22,228
South Carolina	92,788	33,099	1,776	2,195
Tennessee	46,268	11,699	1,068	1,312
Texas	2,648	246	71	71
Utah	432	.....	14	29
Vermont	55,088	7,404	1,180	735
Virginia	44,336	11,461	1,324	1,112
Wisconsin	10,240	3,173	400	282

Diagram showing the Comparative Number of Spindles in each State.

Note.—The above does not include the Hosiery mills, or any of the mills known as Woolen Mills, where Cotton may be a component material used in the manufacture.

The Silk Manufacture of the United States, as reported by Wm. C. Wyckoff, of New York, Special Agent on Silk Manufacture, Tenth Census United States.

Summary of Silk Productions. Finished Goods for the Year ending June 30, 1880.

United States	$34,410,463	Ribbons	$5,955,005
Sewing Silk	776,120	Laces	437,000
Machine Twist	6,000,265	Braids and Bindings	999,685
Floss Silk	219,250	Fringes and Dress Trimmings	4,950,275
Dress Goods	4,115,205	Cords, Tassels, Passementeries and Millinery Trimmings	1,866,575
Satins	1,101,875	Upholstery and Military Trimmings	1,392,355
Tie Silks and Scarfs	606,675	Coach Laces and Carriage Trimmings	37,510
Millinery Silks	891,955	Undertakers', Hatters' and Fur Trimmings	59,805
Other Broad Goods	627,595	Mixed Goods and Silk values therein	510,763
Handkerchiefs	3,862,550		

Number of Factories in the United States, with the Capital Invested, and the Number of Looms used in Manufacturing.

STATE.	No. of Factories whose Reports are included.	Capital (Real and Personal) invested in the Business.	No. of Looms.
United States	383	$18,899,500	8,467
California	5	164,300	24
Connecticut	28	4,436,500	615
Illinois	5	82,000	64
Kansas	1	9,500	—
Maine	1	30,000	—
Maryland	4	20,900	39
Massachusetts	22	1,306,100	241
Missouri	1	4,000	2
New Hampshire	1	8,000	—
New Jersey	108	6,952,325	4,531
New York	150	4,471,775	2,101
Ohio	6	24,700	19
Pennsylvania	49	1,379,900	831
Rhode Island	1	7,500	—
Vermont	1	2,000	—

Gross Value of Materials and Products, with Cost of Refinishing. Also the Net Value of Finished Products.

STATE.	Gross Value of Materials and Supplies.	Gross Value of Manufactured Products.	Silk Products, twice included in foregoing column, i. e., Partial Products.	Net Value of Manufactured Products, i. e., Value of Finished Goods
United States	$22,371,300	$40,975,285	$6,564,822	$34,410,463
California	80,995	159,175	28,470	130,705
Connecticut	3,311,205	5,881,000	442,925	5,438,075
Illinois	125,895	286,390	52,000	234,390
Kansas	150	540	—	540
Maine	61,395	81,585	50,485	31,100
Maryland	15,760	35,415	—	35,415
Massachusetts	1,990,515	3,764,260	273,167	3,491,093
Missouri	630	2,500	—	2.500
New Hampshire	11,625	15,000	6,300	8,700
New Jersey	9,692,135	17,122,230	4,271,185	12,851,045
New York	5,221,805	10,070,140	801,615	9,268,525
Ohio	19,495	53,110	—	53,110
Pennsylvania	1,830,985	3,491,840	638,675	2,853,165
Rhode Island	7,500	10,000	—	10.000
Vermont	1,210	2,100	—	2,100

Number of Hands Employed, and the Total Amount of Wages Paid during the Census Year.

STATE.	Greatest Number of Hands Employed at any one time during the Year.	Reported Average Number of Hands Employed. Males above 16 Years.	Females above 15 Years.	Children and Youth.	Total Amount Paid in Wages during the Year.
United States	34,440	9,350	16,344	5,605	$9,107,835
California	185	20	106	25	$ 41,400
Connecticut	3,766	787	1,990	653	1,026,530
Illinois	322	39	156	51	56,330
Kansas	2	1	—	1	250
Maine	60	9	46	5	10,190
Maryland	82	12	56	14	11,000
Massachusetts	2,068	353	1,275	188	521,720
Missouri	5	3	2	—	750
New Hampshire	13	2	5	1	2,500
New Jersey	13,932	4,696	5.360	2,508	4,047,745
New York	10,484	2,406	5,396	1,799	2,697,025
Ohio	142	21	73	41	12,550
Pennsylvania	3,360	1,000	1,870	319	678,120
Rhode Island	15	1	7	—	1,600
Vermont	4	—	2	—	125

Statistics of Silk Manufactured in Counties producing Goods to the Value of $1,000,000 annually.

STATE AND COUNTY.	No. of Factories Reported.	Capital (Real and Personal) Invested in the Business.	No. of Looms.	Gross Value of Manufactured Products.	Net Value of Manufactured Products, i. e., Value of Finished Goods.	Total Amount Paid in Wages during the Year.
United States	290	$15,394,700	7,473	$33,008,355	$27,716,035	$7,651,630
Connecticut.						
Hartford County	3	$ 3,215,000	549	$ 2,709,590	$ 2,571,820	$ 638,760
Tolland County	9	560,000	37	1,627,145	1,443,060	168,360
Massachusetts.						
Hampshire County	4	437,400	—	1,457,300	1,416,600	203,625
New Jersey.						
Hudson County	17	753,300	1,060	2.045,000	2,028,400	485 560
Passaic County	83	5,660,525	3,238	14,164,465	10,003,905	3,335,045
New York.						
New York County	127	3,454,575	1,820	7,842,515	7,624,585	2,199,660
Pennsylvania.						
Philadelphia County	47	1,313,900	769	3,162,340	2,627,665	620,620

Alphabetical List of some Historical Events, Handy Facts and Notable Discoveries.

Alexandrian Library, The, contained 400,000 valuable books, 47 B. C.
Almighty Dollar. The term originated with Washington Irving, as a satire on the American love for gain.
American Flag. First used at Cambridge, by Washington, January 1, 1776. Legally established by Congress, June 14, 1777.
Assassination of Lincoln, April 14, 1865.
Astoria, Ore., is called the Venice of America.
Authentic History of China commenced 3,000 years B. C.
Battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, 1775.
Benjamin Franklin used the first lightning rods, 1752.
Boston is called the Athens of America.
"Boz" was the *nom de plume* of Charles Dickens.
Bravest of the Brave. The title given to Marshal Ney, at Friedland, 1807.
Brick, burnt, were known to have been used in building the Tower of Babel. They were introduced into England by the Romans.
Bureau of Education was established 1867.
Catacombs. Most ancient are those of the Theban kings, begun 4,000 years ago.
Catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 human beings; those of Paris, 3,000,000.
Chaldeans were the first people who worked in metals.
Chicago is only fifty years old, and is the 18th city of the world.
Chinese invented paper, 170 B. C.
Chinese in United States in 1870, 63,254.
Chinese in United States in 1880, 105,613.
Christian Council was first held by the Apostles in the year 50.
Christmas gifts are presented in Italy on Epiphany Day, and St. Befana carries gifts to children during the night.
Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12, 1492; the Northmen, A. D. 985.
Congress declared war with Mexico, May 13, 1846; closed, Feb. 2, 1848.
Cork is the bark taken from a species of the oak tree.
Daguerre and Nieper invented the process of daguerreotype, 1839.
Dark Ages, from the 6th to the 14th century.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum was founded in England, by Thos. Braidwood, 1760; and the first in the United States was at Hartford, 1817.
Egyptian pottery is the oldest known; dates from 2,000 B. C.
Electrical eel is only found in the northern rivers of South America.
Electricity moves 288,000 miles per second.
Electric light invented by Lodyguin and Kossloff, at London, 1874.
Envelopes first used in 1839.
Ether was first used for surgical purposes in 1844.
Experiments in electric lighting, by T. A. Edison, 1878–80.
Fire insurance office, first in America, Boston, 1724.
First American express, New York to Boston. W. F. Harnden.
First American library, founded at Harvard College, Cambridge, 1638.
First Atlantic cable operated, 1858.
First authentic use of organs, 755; in England, 951.
First cotton raised in the United States was in Virginia, in 1621; first exported, 1747.
First electric telegraph, Paddington to Drayton, Eng., 1835.
First musical notes used, 1338; printed, 1502.
First photographs produced in England, 1802; perfected, 1841.
First postoffice established, between Vienna and Brussels, 1516.
First steamer crossed the Atlantic, 1819.
First sugar-cane cultivated in the United States, near New Orleans, 1751; first sugar-mill, 1758.
First telegraph in operation in America was between Washington and Baltimore, May 27, 1844.
First watches made in Nuremburg, 1477.
Forty-three popes reigned during the building of St. Peter's Cathedral.
French Revolution, 1789; Reign of Terror, 1793.
French and Indian War in America, 1754.
German empire re-established, Jan. 18, 1871.
Glass was made in Egypt 3,000 B.C.; earliest date of transparent glass, 719 B.C.
Glass mirrors first made by Venetians in the 13th century. Polished metal was used before that time.
Glass windows (colored) were used in the 8th century.
Great London fire occurred Sept. 26, 1666.
Harvard is the oldest college in the United States; established in 1638.
Hawks can fly 150 miles in one hour.
Hurricanes move 80 miles an hour.
Ignatius Loyola founded the order of Jesuits, 1541.
Introduction of homœopathy into the United States, 1825.
Iron horseshoes were made in 481.
Iron steamships first built in Great Britain in 1843.
Italian and Austrian (seven weeks) War, 1866.
Jamestown, Va., founded, 1607; first permanent English settlement in America.
Jet is found along the coast of Yorkshire, Eng., near Whitby.
Jews in the world, 7,700,000.
Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, 55 B. C.; assassinated, 44 B. C.
Kerosene was first used for illuminating in 1826.
Knives were first used in England about 1550.
Latin tongue became obsolete in 580.
Library, first subscription, Philadelphia, 1731.
Life Insurance, first, in London, 1772; in America, Philadelphia, 1812.
Light moves 192,000 miles per second.
London plague in 1665.
Longest bridge in the world, St. Lawrence river, 9,144 feet.
Longest (span) bridge, New York and Brooklyn, 1,595 feet.
Louisiana ceded by France to the United States, 1803.
Marine Insurance, first, A. D. 533; England, 1598; America, 1721.
Medicine was introduced into Rome from Greece, 200 B. C.
Meerschaum means "froth of the sea." It is white and soft when dug from the earth, but soon hardens.
Michael Angelo was the principal architect of St. Peter's Cathedral.
Moderate wind blows seven miles an hour.
Modoc War in California, Nov. 29, 1872.
Mormons arrived at Salt Lake Valley, Utah, July 24, 1847.
Moscow, Russia, has the largest bell in the world, 432,000 pounds.
Napoleon I. crowned Emperor, 1804; died at St. Helena, 1820.
Newspapers first printed, 1494; in United States, at Boston, 1690.
National Bank was first established in United States, 1816.
Oberlin College, O. is the first in the United States that admitted ladies.
Omnibuses were first made in Paris, 1827.
Pennsylvania established the first hospital in America in 1751.
Periodicals printed in the United States, in 1880, 10,101.
Persons in the United States who can not read, 10 years and over, 1870, 4,528,084.
Phonograph invented by T. A. Edison, 1877.
Piano-forte invented in Italy about 1710.
Postage stamps first came into use in England in the year 1840; in the United States, in 1847.
Printing was known in China in the 6th century; introduced into England about 1474; America, 1536.
Professor Oersted, Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetism, 1819.
Public schools, first in America, were established in the New England States about 1642.
Rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.
Robert Raikes established the first Sunday-school, at Gloucester, Eng., 1781.
Rome was founded by Romulus, 752 B. C.
St. Augustine, oldest city in the United States, founded by the Spaniards, 1565.
Seven sages lived in the sixth century B. C. They were renowned for their maxims of life, and as the authors of the mottoes inscribed in the Delphian Temple.
Slavery in the United States was begun at Jamestown in 1620.
Slow rivers flow seven miles per hour.
Soap was first manufactured in England in the 16th century.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
Spectacles invented by an Italian in the 13th century.
St. Elias, Rocky Mountains, is the highest peak in North America, 17,850 feet.
Storm clouds move thirty-six miles an hour.
Telescope invented, 1608.
The first balloon ascended from Lyons, France, 1783.
The first discovery of gold in California was in 1848.
The first illumination with gas was in Cornwall, Eng., 1792; in the United States, at Boston, 1822.
The first lucifer match made in 1829.
The first theatre in the United States was at Williamsburg, Va., 1752.
The first theological seminary in the United States was established at Greenville, Pa., Nov. 1, 1805.
There are 2,750 languages and dialects.
Two persons die every second.
Volunteer fire company, first in United States, was at Philadelphia, 1736.
War declared with Great Britain, June 19, 1812; peace, February 18, 1815.
West Point Military Academy founded by Congress, 1802.

Seven Wonders of the World.

A name given to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world.

The Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Alexandria.
Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Statue of the Olympian Jupiter.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

Seven Wise Men of Greece.

These men, distinguished for their practical sagacity and wise maxims on the principles of life, flourished in Greece in the sixth century, B. C. Their names were: SOLON, CHILO, PITTACUS, BIAS, PERIANDER, CLEOBULUS and THALES.

The Seven Sleepers.

According to a legend of early Christianity, seven noble youths of Ephesus, having fled from persecution to a certain cavern for refuge, where they were discovered and walled in for a cruel death, were made to fall asleep, and in that state lived for two centuries. Their names are said to have been: MAXIMIAN, MALCHUS, MARTINIAN, DENIS, JOHN, SERAPION and CONSTANTINE.

The Seven Hills of Rome.

The seven hills upon which Rome is built are the Aventine, Capitoline, Cœlian, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal and Viminal. Their altitude above the Tiber is only about one hundred and fifty feet.

The Derivations of the Names of the Months.

JANUARY.—The Roman Janus presided over the beginning of everything; hence the first month of the year was called after him.

FEBRUARY.—The Roman festival Februs was held on the 15th day of this month, in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility.

MARCH.—Named from the Roman god of war, Mars.

APRIL.—Lat. Aprilis, probably derived from aperire, to open; because spring generally begins and the buds open in this month.

MAY.—Lat. Maius, probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshiped at Rome on the first day of this month.

JUNE.—Juno, a Roman divinity worshiped as the Queen of Heaven.

JULY (Julius).—Julius Cæsar was born in this month.

AUGUST.—Named by the Emperor Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it a fortunate month, being that in which he had gained several victories.

SEPTEMBER (septem, or 7).—September was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar.

OCTOBER (octo).—Eighth month of the old Roman year.

NOVEMBER (novem, or 9).—November was the ninth month in the old Roman year.

DECEMBER (decem, or 10).—December was the tenth month of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this month the sun enters the Tropic of Capricorn, and forms the winter solstice.

Days of the Week.

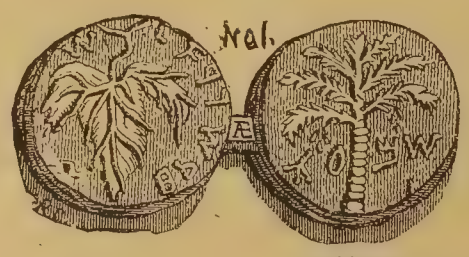
SUNDAY (Sax. Sunnandæg, day of the sun).
MONDAY (Ger. Montag, day of the moon).
TUESDAY (Ang Sax. Tiwesdæg, from Tiw, the god of war).
WEDNESDAY (Ang.-Sax. Wodnesdæg, from Odin, the god of storms).
THURSDAY (Dan. Thor, the god of thunder).
FRIDAY (Sax. Frigedæg, day of Freya, goddess of marriage).
SATURDAY (day of Saturn, the god of time).

The names of the seven days of the week originated with the Egyptian astronomers. They gave them the names of the sun, moon and five planets; viz., Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.
The Chinese and Thibetans have a week of five days, named after iron, wood, water, feathers and earth.

Origin of the Dollar.

Previous to July 6, 1785, the English pound was in use. On that date the Continental Congress established the dollar, although the exact weight was not fixed until August 8, 1786, when it was made to equal about that of the old Spanish dollar. The dollar did not originate with the Spanish, but was first coined at Joachimsthal, a mining town in Bohemia.

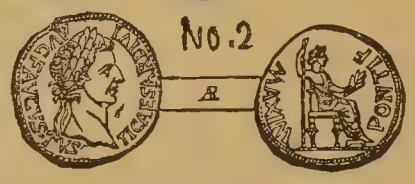
A HORSE will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking; and only 5 days when eating solid food without drinking.



This is a copper coin, a quarter-gerah, worth about half a cent; was made about the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 325.

A silver coin, three-quarters of a shekel, called a *righia*, used especially for paying the temple tax. It was worth about 40 cents.

The smallest copper coin in use among the Jews, the *lepton*, called in Hebrew *chalcous*, "copper money." The widow's mite was of this coin.



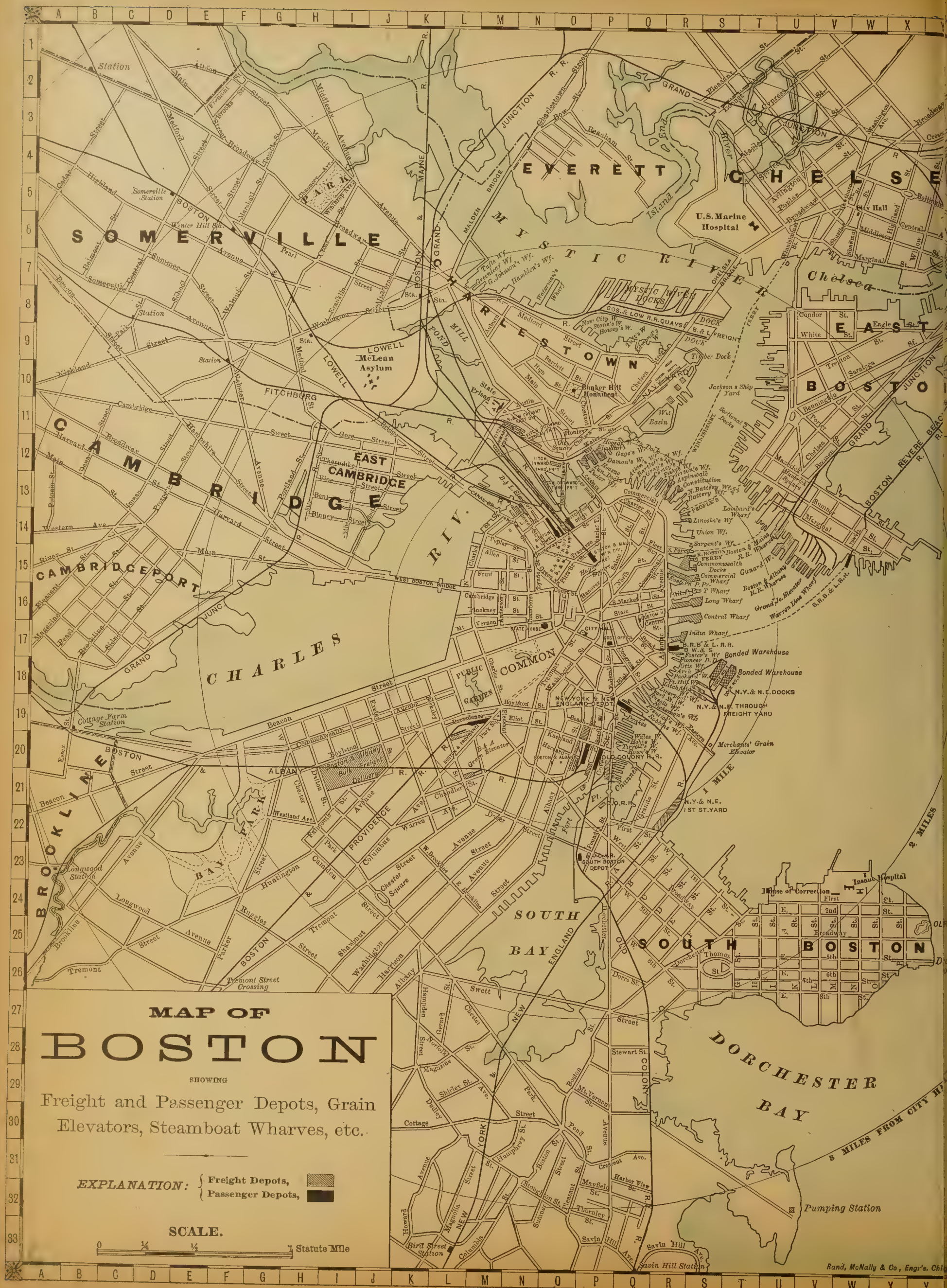
The denarius, or penny, bearing the face of the emperor Tiberius.

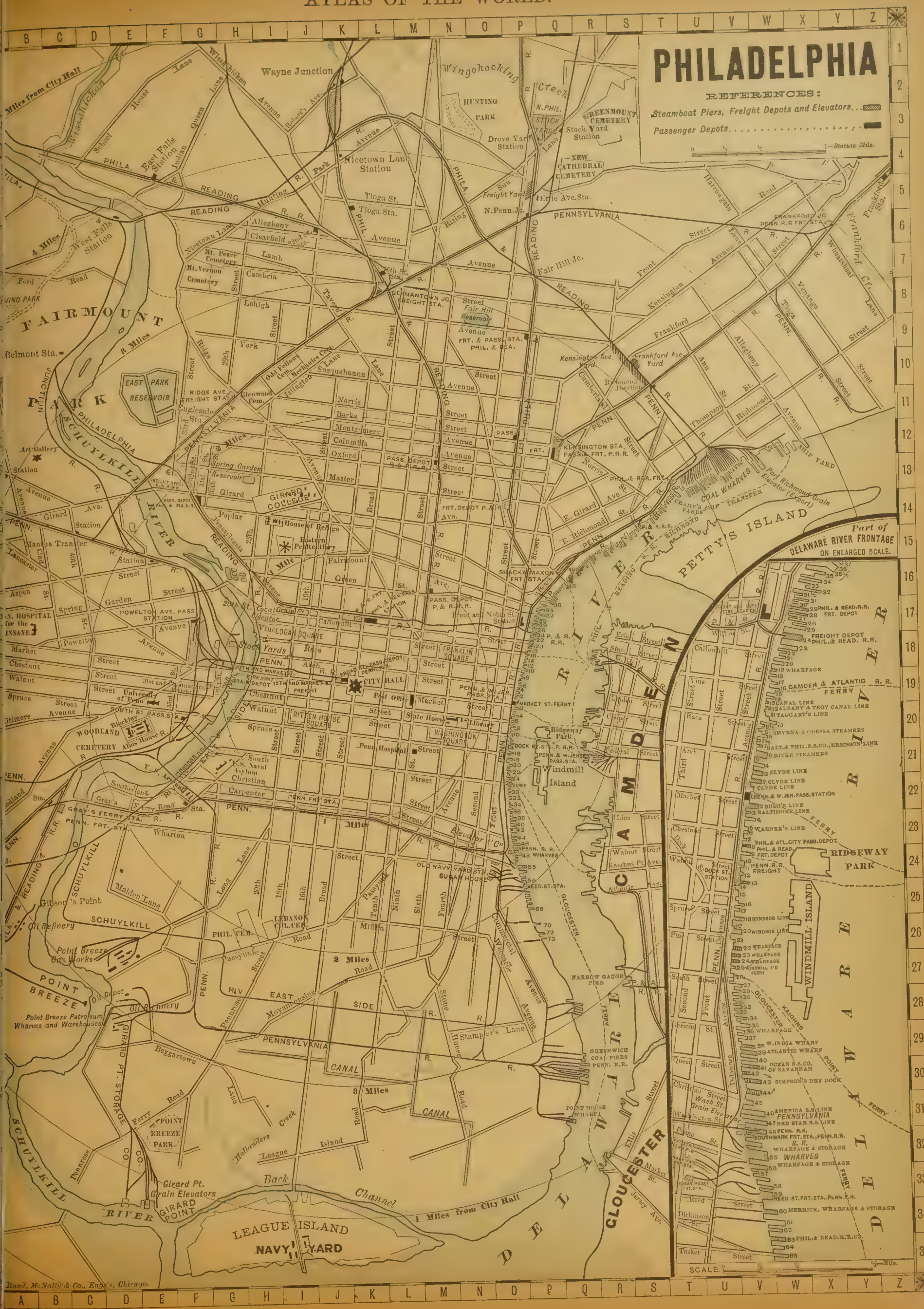
The First Translation of the Bible.

The first translation of the Bible was the celebrated Greek version of the Old Testament, called the Septuagint, made B. C. 285. The meaning of the title is seventy, and was bestowed upon the work because of the approval of the version by the Sanhedrim, the highest Jewish Tribunal, composed of seventy-one members.

PYRAMIDS AT GIZEH.

THE pyramids within the precincts of the necropolis of the ancient city of Memphis are the oldest and most wonderful monuments of human industry yet discovered. They stand on the rocky margin of the plateau of the Libyan Desert, along a line of about twenty miles in length. From the city of Cairo may be obtained a good view of the several groups. First, and opposite this point, are the three Pyramids of El Geezah, chief of which, and known as the Great Pyramid, is the mausoleum of Cheops, of the fourth dynasty. It presents a height of about a half thousand feet, four sides each measuring one-seventh of a mile. These pyramids, like all others, face the cardinal points, and are built upon a foundation mortised in rock. At the completion of the pyramids their faces were smooth and polished; but much of the outer masonry has been torn off, and they now present a series of great steps formed by the courses of stone. The summit is a platform about 32 feet square, but formerly much smaller. A view from this point is very fine. The undulating, barren surface of the desert on one side; the plain and the valley on the other, with the Nile winding its way through a carpet of green verdure; Cairo, with its minarets rising in the distance; as well as the pyramids and tombs beneath,—is a prospect alike remarkable for its character and the associations which it calls up. The entrance to the interior is not far from the middle of the north side and 49 feet from the base. A passage-way descends at an angle of 26° 41'. At a distance of 63 feet from the entrance a second passage-way begins, rising at about the same angle as the other declined. The length of this rising corridor is about 113 feet, at the end of which it is much enlarged, and divides into two passages. One of these is horizontal, and leads to the Chamber of the Queen. The other, called the Grand Gallery, rises to the centre of the pyramid, until it reaches a vestibule leading to the King's Chamber, the floor of which is 139½ feet above the plateau on which the pyramid stands. On its north and south sides, and about three feet from the floor, are the ends of air shafts by which the chamber is ventilated. Immediately above, and evidently designed to protect it from the pressure of masonry, are five smaller chambers. From the lower end of the great hall a shaft connects with the subterranean passage. This shaft is bored through solid masonry, and is erroneously known as "the well." The second of the three great pyramids was built by Cephron, son of Cheops. The third, by Mycernus, is much smaller than either of the others, but is built in the most costly manner. To the east of the second pyramid is the great Sphinx, one of the most characteristic monuments of this wonderful necropolis.

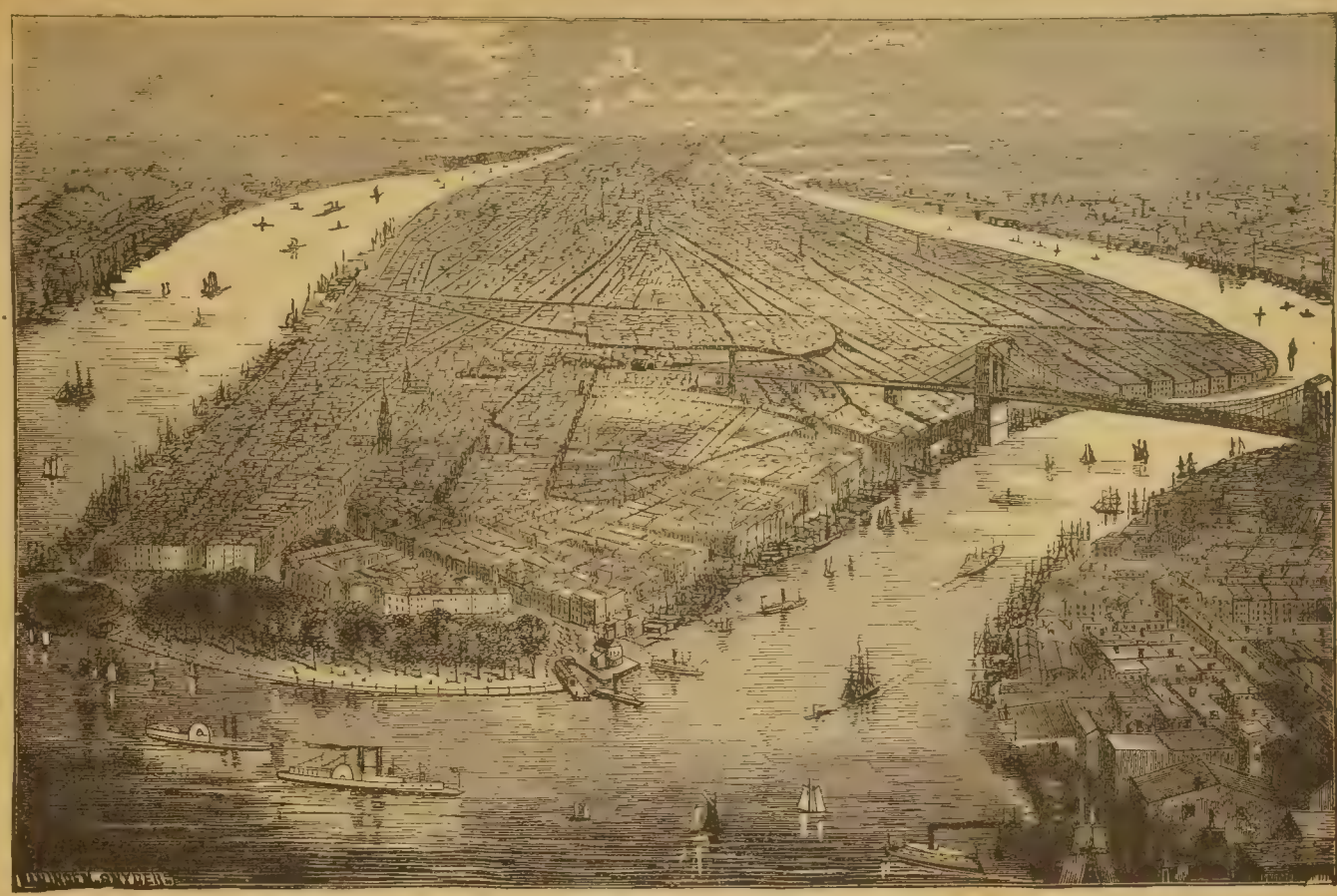

MAP OF
BOSTON
SHOWING
Freight and Passenger Depots, Grain Elevators, Steamboat Wharves, etc.
EXPLANATION:
Freight Depots,
Passenger Depots,
SCALE.
0 ¼ ½ 1 Statute Mile
SOMERVILLE
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
EVERETT
CHELSEA
EAST BOSTON
SOUTH BOSTON
DORCHESTER BAY
SOUTH BAY
CHARLES RIV.
MYSTIC RIVER
BROOKLINE
CAMBRIDGEPORT
EAST CAMBRIDGE
PUBLIC GARDEN
COMMON
BAY PARK
U.S. Marine Hospital
McLean Asylum
Bunker Hill Monument
City Hall
Pumping Station
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago


PHILADELPHIA
REFERENCES:
Steamboat Piers, Freight Depots and Elevators...
Passenger Depots.....
Statute Mile.
Miles from City Hall
Wayne Junction
Wingohocking Creek
HUNTING PARK
N.PHIL. STOCK YARDS
GREENMOUNT CEMETERY
Stock Yard Station
Drove Yard Station
NEW CATHEDRAL CEMETERY
Nicetown Lane Station
Tioga St.
Tioga Sta.
Erie Ave.Sta.
N.Penn.Jc.
Sun Freight Yard
Rising Sun Avenue
PHILA. & READING R.R.
PENNSYLVANIA
Fair Hill Jc.
GERMANTOWN JC. FREIGHT STA.
Fair Hill Reservoir
FRT. & PASS. STA. PHIL. & REA.
FRANKFORD JC. PENN.R.R FRT.STA.
Frankford Cr.
Frankford Sta.
Harrowgate Road
Front Street
Kensington Avenue
Frankford Avenue
Kensington Ave. Yard
Frankford Ave. Yard
Richmond Junction
Cumberland St.
Allegheny Ave.
Thompson St.
Richmond St.
Venango St.
Tioga St.
Wheatsheaf Ln.
Allegheny
Clearfield
Lamb
Cambria
Lehigh
York
Susquehanna
Norris
Berks
Montgomery
Columbia
Oxford
Master
Girard
Poplar
Green
Fairmount
Spring Garden
Reservoir
Mt. Peace Cemetery
Mt. Vernon Cemetery
Odd Fellows Cem.
Mechanics Cem.
Glenwood Cem.
RIDGE AVE. FREIGHT STA.
Englesude Sta.
Belmont Sta.
FAIRMOUNT PARK
EAST PARK RESERVOIR
SCHUYLKILL RIVER
PHILADELPHIA & READING JUNCTION
Art Gallery
GIRARD COLLEGE
House of Refuge
Eastern Penitentiary
Mantua Transfer Station
PENN. HOSPITAL for the INSANE
POWELTON AVE. PASS. STATION
LOGAN SQUARE
Stock Yards
FRANKLIN SQUARE
CITY HALL
Post Office
State House
WASHINGTON SQUARE
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Penn Hospital
South Naval Asylum
Christian
WOODLAND CEMETERY
Blockley Alms House
University of Penn.
SOUTH ST. PASS. STA.
Gray's Ferry Sta.
GRAY'S FERRY STA.
PENN. FRT. STA.
Carpenter
Wharton
Gibson's Point
Oil Refinery
Point Breeze Gas Works
POINT BREEZE
Oil Depot
Point Breeze Petroleum Wharves and Warehouses
GIRARD PT. STORAGE CO.
POINT BREEZE PARK
Girard Pt. Grain Elevators
GIRARD POINT
LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD
Back Channel
Hollanders Island
Beggartown
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL
EAST SIDE
Moyamensing
Pennrose
Passyunk
Stampler's Lane
Stone House Road
Weccacoe Avenue
Commercial
Windmill Island
Ridgeway Park
DOCK ST. STA.
PENN. & W.JERSEY PASS. STA.
PENN. R.R. WHARVES
OLD NAVY YARD STA.
SUGAR HOUSE
REED ST. STA.
GLOUCESTER FERRY
NARROW GAUGE PIER
GREENWICH COAL PIERS PENN. R.R.
POINT HOUSE WHARF
Ellis Street
Market St.
Jersey Ave.
Kaighns Pt. Ave.
Atlantic Ave.
Delaware Avenue
Front Street
Second Street
Broad
Tenth
Ninth
Sixth
Fourth
Passyunk
Mifflin
Long Lane
Maiden Lane
LEBANON COL. CEM.
PHIL. CEM.
Tasker Street
Dickinson St.
Reed Street
Christian Street Wash St. Grain Elevator
Washington St.
Prune St.
Queen Street
Erna St.
South Street
Pine Street
Spruce Street
Walnut Street
Chestnut Street
Market Street
Arch Street
Race Street
Vine Street
Callowhill Street
Spring Garden
Poplar
Girard Ave.
Lehigh
Cambria
Allegheny
Lancaster Pike
Aspen St.
Spring Garden
Market
Chestnut
Walnut
Spruce
Pine
Baltimore Avenue
Powelton Avenue
Haverford Road
Ford Road
Ridge Avenue
Kensington Avenue
Frankford Avenue
Richmond St.
Thompson St.
Allegheny Ave.
Venango St.
Tioga St.
Wheatsheaf Ln.
Frankford Cr.
Harrowgate Road
Front Street
Kensington Avenue
Frankford Avenue
Richmond St.
Thompson St.
Allegheny Ave.
Venango St.
Tioga St.
Wheatsheaf Ln.
Frankford Cr.
Frankford Sta.
Part of DELAWARE RIVER FRONTAGE ON ENLARGED SCALE.
PETTYS ISLAND
COAL WHARVES
SHIP YARD
Port Richmond Grain Elevator (Export)
CRAMP'S SHIP YARDS
TRANSFER
PHIL. & READ. R.R. FRT. DEPOT
FREIGHT DEPOT PHIL. & READ. R.R.
WHARFAGE
CAMDEN & ATLANTIC R.R. FERRY
CANAL LINE
ALBANY & TROY CANAL LINE
TAGGART'S LINE
SMYRNA & ODESSA STEAMERS
BALT. & PHIL. S.S.CO., ERICSSON LINE
RIVER STEAMERS
CLYDE LINE
PENN. & W.JER. PASS. STATION
BUSH'S LINE
BALTIMORE LINE
WARNER'S LINE
PHIL. & ATL. CITY PASS. DEPOT
PHIL. & READ. FRT. DEPOT
PENN. R.R. FREIGHT
RIDGEWAY PARK
WINDSOR LINE
WHARFAGE
WINDMILL ISLAND FERRY
W. INDIA WHARF
ATLANTIC WHARF
OCEAN S.S.CO. OF SAVANNAH
SIMPSON'S DRY DOCK
AMERICA S.S. LINE
PENNSYLVANIA
RED STAR S.S. LINE
PENN. R.R.
SOUTHWARK FRT. STA., PENN. R.R.
WHARFAGE & STORAGE
WHARVES
REED ST. FRT. STA., PENN. R.R.
MERRICK, WHARFAGE & STORAGE
PHIL. & READ. R.R. CO.
SCALE.
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

NORTH WEEHAWKEN
N.Y.W.S.& Buf.
N.Y.Ont.& W'n
LIGHTERAGE LIMITS
The Art Museum
UNION HILL
MID. R. R. OF N. J.
NOR. R. R. OF N. J.
N.Y.C.& H.Riv. R.R. Elevators
CENTRAL PARK
4 Miles from City Hall
Del. & Hud. Canal Co. Coal Depot
N.Y.Ont.& W'n
N.Y.W.S.& B.
Tripp's Elevator
3 Miles
ARKELL & DOUGLAS
ATLAS LINE
ROTTERDAM LINE
N.Y.L.E.& W'n
N.Y.C.& H.R.R.R.
Grand Central Depot
Twiddle's Elevator
Blackwell's Island Ferry
Lunatic Asylum
Work House
Waldinger, Schmidt & Co.'s Elevator
Alms House
Lighterage Limits
Penitentiary
Charity Hospital
Ravenswood Park
HUNTERS POINT
LONG ISLAND
Long Isl'd R.R.
Bellevue Hospital
The Morgue
Clark & Allen's Elevator
Newtown Creek
GREENPOINT
WILLIAMSBURGH
HOBOKEN
JERSEY CITY
HUDSON CITY
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK
ELYSIAN FIELDS
POST OFFICE
CITY HALL
THINGVALLA S.S.CO.
WILSON'S LINE
NO.GERMAN LLOYD
HAMBURG AM. LINE
MENACHO, PUIG & CO.
QUEBEC S.S.CO.
WHITE STAR LINE
D.L.&W.
LEACRAFT & CO.
TRANS. FRENCH LINE
ANCHOR LINE
CUNARD LINE
NATIONAL LINE
GUION LINE
INMAN LINE
STATE LINE PAC. MAIL
OCEAN S.S.CO.SANDERSON & SON
N.Y.L.E.& W'N R.R.
MONARCH LINE
ERIE & BR. ANNEX
PENN.R.R.
N.Y.O.& W.
Van Tassel's Elevator
OLD DOMINION LINE
MORGAN'S LINE
PENN.R.R.ELE.
PENN.R.R.
BROOKLYN ANNEX
COURTLAND ST.
RED STAR LINE
ROTTERDAM LINE
N.Y.L.E.& W'N
Del.Lac.& W'n
OCEAN S.S.CO.
WARREN RAY
ANCHOR LINE
PENN.R.R.
N.Y.O.& W'N
N.Y.W.S.& B.
PHI.& REA.
BALT.PROP.LINE
CROMWELL LINE
G.WESSELS & CO.
ERIE & BROOK. ANNEX
CEN.R.R.OF N.J.
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD
PROVINCIAL S.S.LINE
PHIL. & READING
HAVANA & MEXICO LINES
COMMUNIPAW
Morris Canal Basin
Castle Garden
THE BATTERY
ELLIS ISLAND
BEDLOES ISLAND
Bartholdi Statue
Ft.Columbus
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
NEW YORK BAY
Butter Milk Channel
ATLANTIC BASIN
ERIE BASIN
Hicks St. Slip
Henry St. Slip
Shaw & Truesdell's Elevator
Cooper Union
ST. JOHN'S PARK
HOUSE OF CITY HALL POST OFFICE
SUSPENSION BRIDGE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
U.S. COB DOCK
Wallabout Channel
U.S. NAVY YARD
U.S. NAVY HOSPITAL
CITY HALL
JAIL
WASHINGTON PARK
Prospect Park Depot
L.I.R.R.
B.F.& C.I.R.R.
B.F.& C.I.R.R. Bedford Sta.
L.I.R.R.Dep.
EXPLANATION.
New York Elevated Railroad
Metropolitan Railroad
Steamboat Piers and Elevators
Railroad Piers
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Map of New York City.
Copyright, 1889, by Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers, Chica
SCALE.
0 ¼ ½ 1 Statute M
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's. Chicago.

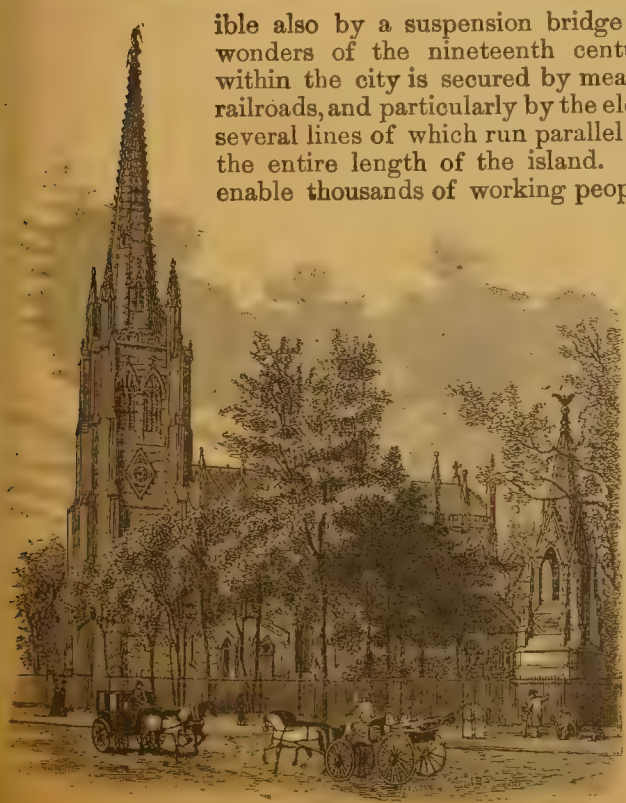
NEW YORK CITY.

New York, the metropolis of the New World, a city second only to London as a centre of commercial and financial interests, is mainly built upon Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The natural advantages of New York as a seaport are unsurpassed. The upper bay affords fourteen square miles of secure anchorage, and the North and East Rivers furnish almost an equal area, while the length and situation of Manhattan Island give room for innumerable docks and wharves that line the shore on both sides for a distance of many miles. Manhattan Island is separated from the mainland by narrow tideways, known as Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connecting the Hudson with the Sound. The approach to New York through Long Island Sound from the east was formerly rendered dangerous by the rocks at Hellgate, but extensive subterranean blasting has stripped the channel of its perils. Brooklyn and Jersey City, though under independent municipal governments, virtually form with New York a single metropolis. Ferry-boats constantly ply to and fro, and Brooklyn is now accessible also by a suspension bridge which is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. Communication within the city is secured by means of numerous street railroads, and particularly by the elevated steam railways, several lines of which run parallel to one another almost the entire length of the island. These elevated roads enable thousands of working people to live in the upper part of the island, ten miles from their places of employment. The tracks are built upon iron supports directly over the streets, but do not seriously interfere with traffic upon the thoroughfares below. There are several handsome public grounds, the most extensive of which is Central Park, in the upper part of the city, two and one-half miles in length and half a mile broad. Here stands the Egyptian obelisk which was brought across the ocean by Captain Gorringe in 1880. Near by, and within the limits of the park, is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, containing some valuable specimens of archæology. There is also a menagerie and miscellaneous museum in the park. At the lower end of the city, occupying the extremity of Manhattan Island, is the famous Battery Park, which is now renowned for the beautiful view of the bay which it affords, and for the spacious, fortress-like structure called Castle Garden, where not less than 500,000 immigrants from foreign countries are landed every year. The principal street for general business is Broadway, while the bankers and brokers congregate in Wall street, which for purely financial importance has no rival in the world but Lombard street. Wall street is named from a stockade which extended across the island in colonial times, from river to river. At the head of this street, on Broadway, stands Trinity Church, full of historical associations and architectural beauty. The burial ground beside the church contains many curious and time-worn epitaphs. The most imposing church in the city is the white marble Roman Catholic cathedral on upper Fifth avenue. At Broadway and Fourteenth street is Union Square, containing a fine fountain and several handsome statues. Union Square is surrounded by large business houses, hotels and theatres. Six blocks farther up town is Madison Square, also the centre of a group of hotels. The most noteworthy educational institution is Columbia College, the law-school of which rivals that of Harvard University. There is no public library of even respectable size, but the reading-rooms of the magnificent Astor Library are open to all, though books can not be taken from the building. Next in importance are the Mercantile and New York Society libraries. The most conspicuous object about New York is the suspension bridge, the towers of which are visible from all the surrounding country. The bridge was thirteen years in building, and cost above $15,000,000. The central span, from tower to tower, is 1,595 feet in length. Each cable is composed of 5,282 separate wires. The Croton aqueduct is also a stupendous work, bringing a bountiful supply of pure water from Croton Lake, forty miles away. New York was first settled by the Dutch, and during the Revolution was occupied by the British forces. The present population is estimated at 1,500,000. During the progress of the civil war New York furnished the Union armies 116,382 men at a cost of over $14,000,000. Only once was there any opposition to the draft, and that culminated in a serious riot, July, 1863, when the mob held possession of the city for four days, during which many public buildings were demolished and burned and nearly 1,000 persons killed.

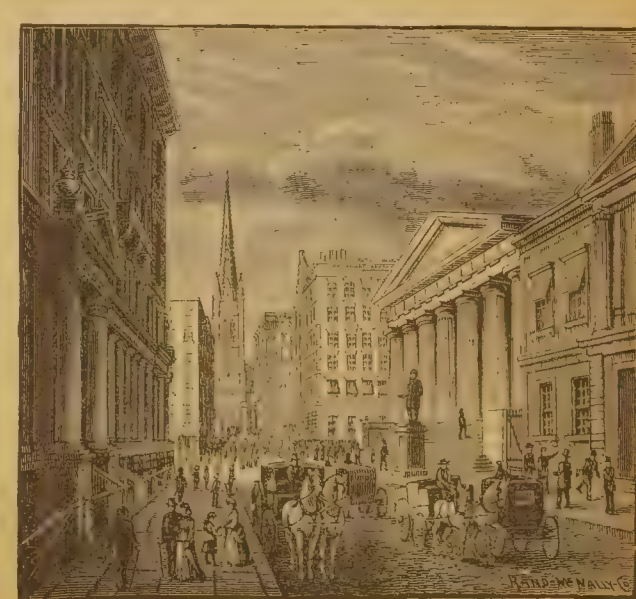


NEW YORK CITY.

UNION SQUARE.



TRINITY CHURCH.



WALL STREET.

Enlarged Scale Map of the Central Portion of Chic
RAILROAD SYSTEM
OF
CHICAGO
EXPLANATION
Passenger Depots
Freight Depots
Railroads.
Baltimore & Ohio
Chicago & Alton
Chicago & Atlantic
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Chicago & Grand Trunk
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Chicago & North-Western
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Chicago, Santa Fe & California
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City
Chicago & Western Indiana
Illinois Central
Kankakee Line (C., C., C. & St.)
Lake Shore & Michigan So'th
Louisville, New Albany & C.
Michigan Central
New York, Chicago & St.
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chi.
Wabash
Wisconsin Central
CICERO
CHICAGO
CALUMET
SOUTH CHICAGO
Belt Connection with Chi.Mil.& St.P.
Belt Connection with Chi.& N.W.
Belt Connection with Chi.Bur.& Quincy
Belt Connection with Chi.S.Fe & Cal.
Belt Connection with Chicago & Alton Switch Yards
Chicago & Grand Trunk Transfer
Belt Connection with Chi.St.L.& Pitts.
Belt Connection with Wabash
Belt Connection with Chicago & Grand Trunk
Louis V.N.A.& Chi. Chicago & Atlantic Transfer
Lake Shore & M.S. Transfer
P.Ft.W.& C. Transfer
Belt Yard and Shops
Belt Connection with Chi.R.I.& Pac. and Chi.& E.Ill.
Belt Connection with Chi.Illinois Central
Belt Connection with Pullman, Chi.& Av., L.N.A.& Chi. and N.Y.C.& St.L.
Belt Connection with L.S.& M.S. and P.Ft.W.
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

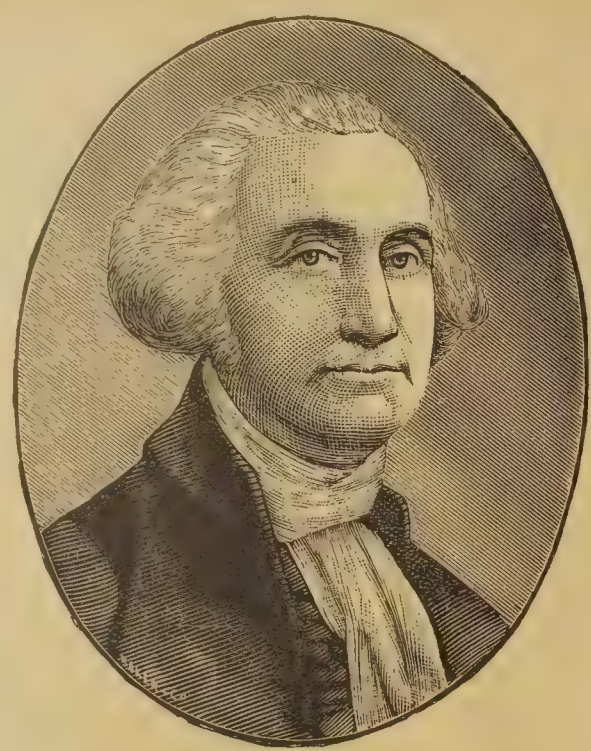
THE CONVENTION HALL AT CHICAGO.

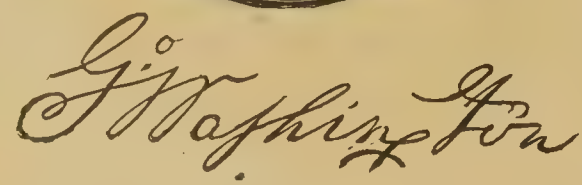
CHICAGO, the leading city of Illinois, and the great metropolis of the West, is situated near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. Its area is 23,000 acres; its growth unparalleled. In 1830 the population was 70; in 1840, 4,853; in 1850, 29,963; in 1860, 112,170; in 1870, 298,974; in 1880, 503,185. In 1884 it was estimated at 650,000. In spite of the great fires of 1871 and 1874, it is now a fine, regularly laid out city. Among the prominent buildings is the Exposition, on the lake front, opened in the fall of 1873, with the first of a series of annual exhibitions. It is 800 by 240 feet, with an average height of 110 feet, and the arched roof of glass and iron is allowed to cover the largest unsupported span in the world. Here Garfield and Arthur were nominated in 1880, and Blaine and Logan and Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884. In the heart of the city, and fronting on Clark and LaSalle Sts., stands the magnificent new Court House and City Hall. It has a frontage of 340 feet on the east and west sides, and 280 feet on the north and south sides, and is built in the modern French renaissance style. Fine Corinthian columns 35 feet high, support an architrave, frieze and cornice, which give the building an appearance of massiveness and grandeur. It was commenced in 1877, and completed in 1882, at a cost of $6,000,000. The Postoffice and Custom House is a substantial building in the Romanesque style, almost entirely constructed of stone and iron. Its three main floors are occupied respectively by the Postoffice, Custom House and United States courts. The interior is handsomely finished, and has two magnificent staircases. The entire building was completed in 1880, and with the surrounding grounds, cost about $6,000,000. Towering above its lofty surroundings is the superb new building of the Board of Trade — the finest structure of its kind in America. Built in the modern Gothic style of architecture, its splendid tower, 300 feet high up to the golden ship which surmounts it, is one of the notable landmarks of the city. The exterior is massive, ornate and imposing, while the interior is unsurpassed for the richness of its decoration. The trading hall measures 152 by 161 feet, and is adorned with massive scagliola pillars and splendid frescoing In the centre of the ceiling is an immense skylight of stained glass, 70 by 80 feet. Behind the exchange is a magnificent office building, nine stories high. The total cost of the building, which was opened with elaborate ceremonies, April 29, 1885, was about $1,700,000. Chicago has many other notable public buildings, and its gorgeous Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel are almost unsurpassed in the country. Lincoln Park, on the North Side, and the west and south parks, cover an area of nearly 2,000 acres, and are connected by magnificent boulevards. Chicago has the finest cable railway in the country, and is noted for its many fine churches, colleges, hospitals, clubs and theatres.

COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL, CHICAGO.

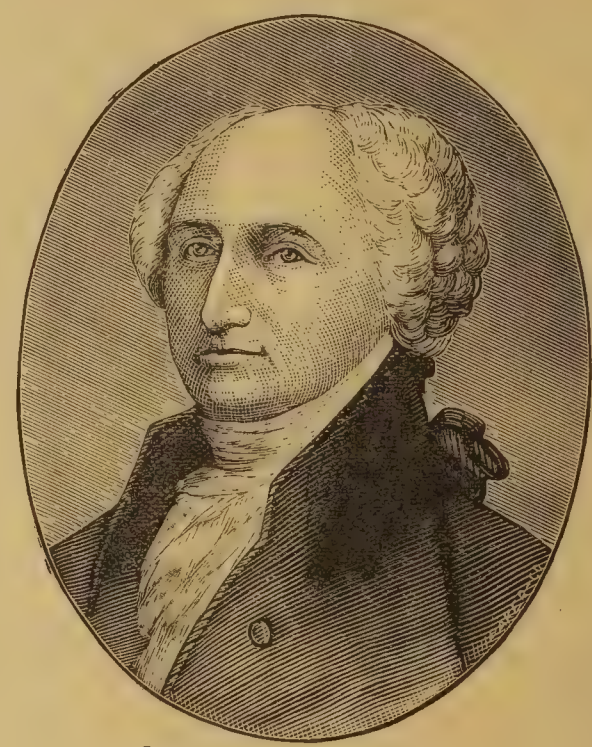
POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

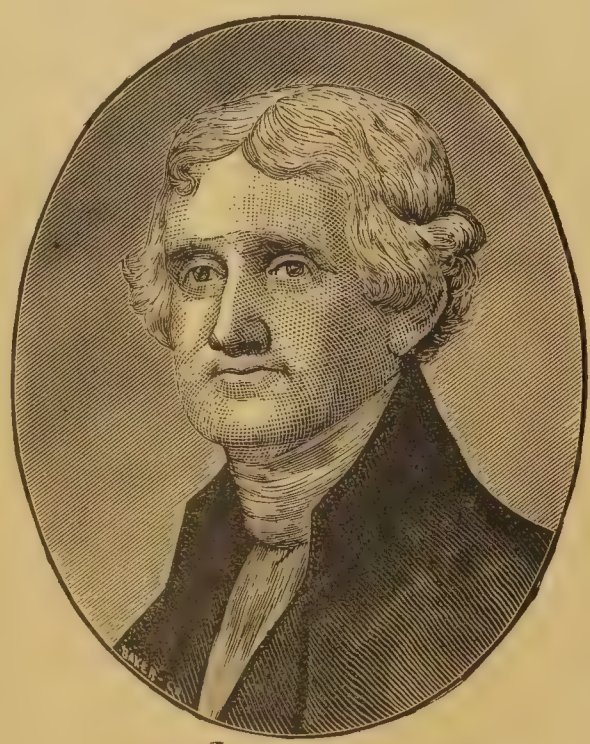


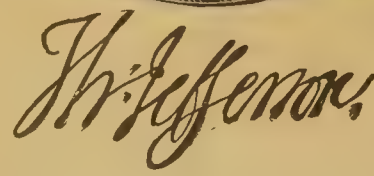


GEORGE WASHINGTON, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732.
President, April 30, 1789 — March 4, 1797.
Died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799.

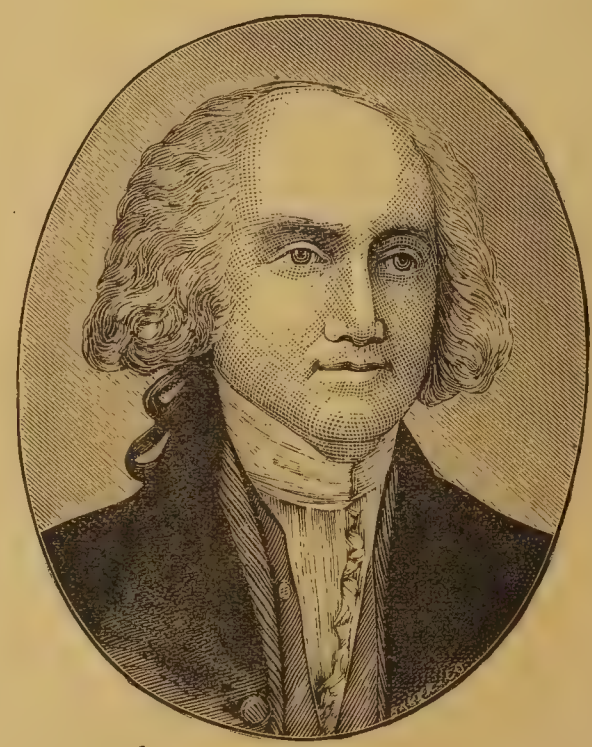


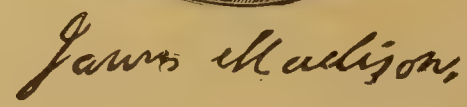
JOHN ADAMS, born at Braintree (now Quincy), Norfolk County, Massachusetts, October 19, 1735.
President, March 4, 1797 — March 4, 1801.
Died at Braintree, July 4, 1826.





THOMAS JEFFERSON, born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743.
President, March 4, 1801 — March 4, 1809.
Died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4, 1826.

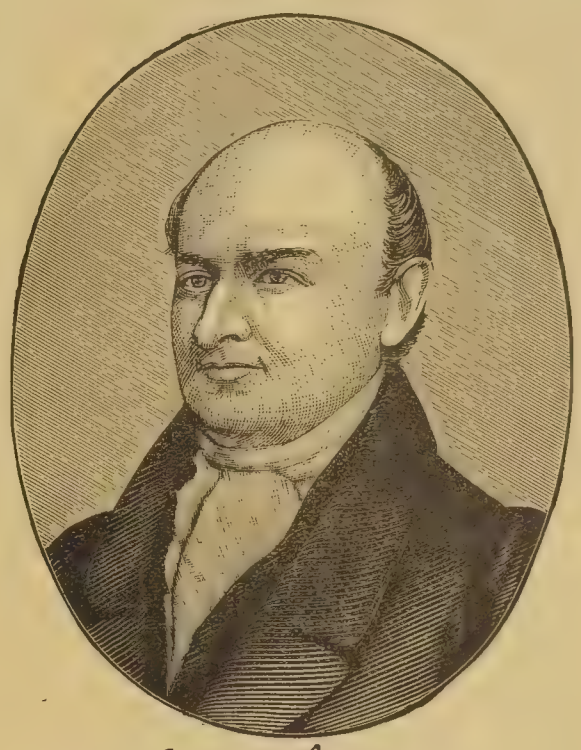




JAMES MADISON, born at Port Conway, King George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751.
President, March 4, 1809 — March 4, 1817.
Died at Montpelier, Virginia, June 28, 1836.

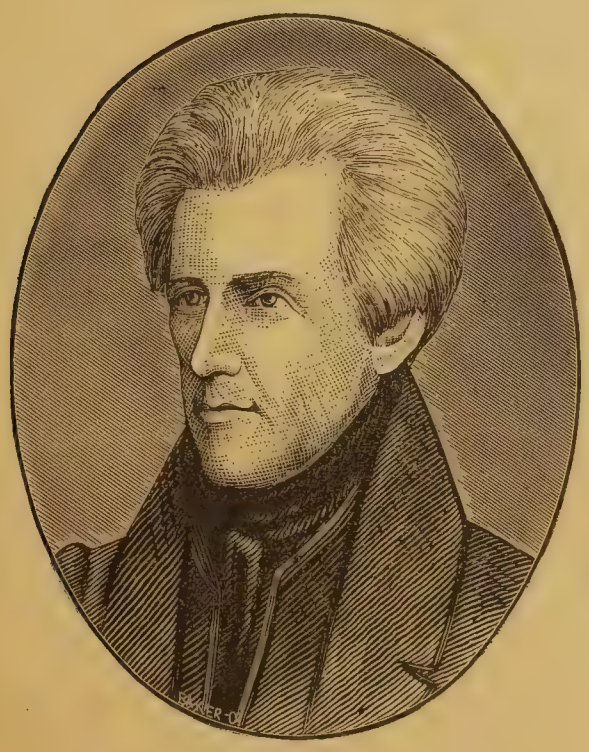
James Monroe

JAMES MONROE, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.
President, March 4, 1817 — March 4, 1825.
Died at New York City, July 4, 1831.



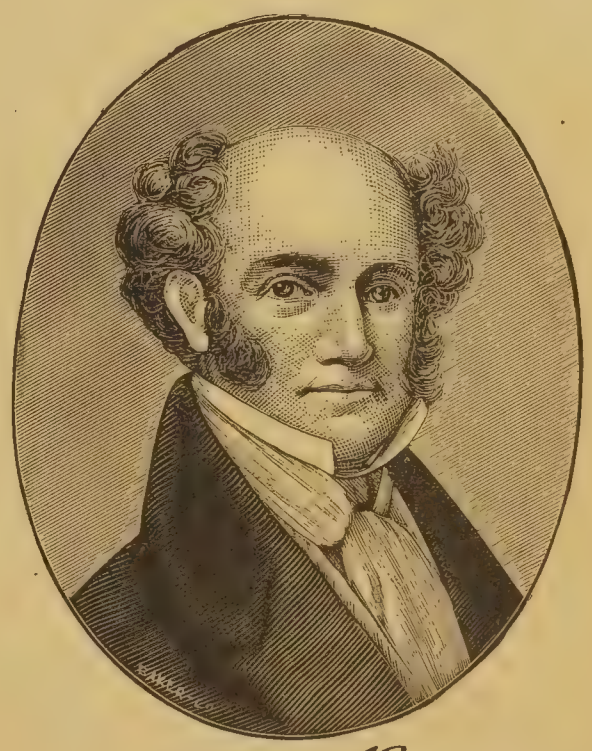
J. Q. Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, born at Braintree, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767.
President, March 4, 1825 — March 4, 1829.
Died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848.



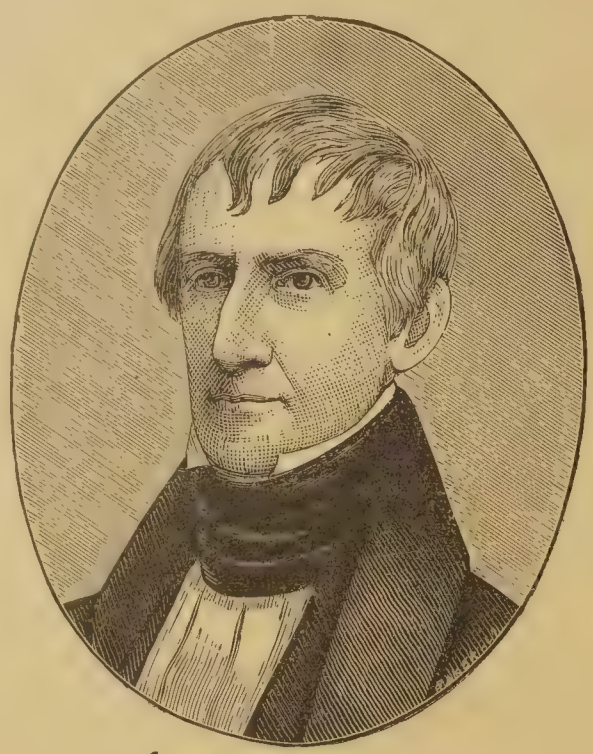
Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON, born in Waxhaw Settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767.
President, March 4, 1829 — March 4, 1837.
Died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1845.



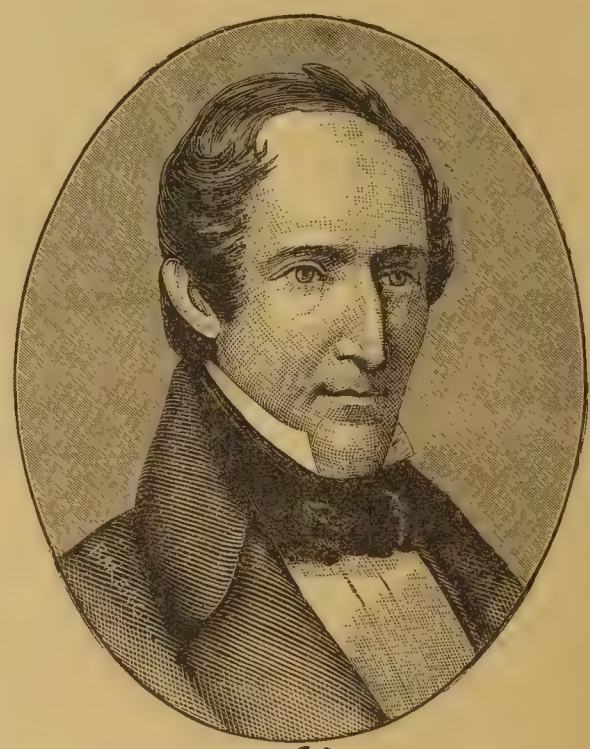
M. Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN, born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, December 5, 1782.
President, March 4, 1837 — March 4, 1841.
Died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.



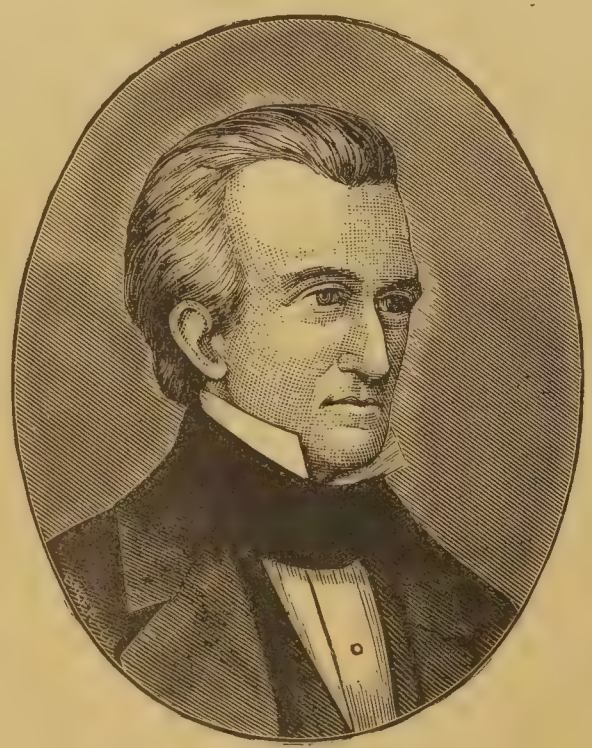
Wm. H. Harrison.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, born at Berkely, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773.
President, March 4, 1841 — April 4, 1841.
Died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.



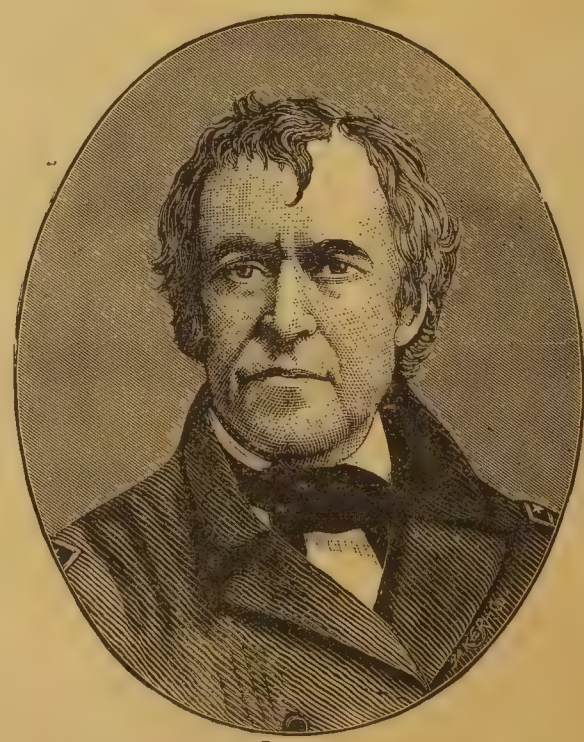
John Tyler.

JOHN TYLER, born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.
President, April 4, 1841 — March 4, 1845.
Died at Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1862.



James K. Polk

JAMES KNOX POLK, born in Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795.
President, March 4, 1845 — March 5, 1849.
Died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849.

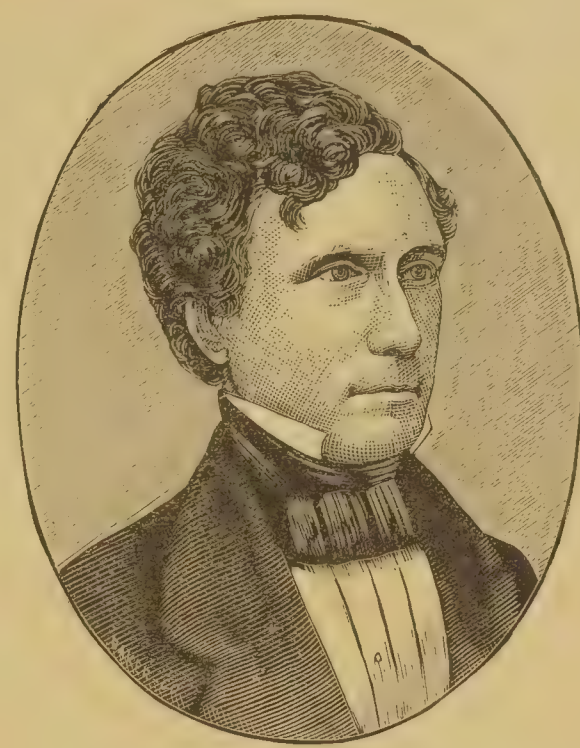


Z. Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR, born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784.
President, March 5, 1849 — July 9, 1850.
Died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE, born in the township of Locke, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800.
President, July 9, 1850 — March 4, 1853.
Died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

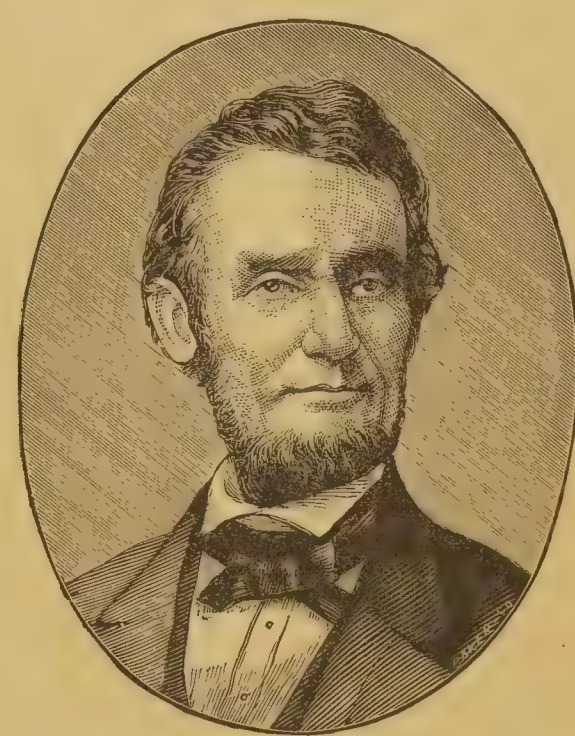


Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE, born at Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804.
President, March 4, 1853 — March 4, 1857,
Died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

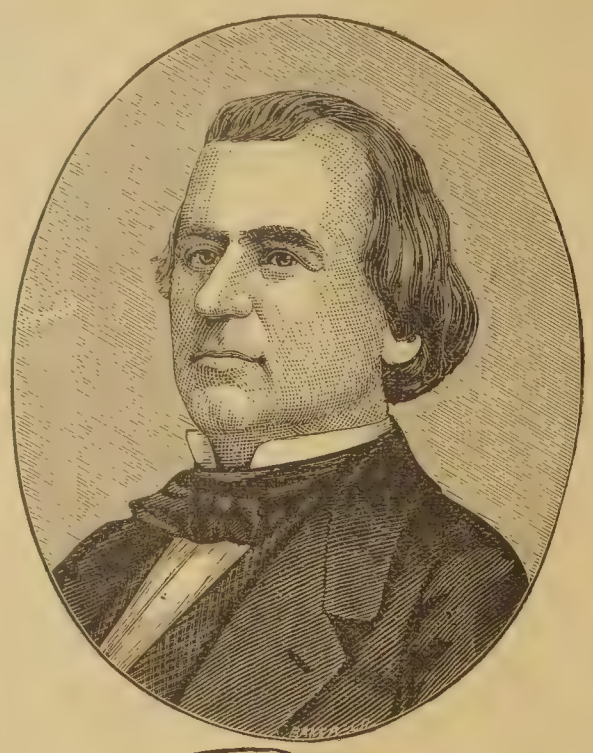
James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN, born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1791.
President, March 4, 1857 — March 4, 1861.
Died at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868.



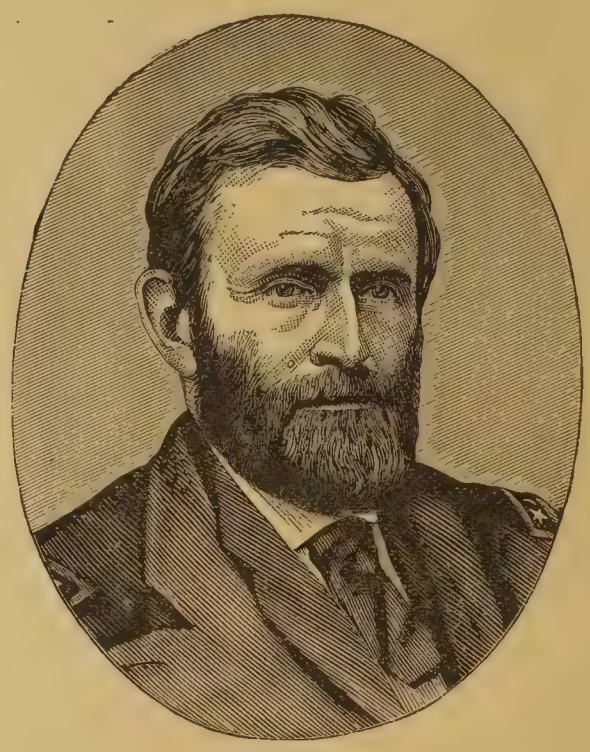
A. Lincoln,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born in Hardin (now La Rue) County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809.
President, March 4, 1861 — April 15, 1865.
Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.



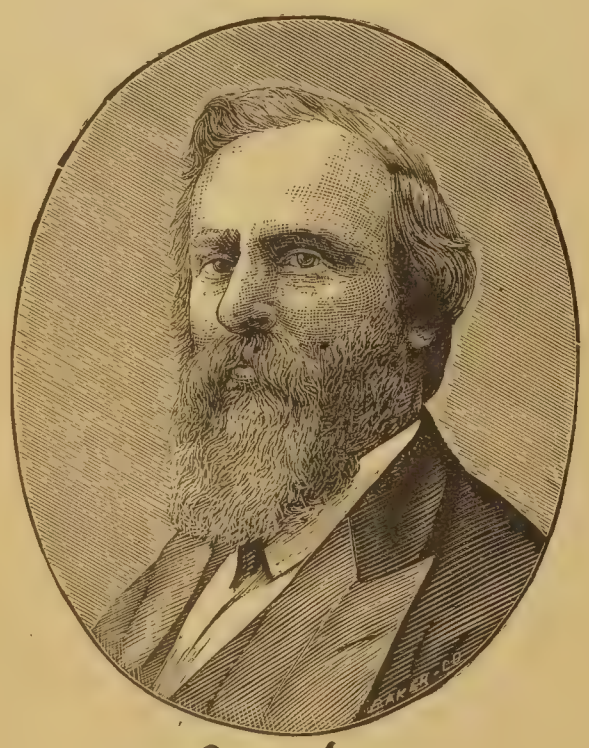
Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON, born at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.
President, April 15, 1865 — March 4, 1869.
Died in Carter County, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.



U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT, born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822.
President, March 4, 1869 — March 4, 1877
Died at Mount McGregor, New York, July 23, 1885.



R. B. Hayes

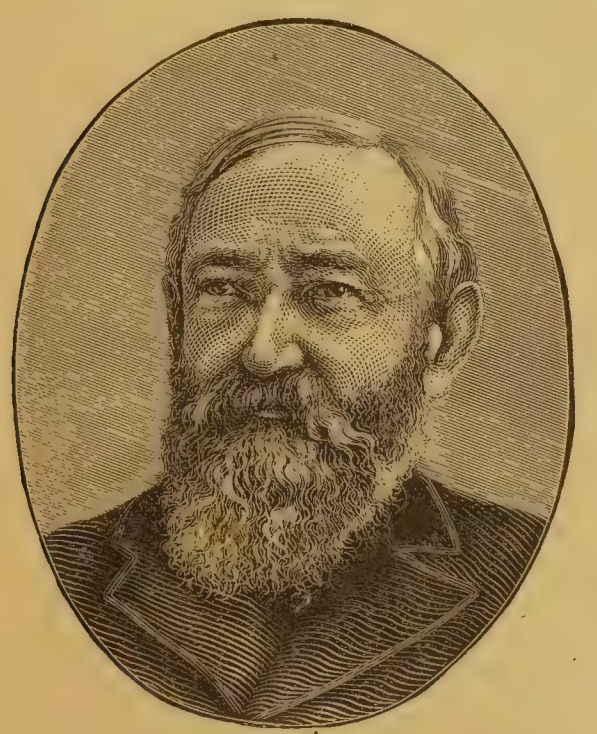
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, born at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, October 4, 1822.
President, March 4, 1877 — March 4, 1881.

J. A. Garfield

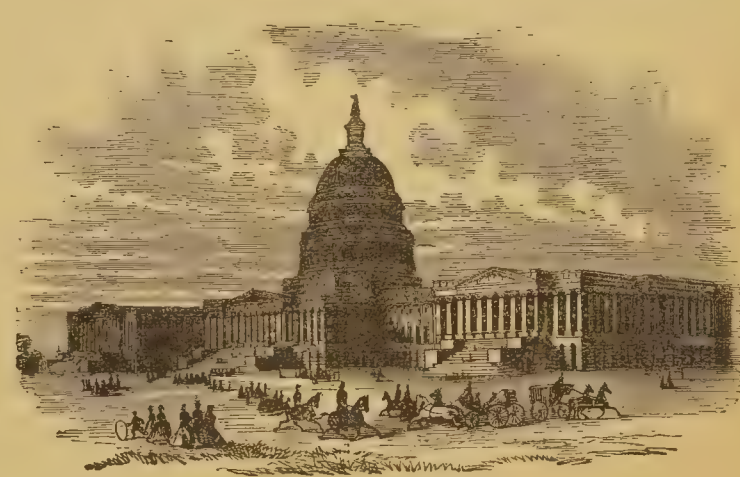
JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831.
President, March 4, 1881 — September 19, 1881.
Died at Elberon, New Jersey, September 19, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830.
President, September 20, 1881—March 4, 1885.
Died at New York City, November 18, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND, born at Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837.
President, March 4, 1885—March 4, 1889.

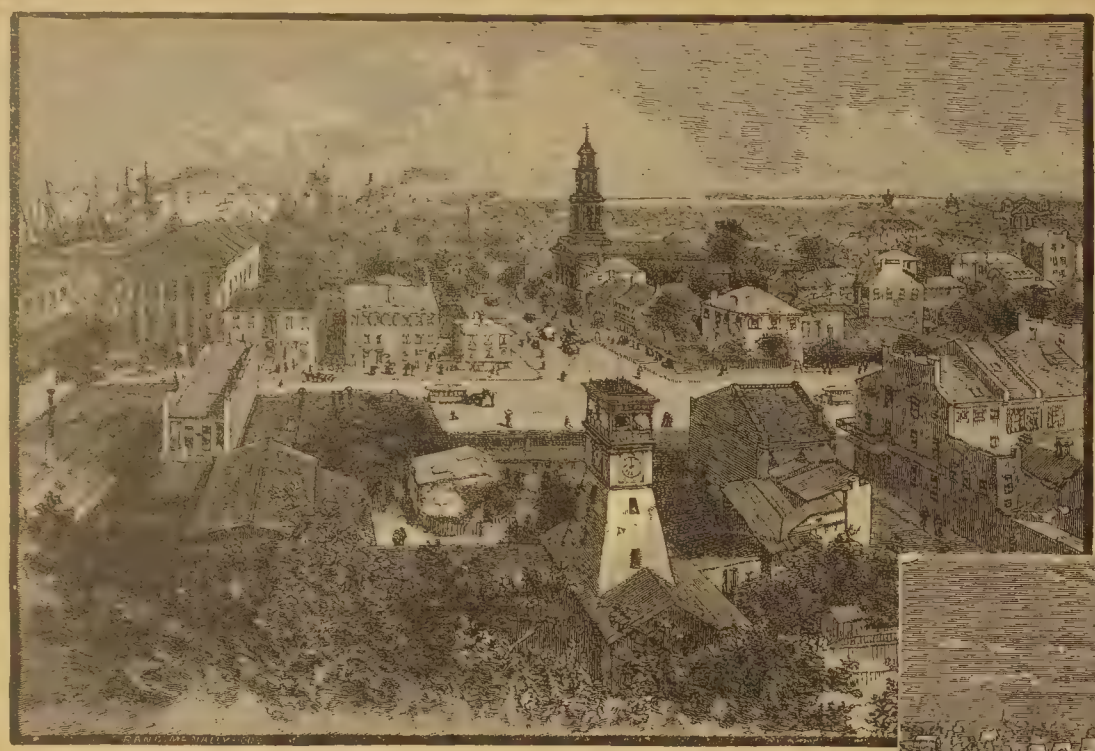


BENJAMIN HARRISON, born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833.
President, March 4, 1889.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

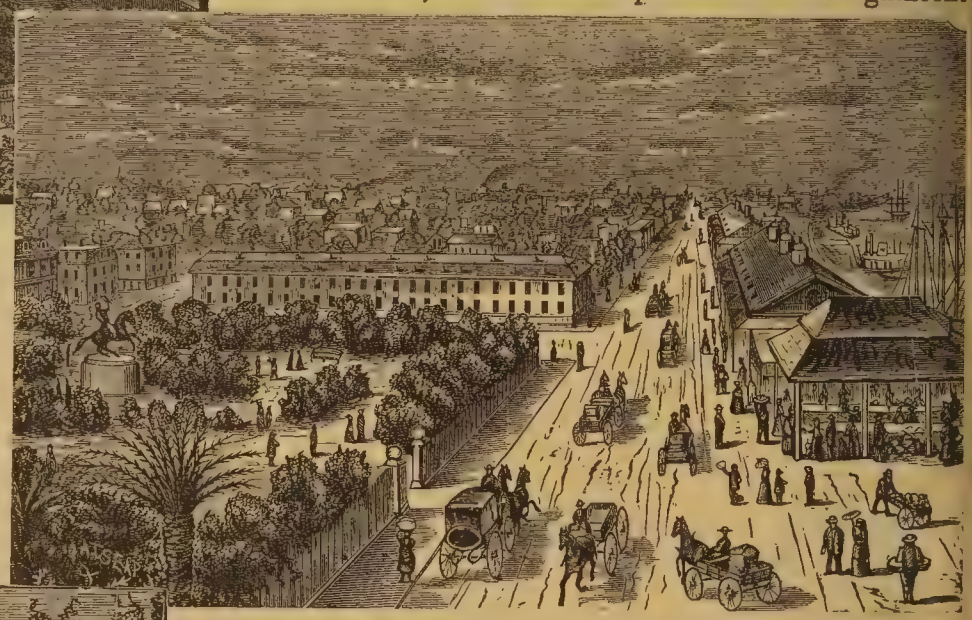
The Capitol, Washington, D. C., situated on the summit of a gentle elevation, in a pleasure ground of thirty-five acres, was commenced in 1793, burnt by the British in 1814, completed in 1825, and extended by the addition of two spacious wings in 1851. The center is 352 feet by 101, with a lofty dome; the wings, 142 by 238 feet; the entire building being 751 feet long by 324 deep, covering 3½ acres—the center of white sandstone, the wings white marble. The rotunda, under the dome, contains several national pictures by Trumbull, Weir, Vanderlyn, Powell, Chapman, and others.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

MOBILE, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of Alabama, on Mobile Bay, is well built upon a sloping sandy plain, and several of the substantially paved and finely shaded avenues form beautiful driveways, especially the thoroughfare known as Government Street. The population is about 32,000. The most considerable public buildings are, the Market House, which accommodates the municipal offices; the Custom House, containing the postoffice and Federal Courts; the Theatre, Guard House and Tower, and Barton Academy, in which the upper grades of the public schools are held. Several lines of street railroads afford ample means of transit, and a copious supply of pure water is brought in pipes from Spring Hill, five miles away.

NEW ORLEANS, the principal city of Louisiana, and commercial emporium of the Mississippi Valley, derives its importance from its situation at the gateway of the Mississippi river. Lying 100 miles from the open gulf, it stands upon ground in great part won from lagoons and morasses. The form of the original town, extending as it does along a convex sweep of the river, has given to New Orleans the familiar appellation of the "Crescent City." To restrain the raging waters of the Mississippi, which not infrequently rise above the level of the streets, the banks are protected for several miles by a solid levee, forming one continuous quay or landing-place, that presents an animated scene of busy traffic such as few cities upon the globe can show. To the north lies the broad expanse of Lake Pontchartrain, and the entire city is intersected by canals and bayous, connected with inland basins, in which small vessels are perpetually plying to and fro. Midway across the city runs the Metairie ridge, upon which are several racecourses and the old oak-shaded city park. Many of the streets are broad, and arched with parallel rows of magnificent



FAMOUS FRENCH MARKET AND JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS.

trees; but they are generally ill-paved, and often scarcely passable. The curious cemeteries, of which there are over thirty in and about New Orleans, are well worth a visit. Owing to the wet and boggy character of the soil a few feet below the surface, ordinary modes of sepulture are impracticable, and the coffin is accordingly placed in an hermetically sealed brick cell or "oven," usually closed by a marble slab. Among the finest buildings are the Custom House, a massive granite structure, covering an entire block; the elegant and spacious St. Charles Hotel; the severely classical City Hall and Mint; the beautifully situated St. Louis Cathedral, and the hospital known as the Hotel Dieu. The French Market, with its medley of costumes and languages, and the cleanly and well appointed abattoir, where 1,000 cattle are slaughtered daily, are among the most interesting spectacles. But for the destructive ravages of the yellow fever, New Orleans is a healthful city. It is visited every winter by thousands of strangers from the Northern States, who come to witness or participate in the revelry that is the invariable precursor of the Lenten season, culminating in the famous carnival of Mardi Gras, or Shrove Tuesday.

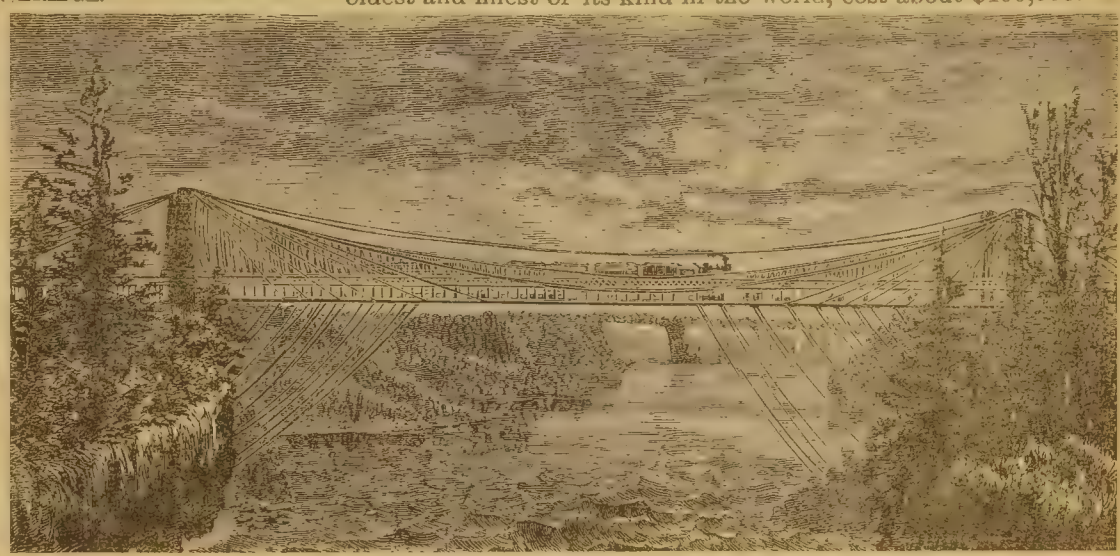
CARROLLTON GARDENS, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

LEVEE FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

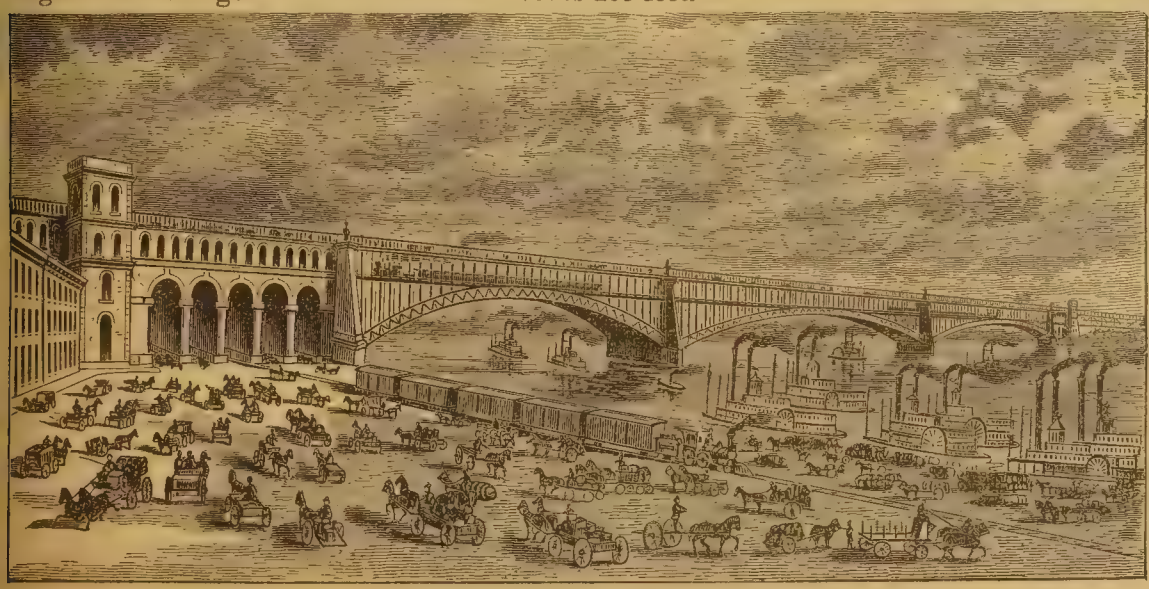
THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

THIS handsome bridge, between New York and Brooklyn, was built from the designs of John A. Roebling, the architect. Work was commenced on the Brooklyn tower January 3, 1870; but, owing to the steals of the Tweed ring and the panic of 1874–75, it was not until May 24, 1883, that it was opened by President Arthur. The towers are 276⅔ feet in height, and the cables are anchored behind the towers 930 feet inland. The anchorages, 119x132 feet at the base, rise 90 feet above high-water mark and weigh 60,000 tons each. The submarine sections of the towers, sunk by means of the diving-bell and air force-pump, have foundations 80 feet below the river bed. The bridge floor is an immense steel framework consisting of two sets of girders at right angles to one another, and the main girders supporting the floor are trusses 33 inches deep and 7 feet 6 inches apart. To these are attached four steel rope suspenders from the cables, while parallel and longitudinal trusses add strength in all directions. The weight of the central span is 6,740 tons. The river span is 1,595 feet 6 inches in length, and the land spans are each 930 feet. The height of the bridge in the centre of the river is 135 feet.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, built from the plans of John A. Roebling, the architect, spans the river about two miles below the falls. The work was commenced September, 1852, and ready for railway traffic in March, 1855. The superstructure is a rectangular box 18 feet deep by 24 feet wide, on the top of which the railroad track is laid, while the bottom forms a road and carriage way. At each end are two towers 60 feet high, founded on masonry 60 feet by 20, and pierced by an arch 19 feet wide for entrance to the lower roadway. The span is 821 feet, and the height above the river 245 feet. The upper floor is suspended from two wire cables at each side, and the lower from two other cables, having a deflection of 10 feet more than the upper ones. These four cables are each 10 inches in diameter, containing in all 14,560 wires, and can resist a weight of 12,000 tons. The cables each rest on separate saddles on the tops of the four towers, and their ends are attached to cast-iron shoes, in each of which is a wrought-iron pin, forming the connection with the anchor chains. These latter are imbedded in solid masonry, and their uppermost link, in each case ten feet long, is secured to an anchor-plate by a pin 3½ inches in diameter. Above the floor are 64 stays of wire rope 1⅜ inches in diameter, which extend from the saddles to the suspenders, while 56 other stays are attached from the upper floor to the rocks below. The bridge, one of the oldest and finest of its kind in the world, cost about $400,000.



THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

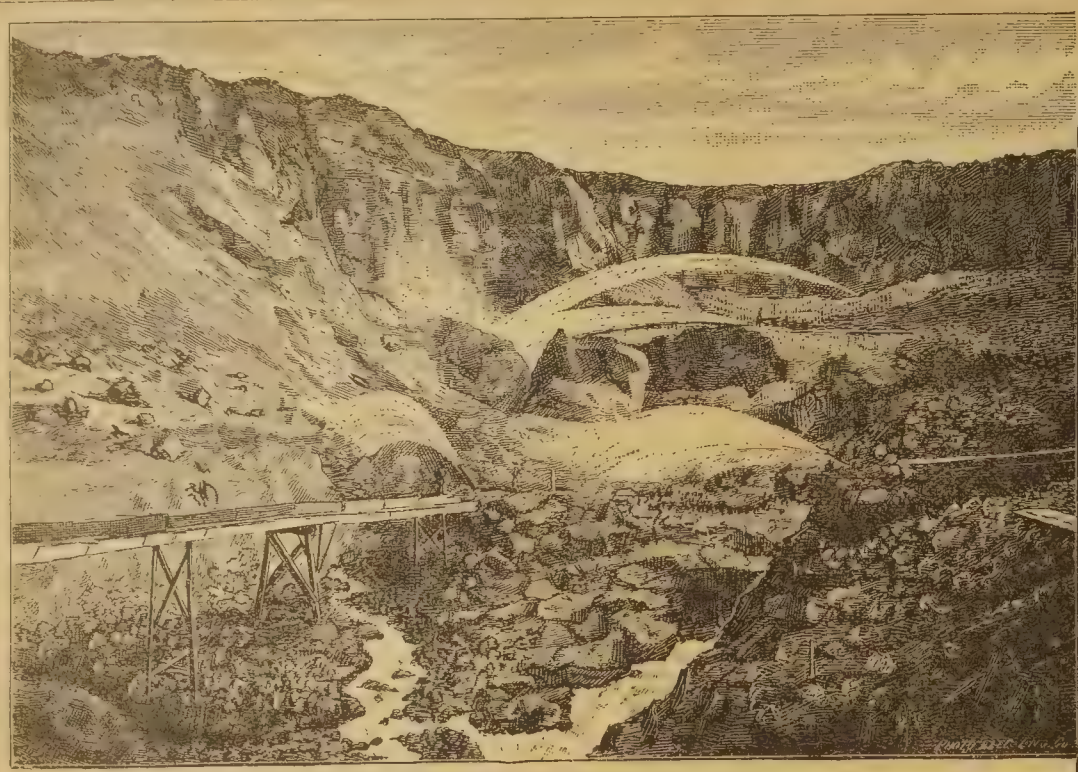


THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

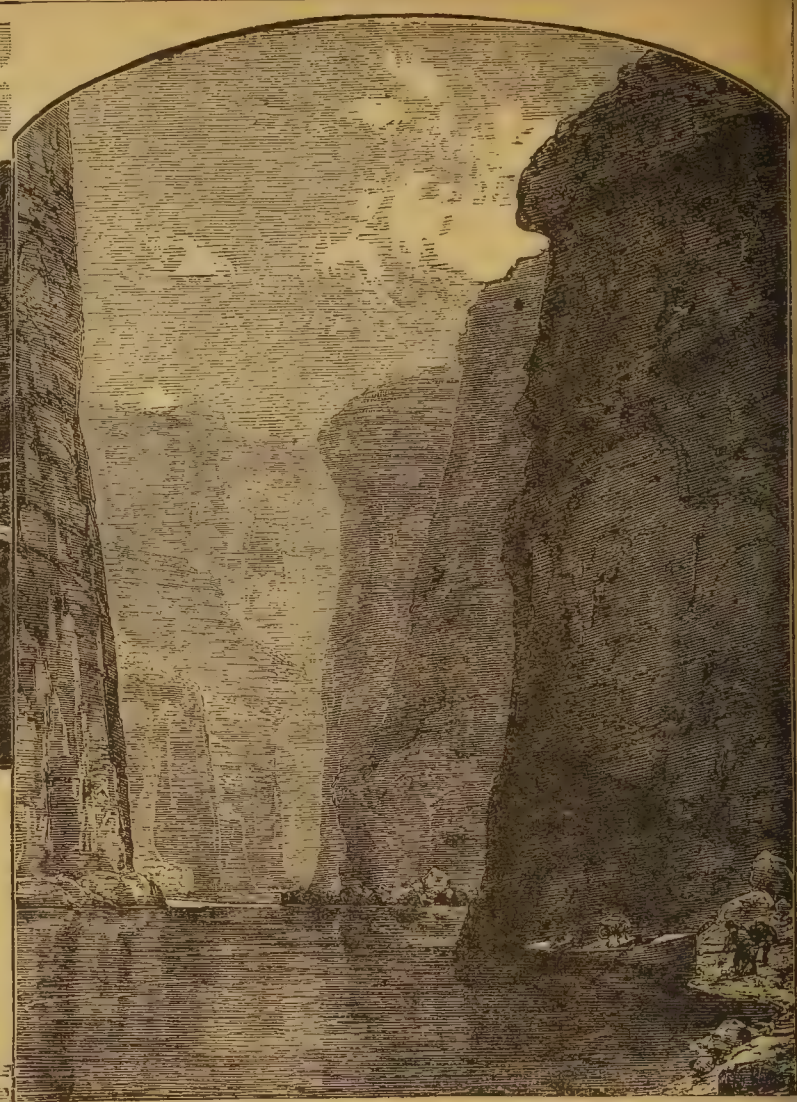
THE NIAGARA CANTI-LEVER BRIDGE, built in seven months in 1883, from designs by Mr. C. C. Schneider, chief engineer of the structure, is a double-track railway suspension bridge, 910 feet 1⅝ inches long. The two main girders, termed canti-levers, are anchored or counterweighted on one end. Each is 395 feet 2.5 inches long, and the intermediate span 119 feet 9 inches. The two canti-levers rest on towers of steel and wrought iron 130 feet 6.5 inches high, and these on piers of masonry 39 feet high. The clear span across the river is 495 feet, the longest double-track truss span ever built. The chasm here is 859 feet from bluff to bluff. The bridge was built to carry upon each track at the same time a freight train extending the entire length of the bridge, weighing one ton per linear foot, and headed by two 76-ton consolidation engines, and a side pressure of 30 pounds per square foot. It was publicly tested Dec. 20, 1883, when twenty locomotives and twenty-four heavily loaded gravel cars, weighing 3,760,000 pounds, caused a temporary deflection of only 6¾ inches. It was opened January 1, 1884, and is one of the strongest and most elegant bridges in the world.

THE famous St. Louis Bridge over the Mississippi was designed by James B. Eads in 1869, and completed and opened for traffic July 4, 1874, having cost nearly $10,000,000. It has three spans, the centre one 522 feet long, and the east and west each 504 feet. The four piers, of granite and limestone, rest on the river bed, the foundation at one point extending 120 feet into the sand. The arches rise 60 feet above the river. The two roadways are supported by four arched trusses, connected by diagonal braces, the upper and lower of which are tubes 16 inches in diameter, made of steel staves bound together by hoops. The segments of the tubes, about 12 feet in length, are connected by steel couplings. The builders used 2,000 tons of steel and 3,400 tons of iron in its construction.

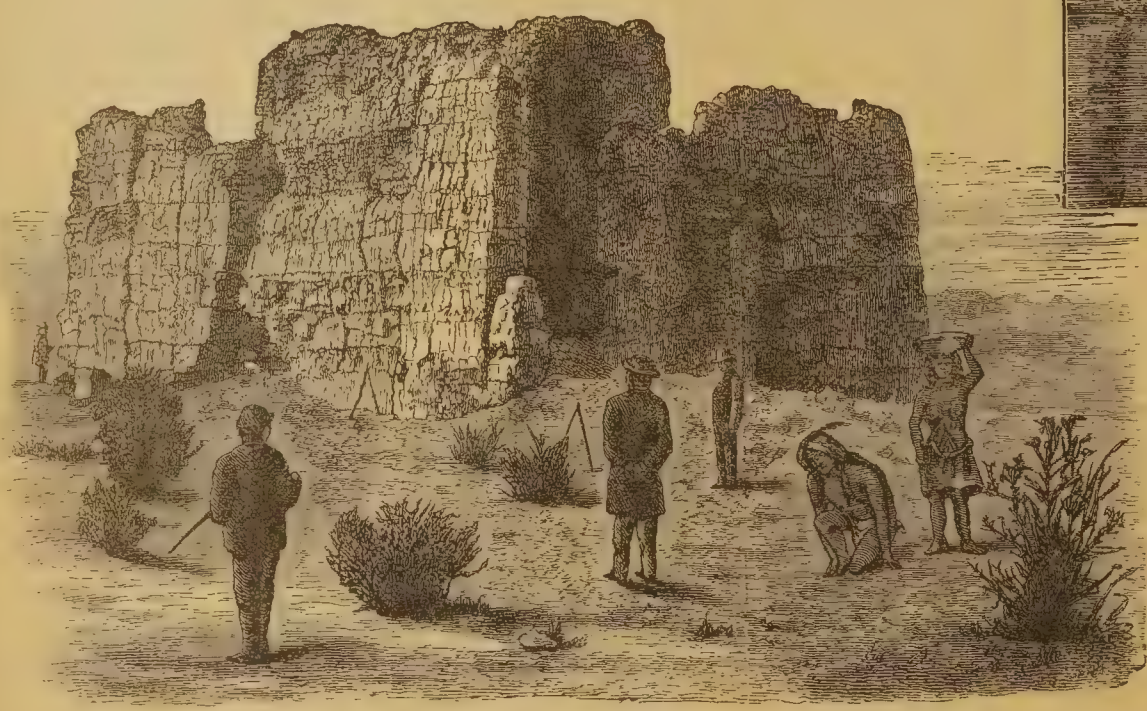
THE NIAGARA CANTI-LEVER BRIDGE.



HYDRAULIC MINING, CALIFORNIA.



GRAND CAÑON, COLORADO RIVER, ARIZONA.



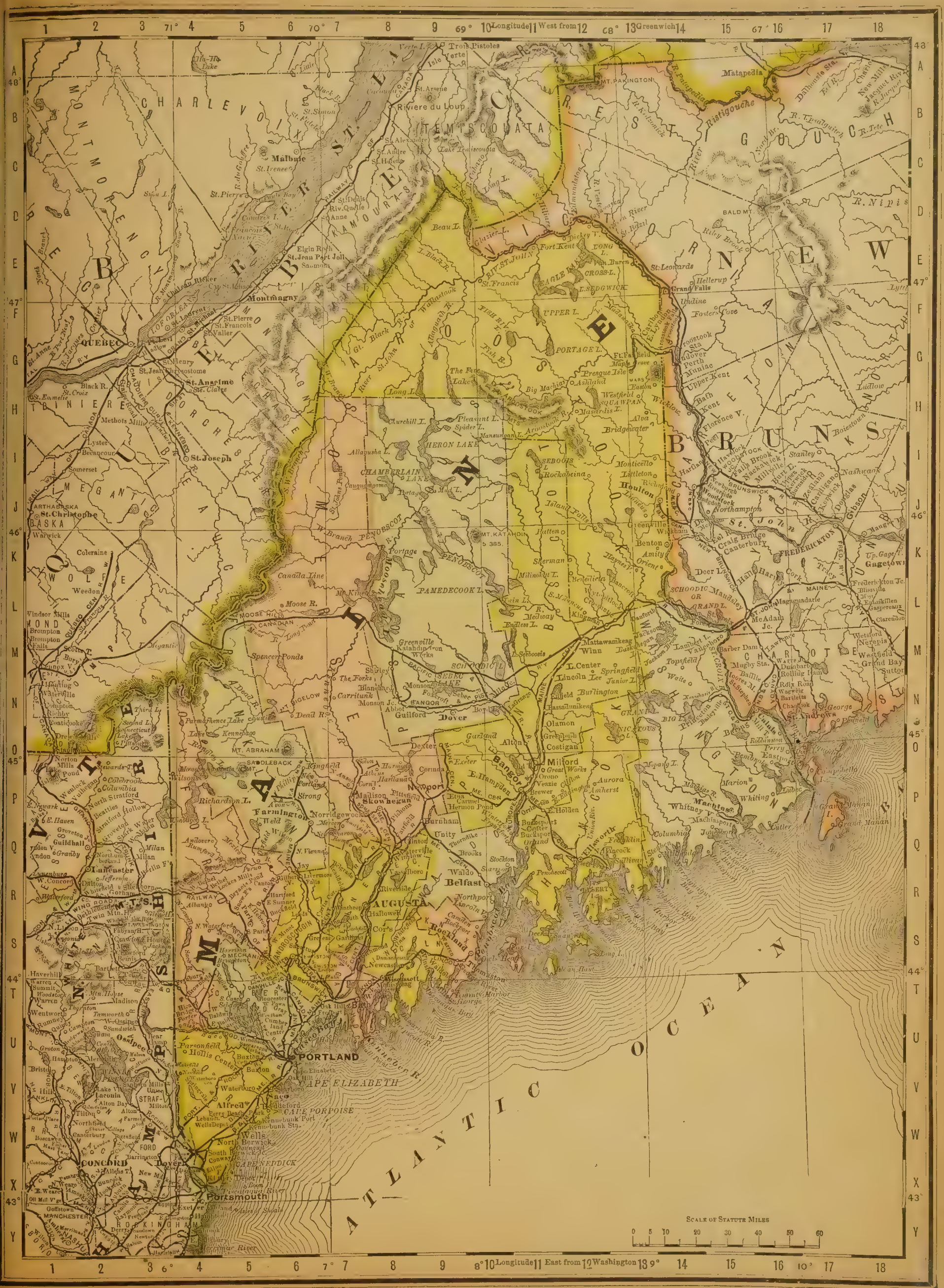
CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.

The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and most remarkable in the United States, extends down the river from the mouth of the Little Colorado, a distance of more than two hundred miles. The channel is from fifty to three hundred feet in width, and the descent of the river from fifty to two hundred feet to the mile. In places the cliffs or walls are broken down in steep slopes; other places are terraced on a grand scale, the glacis often being from a mile to a mile and a half in width, and the step to a higher terrace several hundred feet. In 1869 a corps fitted out by the United States government under command of Professor W. J. Powell, started in boats from Green River City, in southwestern Wyoming, and safely threaded the devious paths of the cañons as far as the mouth of the Grand Wash, a distance of 1,000 miles. Throughout this entire distance there are but a few miles where the river is not deep in the bowels of the earth. The views are grand and impressive. The mighty walls of rock, rising like some huge fortress from the water's edge, with bastion and battlement, tower far above. The height varies from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. One thousand feet of this is up through granite crags, then steep slopes and perpendicular cliffs, one above another, to the summit.

THE TERRACED HOUSES OF ORAIBI.

HYDRAULIC MINING.—In certain regions of the West the traveler will observe, by the roadside, mining ditches and flumes carrying a large and rapid stream of water. These ditches extend for many miles, tapping the rivers near their sources — near the regions of perpetual snow. By this means the water is conveyed over the tops of the hills, whence it is carried to any claim below it. The long, high and narrow flume, called a "telegraph," carries the water from the ditch, as nearly level as possible, over the claim to be worked. To the "telegraph" is attached a hose with an iron nozzle, through which the water rushes with great velocity. When directed against a gravel bank it cuts and tears it down, washing the dirt thoroughly and with astonishing rapidity. The water carries the rocks, dirt and sand through the tail-race and into the long flumes, where the riffles for collecting the gold are placed.

CASA GRANDE.—The ancient ruins of Arizona are very extensive and are scattered over a large portion of the Territory. Casa Grande (big house), one of these ruins, is situated a few miles south of the Gila river, on a great plain about fourteen miles north of the station of Casa Grande. This building, one of the best preserved, but under the medium size, is 63 feet long by 45 feet wide. The walls are of concrete, five feet thick, and are now standing about forty feet in height. These ruins are pre-historic; the builders have long since passed away, leaving no record of who they were, whence they came or whither they went.


Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
ATLANTIC OCEAN
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
Montmagny
Riviere du Loup
Rimouski
Matapedia
Ristigouche
Malbaie
Fort Kent
Grand Falls
St. Leonards
Edmundston
Woodstock
Houlton
Presque Isle
Ashland
Bangor
Belfast
Rockland
Augusta
Portland
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Porpoise
Cape Neddick
Portsmouth
Dover
Concord
Lancaster
Farmington
Skowhegan
Newport
Milford
Ellsworth
Machias
Fredericton
Moosehead Lake
Chamberlain Lake
Mt. Katahdin
Mt. Kineo
Mt. Abraham
Saddleback
Mt. Washington
Mt. Desert
Grand Manan
Scale of Statute Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60

LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH.
LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
MONTPELIER
Burlington
Plattsburgh
St. Albans
Rutland
Bennington
Brattleboro
Keene
Concord
Portsmouth
Portland
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe

LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH.
LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
NANTUCKET ISLAND
MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND
BOSTON
Manchester
Springfield
Pittsfield
Bennington
ALBANY
HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
NEWPORT
PROVIDENCE
Worcester
Lowell
Lawrence
Fall River
New Bedford
Plymouth
Salem
Gloucester
Portland
Portsmouth
Exeter
Concord
Nashua
Keene
Greenfield
Northampton
Holyoke
Chicopee
Lynn
Cambridge
Roxbury
Dorchester
Charlestown
Chelsea
Hingham
Cohasset
Nantucket
Vineyard Haven
Edgartown
Hartford
Middletown
New London
Norwich
Stonington
Bridgeport
Stamford
Norwalk
Danbury
Waterbury
Meriden
Wallingford
Saybrook
Litchfield
Torrington
Winsted
Rutland
Burlington
Bennington
Brattleboro
Windsor
Montpelier
Barre
Newport
Providence
Pawtucket
Woonsocket
Warren
Bristol
Tiverton
Westerly
Pawtuxet
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Neddick
Cape Porpoise
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Neddick
Cape Porpoise
Boston Harbor
Salem Harbor
Gloucester Harbor
Portland Harbor
Portsmouth Harbor
Newport Harbor
Nantucket Harbor
Vineyard Haven
Edgartown Harbor
Long Island Sound
Block Island
Nantucket Sound
Vineyard Sound
Buzzards Bay
Narragansett Bay
Massachusetts Bay
Cape Cod Bay
Boston Harbor
Salem Harbor
Gloucester Harbor
Portland Harbor
Portsmouth Harbor
Newport Harbor
Nantucket Harbor
Vineyard Haven
Edgartown Harbor
Long Island Sound
Block Island
Nantucket Sound
Vineyard Sound
Buzzards Bay
Narragansett Bay
Massachusetts Bay
Cape Cod Bay

LONG ISLAND AND SOUTHEASTERN PART OF NEW YORK.
TORONTO
BUFFALO
ROCHESTER
TROY
ALBANY
UTICA
ROME
ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
ADIRONDACK MTS.
Ogdensburg
Watertown
Oswego
Syracuse
Ithaca
Binghamton
Elmira
Hudson
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
Catskill
Saratoga Spgs
Rutland
Burlington
Brooklyn
Long Island
Sandy Hook
Scale of Statute Miles

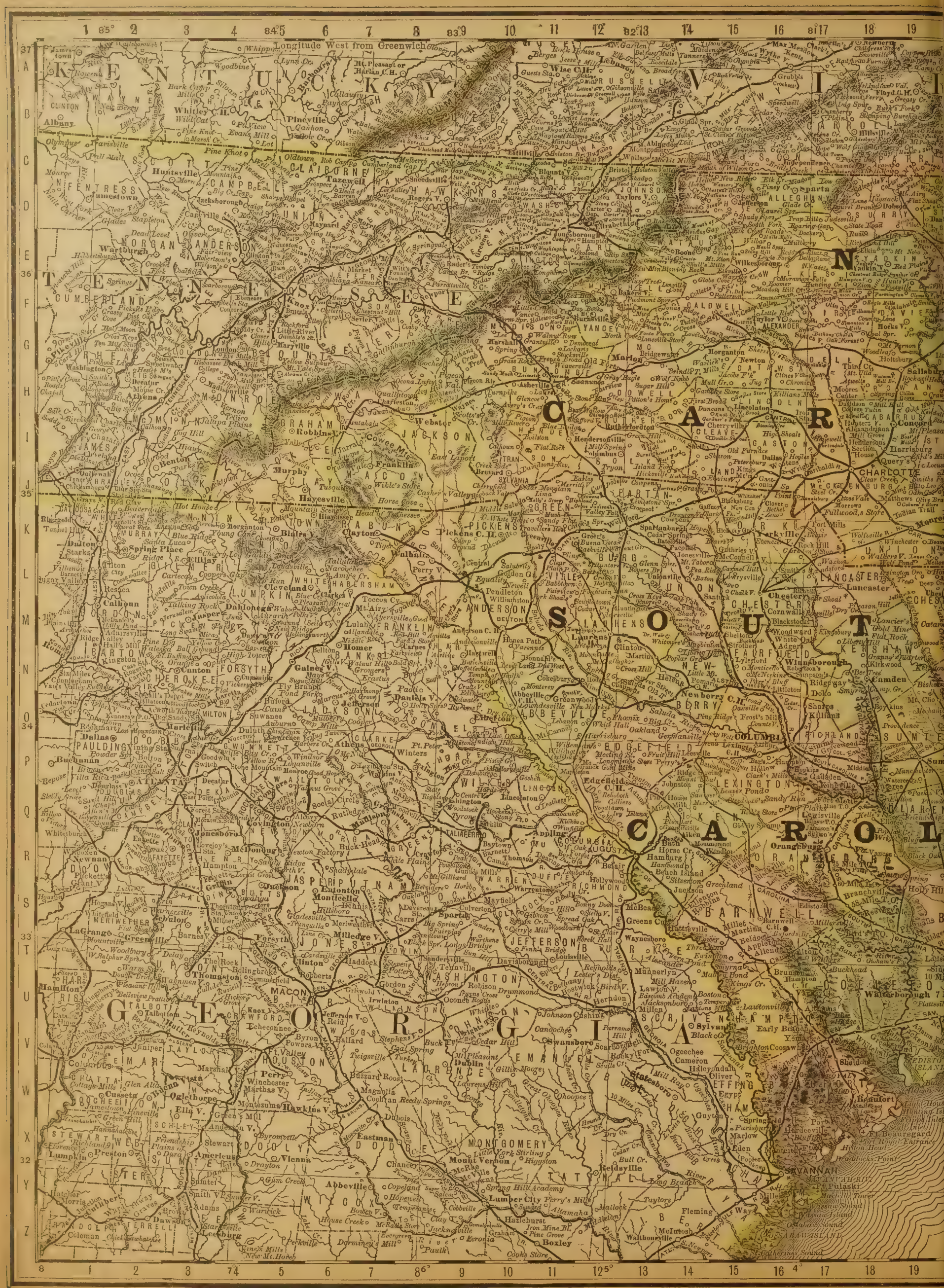
LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH.
LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SULLIVAN
MONROE
NORTHAMPTON
BERKS
LEHIGH
SCHUYLKILL
ROCKLAND
BERGEN
ESSEX
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
CUMBERLAND
ATLANTIC
CAPE MAY
SALEM
KENT
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA
Reading
Trenton
Camden
Bridgeton
Atlantic City
Cape May
Cape Henlopen
Chestertown
Dover
Penton
Georgetown
Milford
Lincoln
Harrington
Smyrna
Clayton
Kenton
Moorton
Brenford
Millington
Elkton
New Castle
Bridgeton
Millville
Vineland
Egg Harbor
Pomona
May Landing
Swain
Cape May C.H.
Tom's River
Freehold
Jamesburg
Hightstown
Princeton
Lambertville
Flemington
Phillipsburg
Easton
Bethlehem
Allentown
Pottsville
Shamokin
Mauch Chunk
Stroudsburg
Scranton
Wilkesbarre
Hazleton
Tamaqua
Pottsville
Port Jervis
Newburgh
Poughkeepsie
Kingston
Hudson
Catskill
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Utica
Rome
Syracuse
Oswego
Ithaca
Binghamton
Elmira
Corning
Hornellsville
Olean
Buffalo
Lockport
Rochester
Geneva
Auburn
Oswego
Watertown
Ogdensburg
Plattsburgh
Burlington
Rutland
Bennington
Brattleboro
Springfield
Worcester
Boston
Lowell
Lawrence
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Eastport
Halifax
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara
Kingston
Fredericksburg
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Newport News
Washington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Wilmington
Dover
Salisbury
Cape Henlopen
Cape May
Sandy Hook
Long Branch
Asbury Park
Atlantic City
Ocean City
Cape May C.H.
Tom's River
Freehold
Jamesburg
Hightstown
Princeton
Lambertville
Flemington
Phillipsburg
Easton
Bethlehem
Allentown
Pottsville
Shamokin
Mauch Chunk
Stroudsburg
Scranton
Wilkesbarre
Hazleton
Tamaqua
Port Jervis
Newburgh
Poughkeepsie
Kingston
Hudson
Catskill
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Utica
Rome
Syracuse
Oswego
Ithaca
Binghamton
Elmira
Corning
Hornellsville
Olean
Buffalo
Lockport
Rochester
Geneva
Auburn
Oswego
Watertown
Ogdensburg
Plattsburgh
Burlington
Rutland
Bennington
Brattleboro
Springfield
Worcester
Boston
Lowell
Lawrence
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Eastport
Halifax
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara
Kingston
Fredericksburg
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Newport News
Washington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Wilmington
Dover
Salisbury
Cape Henlopen
Cape May
Sandy Hook
Long Branch
Asbury Park
Atlantic City
Ocean City

Longitude W West from Greenwich
BUFFALO
PITTSBURG
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May City
Cape May
Atlantic City
Camden
Scale of Statute Miles

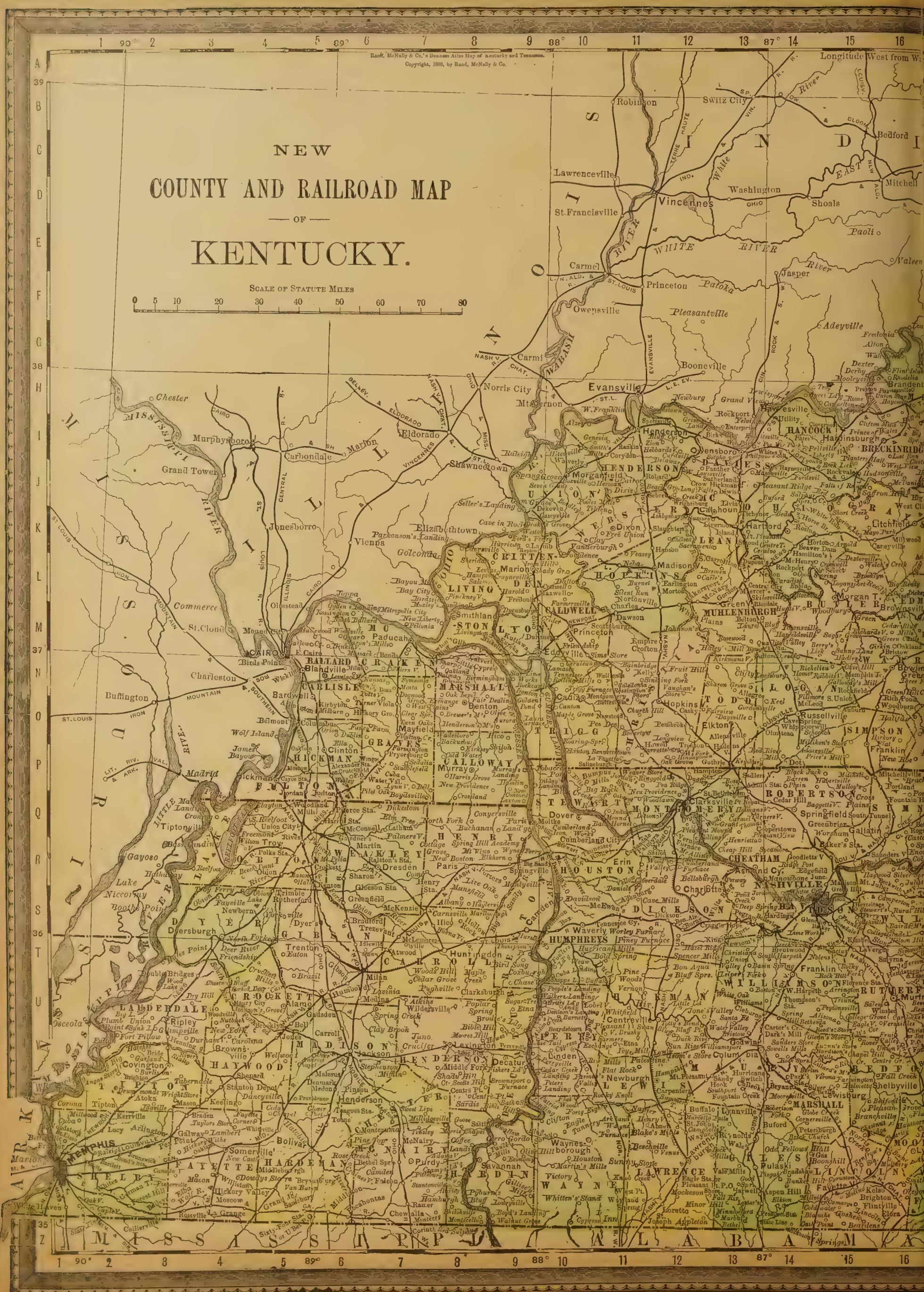
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WILMINGTON
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
NEW JERSEY
VIRGINIA
NORFOLK
RICHMOND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LONGITUDE WEST FROM WASHINGTON.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
TONGITUDE WEST FROM WASHINGTON.

OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
COLUMBUS
CINCINNATI
Longitude West

PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
ANNAPOLIS
DELAWARE
DELAWARE BAY
CAPE MAY
CAPE HENLOPEN
CAPE CHARLES
CAPE HENRY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sound
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic City
York
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Reading
Allentown
Easton
Scranton
Wilkesbarre
Williamsport
Altoona
Pittsburgh
Gettysburg
Chambersburg
Hagerstown
Frederick
Cumberland
Annapolis
Dover
Salisbury
Princess Anne
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Richmond
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Yorktown
Hampton
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Danville
Norfolk
Wilmington
Raleigh
Weldon
Wilson
Tarboro
Williamston
Plymouth
Edenton
Elizabeth City
Hertford
Columbia
Manteo
Washington
Scale of Statute Miles.

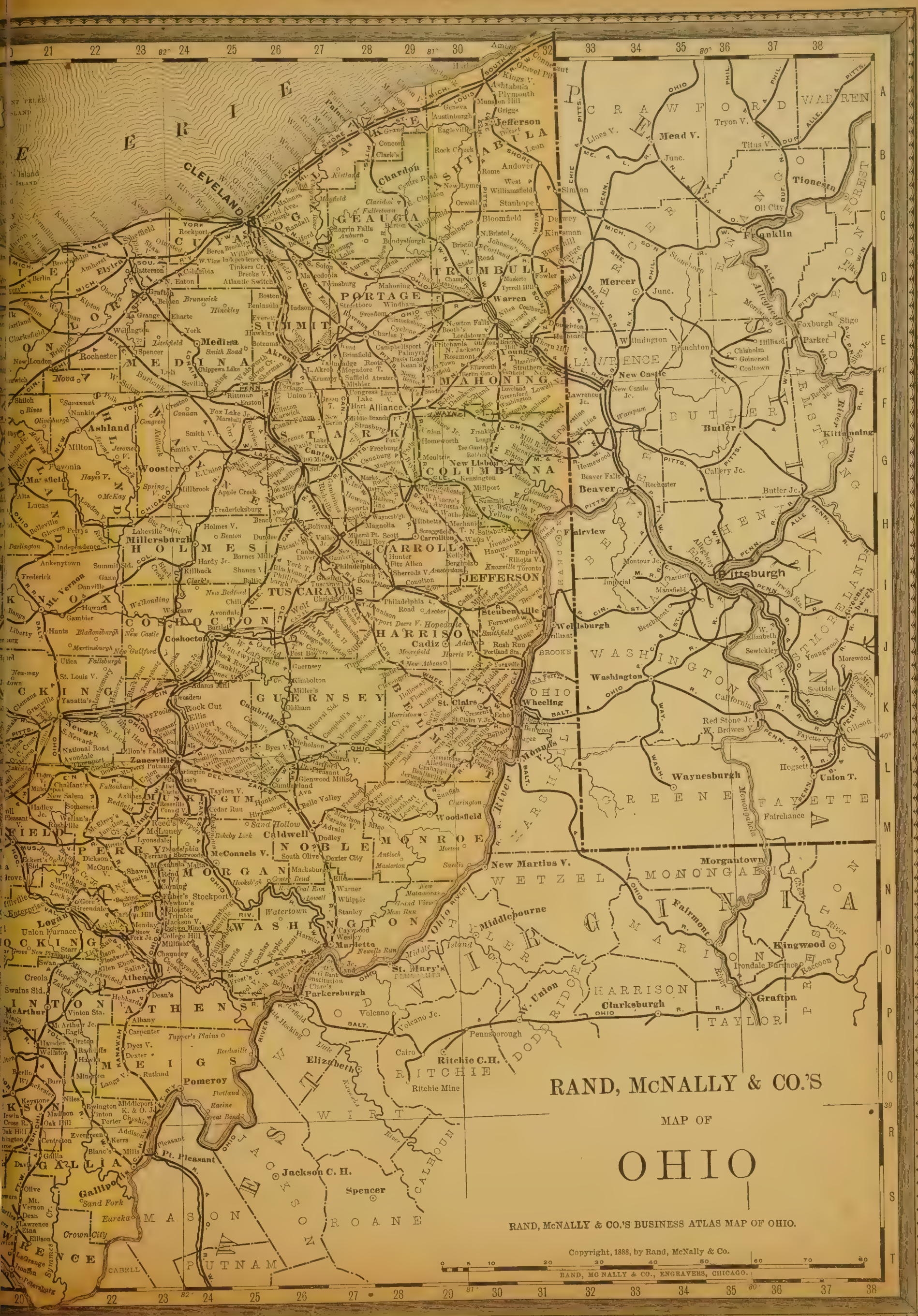

Longitude West from Greenwich
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Atlanta
Augusta
Savannah
Charleston
Charlotte
Asheville
Columbus
Macon
Rome
Dalton
Gainesville
Athens
Greenville
Spartanburg
Anderson
Newberry
Lancaster
Chester
Orangeburg
Aiken
Beaufort
Brunswick
Thomasville
Albany
Cumberland Gap
Lookout Mt.
Pine Mt.
Stone Mt.
Kennesaw Mt.
Ft. Pulaski
Ft. Beauregard
Hilton Head
Tybee Island
Wassaw Sound
Ossabaw Sound
St. Catherines Sound
Sapelo Island
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Chattahoochee R.
Savannah R.
Ocmulgee R.
Altamaha R.
Suwanee R.
Ocoee R.
Hiwassee R.
Pine Mt.
Lookout Mt.
Stone Mt.
Kennesaw Mt.

NORTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Norfolk
Hampton
Newport News
Portsmouth
Suffolk
Petersburg
Richmond
Raleigh
Wilmington
Fayetteville
Goldsboro
Greenville
Wilson
Rocky Mount
Weldon
Halifax
Warrenton
Henderson
Oxford
Durham
Hillsborough
Chapel Hill
Lumberton
Elizabeth City
Edenton
Hertford
Camden C.H.
Winton
Gatesville
Windsor
Williamston
Plymouth
Washington
Belhaven
Swan Quarter
Ocracoke
Beaufort
Morehead City
New Bern
Kinston
Tarboro
Roanoke Rapids
Weldon
Jacksonville
Clinton
Tarboro
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sound
Currituck Sound
Roanoke Island
Cape Hatteras
Cape Henry
Cape Charles
Cape Fear
Cape Lookout
Cape Roman
Cape Island
Bull's Island
Caper's Island
Georgetown
Conway
Little River
Little River Inlet
Murrell's Inlet
Light House
Wrightsville
Masonboro
Carolina Beach
Southport
Smithville
Fort Caswell
Fort Jackson
Fort Macon
Fort Monroe
Fort Fisher
Fort Pulaski
Fort Sumter
Fort Moultrie
Fort Wagner
Fort Gaines
Fort Morgan
Fort Pickens
Fort Jefferson
Fort Caswell


NEW
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
OF
KENTUCKY.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Business Atlas Map of Kentucky and Tennessee.
Copyright, 1888, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Washington
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
MISSOURI
TENNESSEE
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
Ohio River
Mississippi River
Tennessee River
Cumberland River
Green River
Tradewater River
Cumberland Mountain
Cairo
Paducah
Hopkinsville
Bowling Green
Louisville
Lexington
Frankfort
Covington
Newport
Ashland
Pikeville
Paintsville
Hazard
Jackson
Richmond
Mt. Sterling
Owensboro
Henderson
Evansville
Vincennes
Terre Haute
Indianapolis
Bloomington
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Cincinnati
Dayton
Springfield
Columbus
Zanesville
Chillicothe
Ironton
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
Athens
Marietta
Parkersburg
Wheeling
Charleston
Huntington
Point Pleasant
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Maysville
Ripley
Cincinnati
Memphis
Nashville
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Bristol
Abingdon
Pulaski
Lynchburg
Danville
Lynchburg
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Cape Henry
Cape Charles
Cape Hatteras
Cape Fear
Wilmington
Fayetteville
Raleigh
Goldsboro
Kinston
New Bern
Washington
Tarboro
Weldon
Roanoke
Lynchburg
Charlottesville
Staunton
Harrisonburg
Winchester
Martinsburg
Hagerstown
Frederick
Baltimore
Washington
Annapolis
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Dover
Salisbury
Cape May
Atlantic City
Camden
Trenton
Princeton
New Brunswick
Jersey City
Newark
Paterson
Hoboken
Long Branch
Asbury Park
Ocean Grove
Sandy Hook
Coney Island
Rockaway Beach
Far Rockaway
Jamaica
Flushing
Long Island City
Brooklyn
Staten Island
Sandy Hook
Atlantic City
Cape May

COUNTY AND RAILROAD
MAP OF
TENNESSEE.
Longitude West from Greenwich
RAND, McNALLY & Co., ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI
Madison
Nashville
Memphis
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Jackson
Clarksville
Columbia
Cumberland River
Tennessee Riv.
Mississippi River
Ohio River
Big Sandy River
Pine Mountain
Cumberland Mts.
Great Smoky Mts.
Unaka Mts.
Walnut Mts.
Blue Mts.
Lookout Mts.
Sand Lick
Rock House
Point Pleasant
Gallipolis
Portsmouth
Sciotoville
Greenup
Ironton
Catlettsburg
Huntington
Louisa
Paris
Lexington
Frankfort
Bardstown
Harrodsburg
Richmond
Lebanon
Springfield
Danville
Stanford
Somerset
Columbia
Pulaski
Jamestown
Monticello
Burkesville
Albany
Williamsburg
Barbourville
Harlan
Hazard
Whitesburg
Pikeville
Paintsville
Prestonburg
Mayfield
Paducah
Cairo
Hickman
Dyersburg
Trenton
Jackson
Lexington
Dandridge
Sevierville
Maryville
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Athens
Madisonville
Decatur
Kingston
Clinton
Oak Ridge
Jonesboro
Elizabethton
Erwin
Johnson City
Bristol
Abingdon
Estillville
Rogersville
Greeneville
Morristown
Tazewell
Jamestown
Cookeville
Lebanon
Murfreesboro
Shelbyville
Tullahoma
Winchester
Fayetteville
Pulaski
Columbia
Franklin
Nashville
Gallatin
Springfield
Clarksville
Dickson
Lawrenceburg
Pulaski
Fayetteville
Huntsville
Decatur
Athens
Pulaski
Tullahoma
Manchester
Sparta
Crossville
Kingston
Dayton
Cleveland
Ooltewah
Chattanooga
Lookout Mts.
Signal Mts.
Missouri
Kentucky
Virginia
North Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Arkansas
Indiana
Ohio
Illinois
Kansas
Nebraska
Iowa
Dakota
Colorado
Texas
Oklahoma
Indian Ter.
Mississippi
Louisiana
Florida
Alabama
Georgia
Carolina
Virginia
Kentucky
Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Missouri
Arkansas
Mississippi

MICHIGAN
ST. JOSEPH
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE
ELKHART
STEUBEN
LAGRANGE
NOBLE
DE KALB
WILLIAMS
FULTON
LUCAS
TOLEDO
KOSCIUSKO
WHITLEY
ALLEN
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WOOD
OTTAWA
SANDUSKY
SENECA
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
ADAMS
PAULDING
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
GRANT
DELAWARE
MADISON
RANDOLPH
DARKE
MIAMI
SHELBY
AUGLAIZE
VAN WERT
MERCER
HARDIN
MARION
MORROW
LOGAN
UNION
CHAMPAIGN
CLARK
MONTGOMERY
FRANKLIN
PICKAWAY
FAYETTE
PREBLE
GREENE
WARREN
BUTLER
CLINTON
HAMILTON
CINCINNATI
RIPLEY
DECATUR
JENNINGS
JEFFERSON
SCOTT
SWITZERLAND
OHIO
BOONE
GALLATIN
CARROLL
TRIMBLE
HENRY
SHELBY
FRANKLIN
HIGHLAND
PIKE
ROSS
BROWN
ADAMS
SCIOTO
JACKSON
VINTON
MEIGS
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
MASON
CLEWKS
Adrian
Monroe
Toledo
Elkhart
Goshen
Lagrange
Angola
Kendall V.
Auxburn
Albion
Warsaw
Columbia Cy.
Ft. Wayne
Huntington
Wabash
Bluffton
Decatur
Marion
Hartford City
Portland
Ridgeville
Winchester
Anderson
New Castle
Greenfield
Richmond
Cambridge City
Conners V.
Rush V.
Shelby V.
Greensburg
Brook V.
Lawrenceburg
Versailles
N. Vernon
Vernon
Rising Sun
Burlington
Madison
Scottsburg
Carrollton
Bedford
Williamstown
Falmouth
Brook V.
Hays V.
Vanceburgh
Greenup
Portsmouth
Waverly
Chillicothe
Hopetown
Kinnikinnick
Lucas V.
Daris
Sharon
Rittenhouse
Higby
Three Locks
Johnsons
Fremont
Clyde
Tiffin
Fostoria
Bowling Green
Napoleon
Defiance
Paulding
Ottawa
Kenton
Wapakoneta
Celina
Bellefontaine
Urbana
Springfield
Xenia
Lebanon
Hamilton
Lima
Delaware
Marion
Mt. Victory
Ridgeway
Marysville
Sidney
Troy
Greenville
Piqua
Tippecanoe
Carrollton
Eaton
Liberty
Dayton
Middletown
Wilmington
Hillsborough
Chillicothe
Waverly
Portsmouth
Ripley
Manchester
Maysville
Ohio
Scioto
Muskingum
Licking
Hocking
Sandusky
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario


RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
OHIO
RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S BUSINESS ATLAS MAP OF OHIO.
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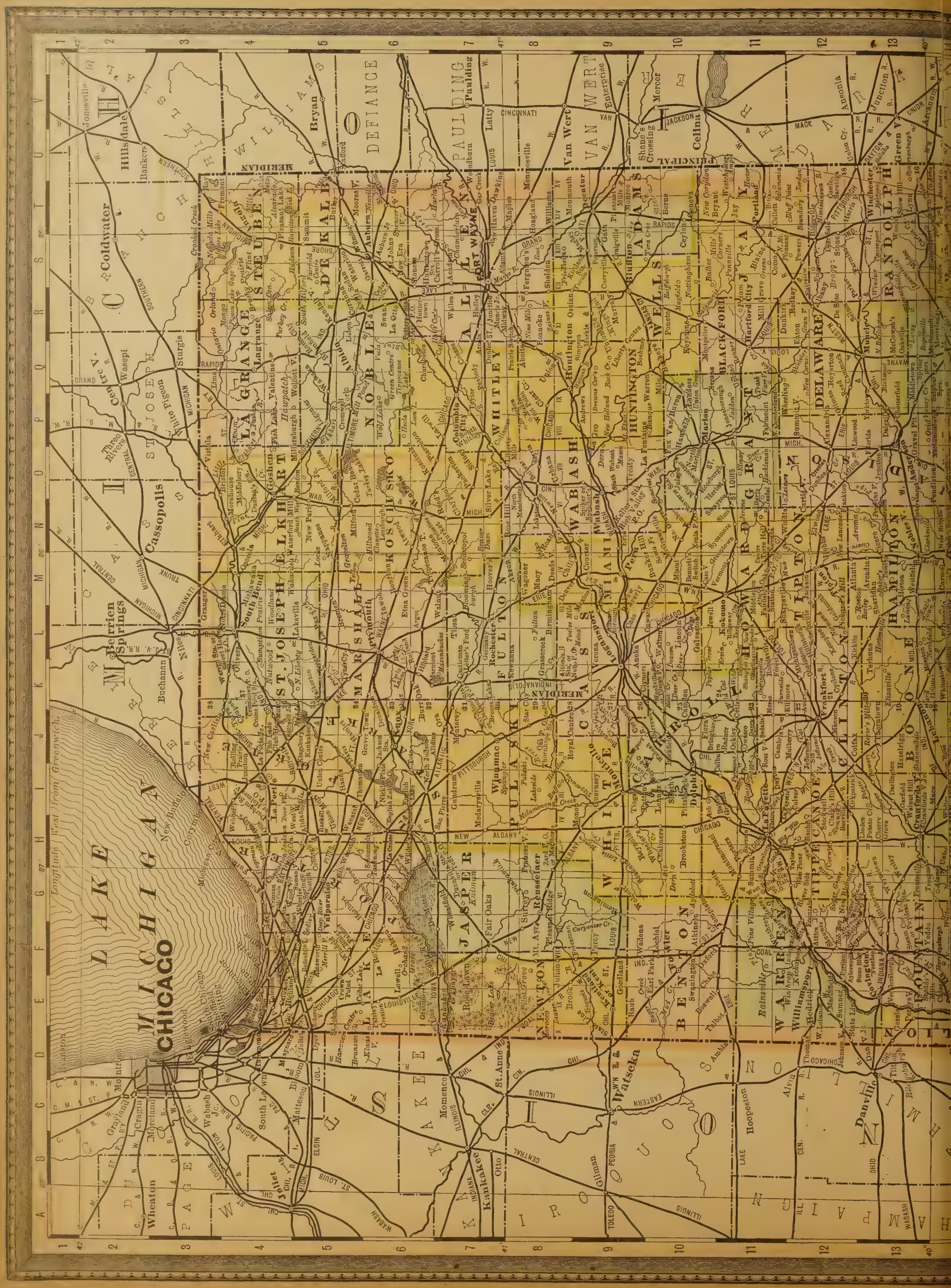
RAND, McNALLY & CO., ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.
CLEVELAND
Toledo
Akron
Canton
Youngstown
Mansfield
Wooster
Ashland
Zanesville
Coshocton
Newark
Steubenville
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Wellsburgh
Washington
Waynesburgh
Uniontown
Morgantown
Wheeling
Parkersburg
Marietta
Athens
Pomeroy
Gallipolis
Ironton
Portsmouth
Chillicothe
Lancaster
Columbus
Springfield
Dayton
Hamilton
Cincinnati
Marion
Bellefontaine
Kenton
Findlay
Fremont
Sandusky
Lorain
Elyria
Ashtabula
Jefferson
Warren
Mansfield
Medina
Akron
Alliance
Salem
Steubenville
Cadiz
Carrollton
New Lisbon
Millersburg
Wooster
Ashland
Mt. Vernon
Newark
Zanesville
Coshocton
Cambridge
Caldwell
Woodsfield
Marietta
Parkersburg
Clarksburg
Grafton
Morgantown
Fairmont
Kingwood
Pt. Pleasant
Gallipolis
Jackson C. H.
Spencer
Ritchie C.H.
Pennsborough
Volcano
Elizabeth
Pomeroy
Athens
Logan
Lancaster
Chillicothe
Circleville
Columbus
Springfield
Xenia
Dayton
Hamilton
Cincinnati
Marion
Bellefontaine
Kenton
Findlay
Fremont
Sandusky
Lorain
Elyria
Ashtabula
Jefferson
Warren
Youngstown
Salem
Alliance
Canton
Akron
Medina
Mansfield
Wooster
Ashland
Zanesville
Coshocton
Newark
Steubenville
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Washington
Waynesburgh
Uniontown
Morgantown
Fairmont
Kingwood
Grafton
Clarksburg
Parkersburg
Marietta
Athens
Pomeroy
Gallipolis
Ironton
Portsmouth
Chillicothe
Lancaster
Columbus
Springfield


LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
Longitude West from Greenwich
Wheaton
Joliet
Kankakee
Watseka
Danville
Momence
St. Anne
Hoopeston
Gilman
Otto
Cassopolis
Coldwater
Hillsdale
Bryan
Defiance
Paulding
Van Wert
Celina
Mercer
Shane's Crossing
Jackson
Sturgis
Three Rivers
Centreville
Wasepi
Elkhart
Goshen
Nappanee
Warsaw
Kendallville
Auburn
Angola
Fort Wayne
Huntington
Wabash
Marion
Muncie
Winchester
Portland
Hartford City
Bluffton
Decatur
Berrien Springs
Buchanan
Niles
South Bend
Mishawaka
Plymouth
Rochester
Logansport
Kokomo
Tipton
Noblesville
Anderson
Greenfield
Knightstown
Rushville
Greensburg
Shelbyville
Franklin
Columbus
Seymour
Brookville
Lawrenceburg
Aurora
Rising Sun
Vincennes
Washington
Jasper
Rensselaer
Kentland
Brook
Morocco
Goodland
Rockville
Crawfordsville
Lafayette
Frankfort
Kokomo
Peru
Logansport
Delphi
Monticello
Winamac
Knox
Plymouth
Warsaw
Goshen
Elkhart
Angola
Kendallville
Ligonier
Albion
Auburn
Garrett
Waterloo
Fort Wayne
Huntington
Wabash
Marion
Muncie
Winchester
Portland
Hartford City
Bluffton
Decatur
Van Wert
Celina
Mercer
Shane's Crossing
Jackson
Sturgis
Three Rivers
Centreville
Wasepi
Elkhart
Goshen
Nappanee
Warsaw
Kendallville
Auburn
Angola

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MAP OF
INDIANA
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
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Longitude West from Washington.
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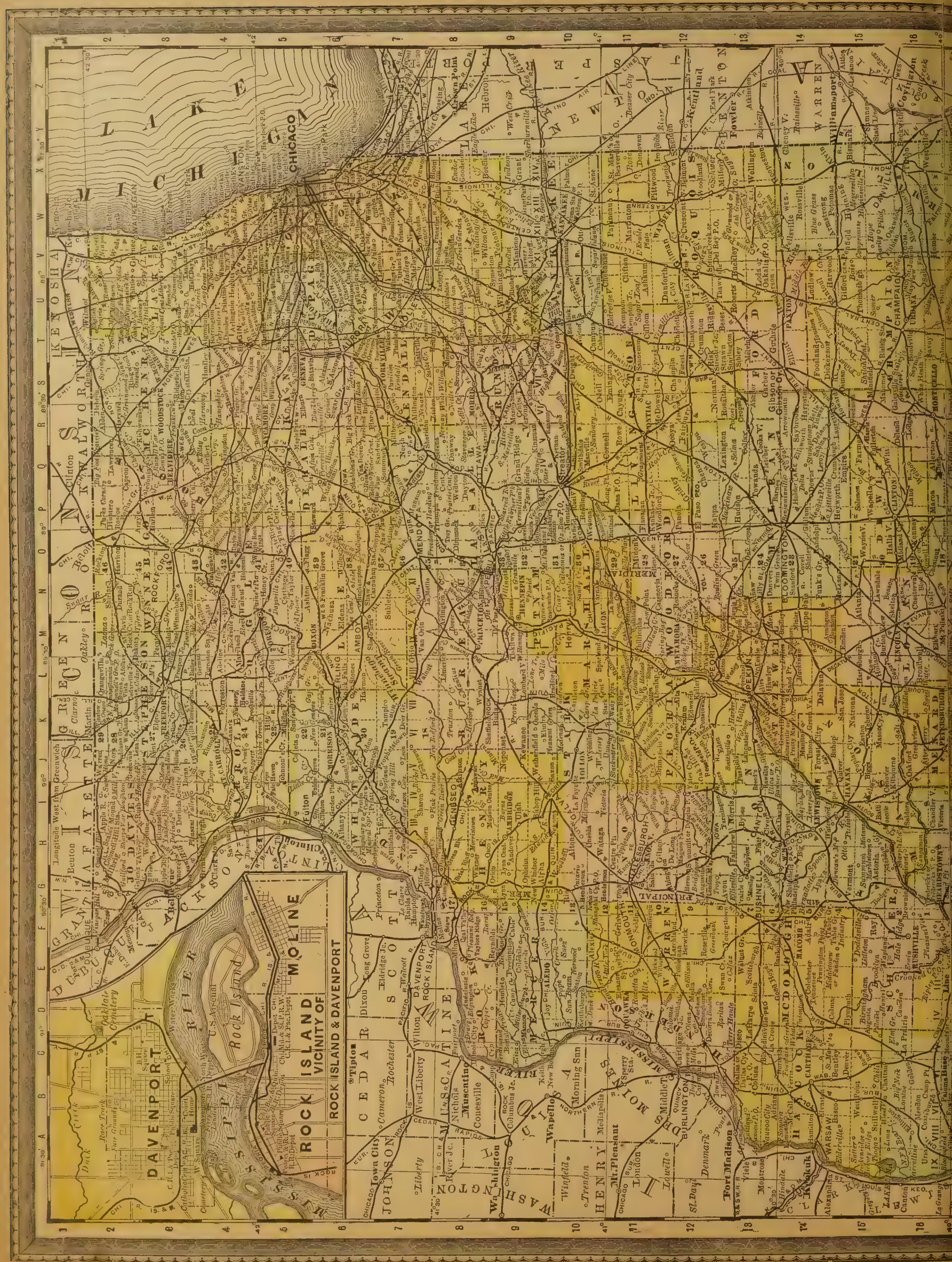
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Business Atlas of Indiana.

LAKE SUPERIOR
average depth 1000 feet
the level of the Sea
627 feet above
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE WABATONG
LAKE ENOGAMING
LAKE NEGWASO
WHITE LAKE
LAKE PAKE
DOG RIVER
MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND
Michipicoten Harbor
Cape Gargantua
Leech Island
Lizard Island
Montreal Island
Pic River
Batchewana Bay
Sugar Island
St. Mary's River
Sault de Ste Marie
Mackinac Island
Mackinac Straits
Beaver Islands
Manitou Islands
Grand Traverse Bay
Green Bay
Menominee
Marquette
Escanaba
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Eagle River
Keweenaw Bay
Bayfield
La Pointe
Ashland
Duluth
Superior
Sandy Hook
Point Sable
Pt. Betsie
Pt. Aux Barques
Thunder Bay
Isle Royale
Pigeon River
Grand Portage
Port William
Fort William
Red Rock P.O.
Pic River
Michipicoten River
Mississagi River
Spanish River
Manitou River
Cross River
Temperance River
Baptism River
Beaver River
Beaver Bay
Stewarts R.
Cascade R.
Knife R.
Pigeon River
Grand Portage
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Trapp
Scale of Statute Miles
Chicago & North Western R.R.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R.R.
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R.R.
Menominee
Marquette
Escanaba
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Bayfield
Ashland
Duluth
Superior
Sault Ste Marie
Mackinac
Petoskey
Charlevoix
Alpena
Harbor Beach
Port Huron
Sarnia
Marquette Co.
Menominee Co.
Delta Co.
Gogebic Co.
Ontonagon Co.
Houghton Co.
Keweenaw Co.
Baraga Co.
Iron Co.
Dickinson Co.
Marinette Co.
Oconto Co.
Brown Co.
Door Co.
Manitowoc Co.
Sheboygan Co.
Ottawa Co.
Allegan Co.
Van Buren Co.
Cass Co.
Berrien Co.
Lake Co.
Porter Co.
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnebago
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnebago
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnebago

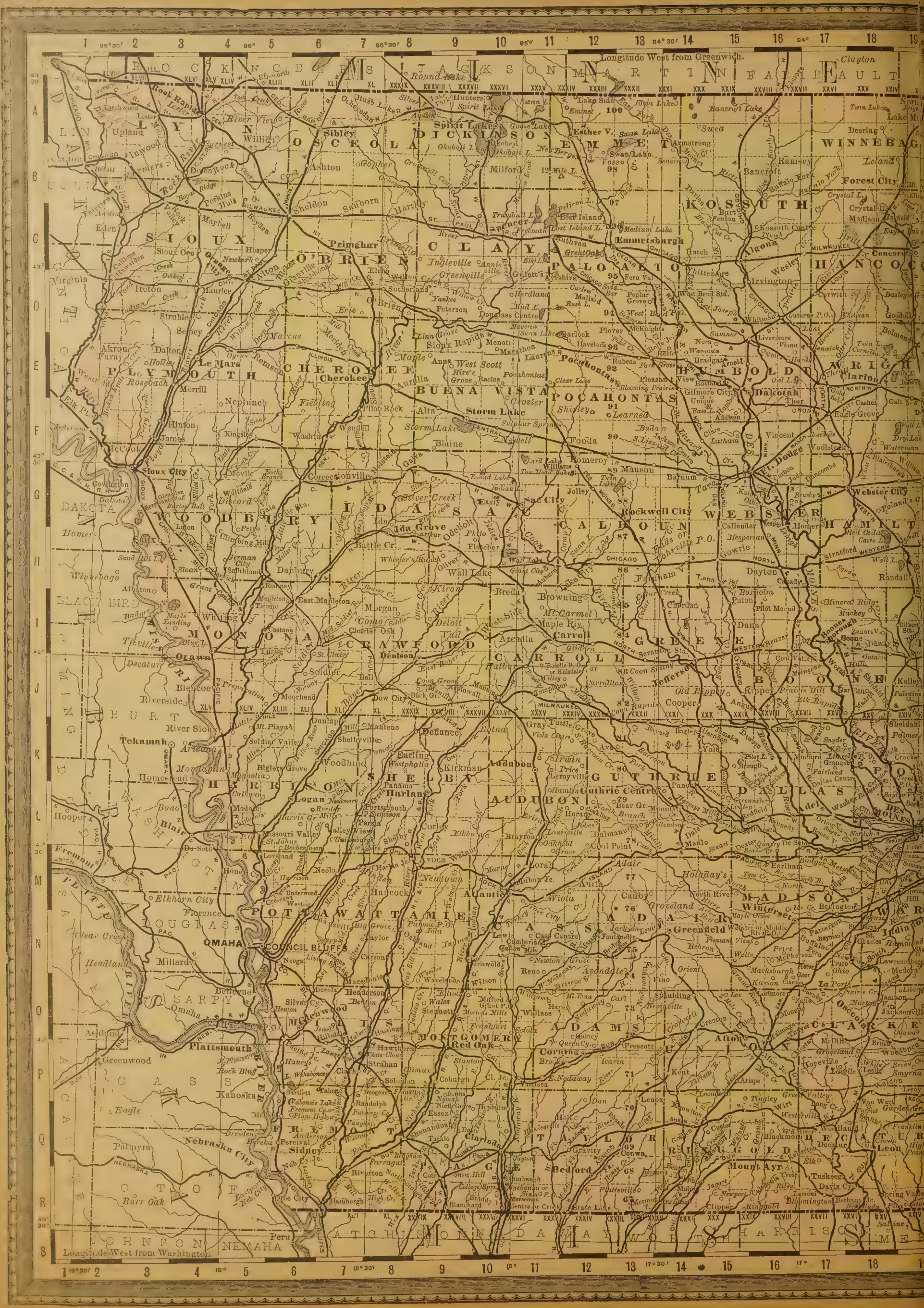
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
CANADA
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
Marquette
Sault de St. Marie
Mackinaw
Cheboygan
Petoskey
Traverse Cy.
Kalkaska
Grayling
Lake City
Cadillac
Ludington
Grand Haven
Grand Rapids
Kalamazoo
Benzonia
Sturgeon Bay
Alpena
Tawas City
Bay City
Saginaw
Port Huron
Detroit
Monroe
Toledo
Amherstburg
Sandwich
Windsor
Sarnia
Petrolia
Port Austin
Port Hope
Port Sanilac
Fort Wayne
Chicago
Michigan City
Crown Point
Valparaiso
Goshen
Elkhart
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Lansing
Flint
Saginaw
Muskegon
Manistee
Menominee
Escanaba
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Calumet
Eagle Harbor
Copper Harbor
Green I.
Beaver I.
Manitou Isl.
Grand Manitoulin Isl.
Mackinac I.
Drummond I.
Presque Isle
Thunder Bay
Sugar I.
Sleeping Bear
Point Au Sable
Point Pelee
Pt. Peles
Pt. Au Sable
Light House
Sturgeon Pt. Light
Thunder Bay
Hudson B.
Spanish
Serpent R.
Bruce Mines
Portlock Harbor
Echo Bay
L. George
Rock L.
Desert L.
Mud Bay
Grand Is.
Cockburn I.
Michael Bay
Providence Bay
Mississagi R.
Mississippi R.
Sault Ste. Marie
Straits of Mackinaw
Grand Traverse Bay
Saginaw Bay
Green Bay
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake St. Clair
Lake Ontario
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake St. Clair
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake St. Clair

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
Longitude W. from Greenwich
Longitude W. from Wash'ton
Scale of Statute Miles
Beaver Bay
Bayfield
La Pointe
Ashland
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Calumet
L'Anse
Marquette
Duluth
Superior
Hurley
Iron River
Hayward
Shell Lake
Grantsburg
Superior
Ashland
Bayfield
Florence
Iron Mountain
Menominee
Escanaba
Marinette
Oconto
Green Bay
Sturgeon Bay
Manitowoc
Sheboygan
Port Washington
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
Waukegan
Chicago
Rhinelander
Antigo
Wausau
Merrill
Stevens Point
Appleton
Oshkosh
Fond du Lac
Portage
Baraboo
Madison
Janesville
Beloit
Rockford
Freeport
Galena
Dubuque
Prairie du Chien
Eau Claire
Chippewa Falls
Red Wing
Winona
Alma
Stillwater
Hastings
Faribault
Northfield
Owatonna
Rochester
Austin
Albert Lea
Mankato
Fairmont
Worthington
Luverne
Pipestone
Sioux Falls
Yankton
Vermillion
Elkhorn
Delavan
Janesville
Beloit
Rockford
Freeport
Galena
Dubuque
Davenport
Rock Island
Moline
Peoria
Bloomington
Springfield
Decatur
Champaign
Danville
Kankakee
Joliet
Aurora
Elgin
Waukegan
Chicago

BRITISH POSSESSIONS
LAKE OF THE WOODS
RAINY LAKE
RIVER LA SEINE
RED LAKE & PEMBINA
MARSHALL
INDIAN RESERVE
RED LAKE
BELTRAMI
NORMAN
CLAY
BECKER
HUBBARD
WADENA
CROW WING
MILLE LACS
KITTSON
ROSEAU
LAKE OF THE WOODS
PENNINGTON
RED LAKE
POLK
MARSHALL
KITTSON
WILKIN
OTTER TAIL
TODD
MORRISON
STEVENS
POPE
STEARNS
BENTON
SHERBURNE
SANTIAGO
ANOKA
WASHINGTON
RAMSEY
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
COOK
L. SUPERIOR
HUNTERS ISLAND
Duluth
Superior
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Fargo
Grand Forks
Winnipeg
Longitude W. from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington


LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
DAVENPORT
ROCK ISLAND
VICINITY OF
ROCK ISLAND & DAVENPORT
MOLINE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Rock Island
Water Works
U.S. Arsenal
Cemetery
Race Track
Fair Grounds
Public Square
Depot
Duck Creek
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Muscatine
Davenport
Rock Island
Moline
Galesburg
Peoria
Burlington
Keokuk
Quincy
Fort Madison
Mt. Pleasant
Wapello
Morning Sun
Winfield
Mediapolis
Denmark
Lowell
London
Washington
Columbus Jc.
Conesville
Nichols
West Liberty
Wilton
Tipton
Cameron
Rochester
Princeton
Eldridge Jc.
Long Grove
Dixon
Clinton
Oakdale Cemetery
Lake Michigan

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
ILLINOIS
CHICAGO AND VICINITY
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
Rand McNally & Co. Engravers, Chicago.
Longitude West from Washington
RAILROADS:
Baltimore & Ohio
Chicago & Alton
Chicago & Atlantic
Chi., Bur. & Quincy
Chi. & Eastern Ill.
Chi. & Grand Trunk
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Chi. & Northwestern
Chi., R. I. & Pacific
Chi., San. Fe & Cal.
Chi., St. L. & Pitts.
Chi. & Western Ind.
Chi., D. & N. F. S. L.
Chi. & Evanston
Illinois Central
Kankakee Line
Lake S. & Mich. S.
Louisville, N. A. & C.
Michigan Central
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.
Pere., Pt. W. & Chi.
Wabash
Wisconsin Central
CHICAGO
CICERO
EVANSTON
NORWOOD PARK
ROGERS PARK
HUMBOLDT PARK
WEST PARK
ALBANY PARK
JEFFERSON PARK
SOUTH CHICAGO
ROSELAND
PULLMAN
HYDE PARK
KENWOOD
WOODLAWN
SOUTH DEERING
GRAND CROSSING
ENGLEWOOD
WEST ENGLEWOOD
BRIGHTON PARK
BRIDGEPORT
CHARLESTON
MOUND CITY
CAIRO
ALTON
EDWARDSVILLE
CARLYLE
SALEM
MT. VERNON
OLNEY
MT. CARMEL
VINCENNES
EVANSVILLE
HENDERSON
PADUCAH
CAIRO
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
OHIO RIVER
WABASH RIVER
ST. LOUIS
ST. GENEVIEVE
PERRYVILLE
CAPE GIRARDEAU
CHESTER
ANNA
CAIRO
ALTON
BELLEVILLE
CARLYLE
MT. VERNON
OLNEY
MT. CARMEL
VINCENNES
EVANSVILLE
HENDERSON
PADUCAH
CAIRO
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
OHIO RIVER
WABASH RIVER
ST. LOUIS
ST. GENEVIEVE
PERRYVILLE
CAPE GIRARDEAU
CHESTER
ANNA


Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington.
LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
KOSSUTH
WINNEBAGO
WORTH
MITCHELL
HANCOCK
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
CERRO GORDO
WOODBURY
IDA
SAC
CALHOUN
WEBSTER
HAMILTON
HARDIN
DAKOTA
MONONA
CRAWFORD
CARROLL
GREENE
BOONE
STORY
TAMA
BURT
DODGE
DALLAS
POLK
MARSHALL
HARRISON
SHELBY
AUDUBON
GUTHRIE
MADISON
WARREN
MARION
DOUGLAS
SARPY
POTTAWATTAMIE
CASS
ADAIR
UNION
CLARKE
LUCAS
MONTGOMERY
ADAMS
FREMONT
TAYLOR
RINGGOLD
DECATUR
WAYNE
THURSTON
DAKOTA
CUMING
BURT
DODGE
SAUNDERS
CASS
OTOE
NEMAHA
JOHNSON
Sioux City
Le Mars
Cherokee
Storm Lake
Fonda
Emmetsburgh
Spencer
Pocahontas
Ida Grove
Denison
Carroll
Jefferson
Boone
Ft. Dodge
Webster City
Clarion
Dakotah
Forest City
Mt. Ayr
Corning
Red Oak
Atlantic
Audubon
Guthrie Centre
Greenfield
Winterset
Indianola
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Plattsmouth
Nebraska City
Tekamah
Blair
Fremont
Elkhorn City
Florence
Millard
Bellevue
Papillion
Ashland
Greenwood
Kanoska
Sidney
Clarinda
Shenandoah
Bedford
Chariton
Leon
Decatur
Lamoni
Bloomington
Davis City
Tuskeego
Blackmore
Woodland
Garden Gr.
Randall
Stratford
Webster
Ogden
Boone
Moingona
Madrid
Palmer
Sheldahl
Kelley
Ames
Nevada
Colfax
Mingo
Adel
Perry
Dexter
Earlham
Menlo
Dawson
Van Wert
Leroy
Lineville
Allerton
Moulton
Centerville
Albia
Eddyville
Oskaloosa
Pella
Knoxville
Melcher
Prairie City
Monroe
Newton
Grinnell
Malcom
Brooklyn
Deep River
Tipton
Marengo
Iowa City
Ladora
Marshalltown
Toledo
Chelsea
Traer
Gladbrook
Reinbeck
Conrad
Rock Rapids
Lester
Larchwood
Doon
Rock Valley
Sioux Cen
Newkirk
Orange City
Alton
Hull
Sheldon
Sibley
Ashton
Milford
Spirit Lake
Okoboji
Estherville
Armstrong
Swea
Bancroft
Ramsey
Leland
Algona
Wesley
Burt
Kossuth Centre
Irvington
Corwith
Whitman
Goodell
Belmond
Concord
Crystal L.
Madison
Eagle Lake
Twin Lake
Doering
Lake Mills
Clear Lake
Mason City
Rockwell City
Fonda
Storm Lake
Sioux City
Correctionville
Cherokee
Le Mars
Pocahontas
Ida Grove
Denison
Carroll
Jefferson
Boone
Ft. Dodge
Webster City
Clarion
Dakotah
Forest City
Mt. Ayr
Corning
Red Oak
Atlantic
Audubon
Guthrie Centre
Greenfield
Winterset
Indianola
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Plattsmouth
Nebraska City
Tekamah
Blair
Fremont
Elkhorn City
Florence
Millard
Bellevue
Papillion
Ashland
Greenwood
Kanoska
Sidney
Clarinda
Shenandoah
Bedford
Chariton
Leon
Decatur
Lamoni
Bloomington
Davis City
Tuskeego
Blackmore
Woodland
Garden Gr.
Randall
Stratford
Webster
Ogden
Boone
Moingona
Madrid
Palmer
Sheldahl
Kelley
Ames
Nevada
Colfax
Mingo
Adel
Perry
Dexter
Earlham
Menlo
Dawson
Van Wert
Leroy
Lineville
Allerton
Moulton
Centerville
Albia
Eddyville
Oskaloosa
Pella
Knoxville
Melcher
Prairie City
Monroe
Newton
Grinnell
Malcom
Brooklyn
Deep River
Tipton
Marengo
Iowa City
Ladora
Marshalltown
Toledo
Chelsea
Traer
Gladbrook
Reinbeck
Conrad
Rock Rapids
Lester
Larchwood
Doon
Rock Valley
Sioux Cen
Newkirk
Orange City
Alton
Hull
Sheldon
Sibley
Ashton
Milford
Spirit Lake
Okoboji
Estherville
Armstrong
Swea
Bancroft
Ramsey
Leland
Algona
Wesley
Burt
Kossuth Centre
Irvington
Corwith
Whitman
Goodell
Belmond
Concord
Crystal L.
Madison
Eagle Lake
Twin Lake
Doering
Lake Mills
Clear Lake
Mason City
Rockwell City
Fonda
Storm Lake
Sioux City
Correctionville
Cherokee
Le Mars

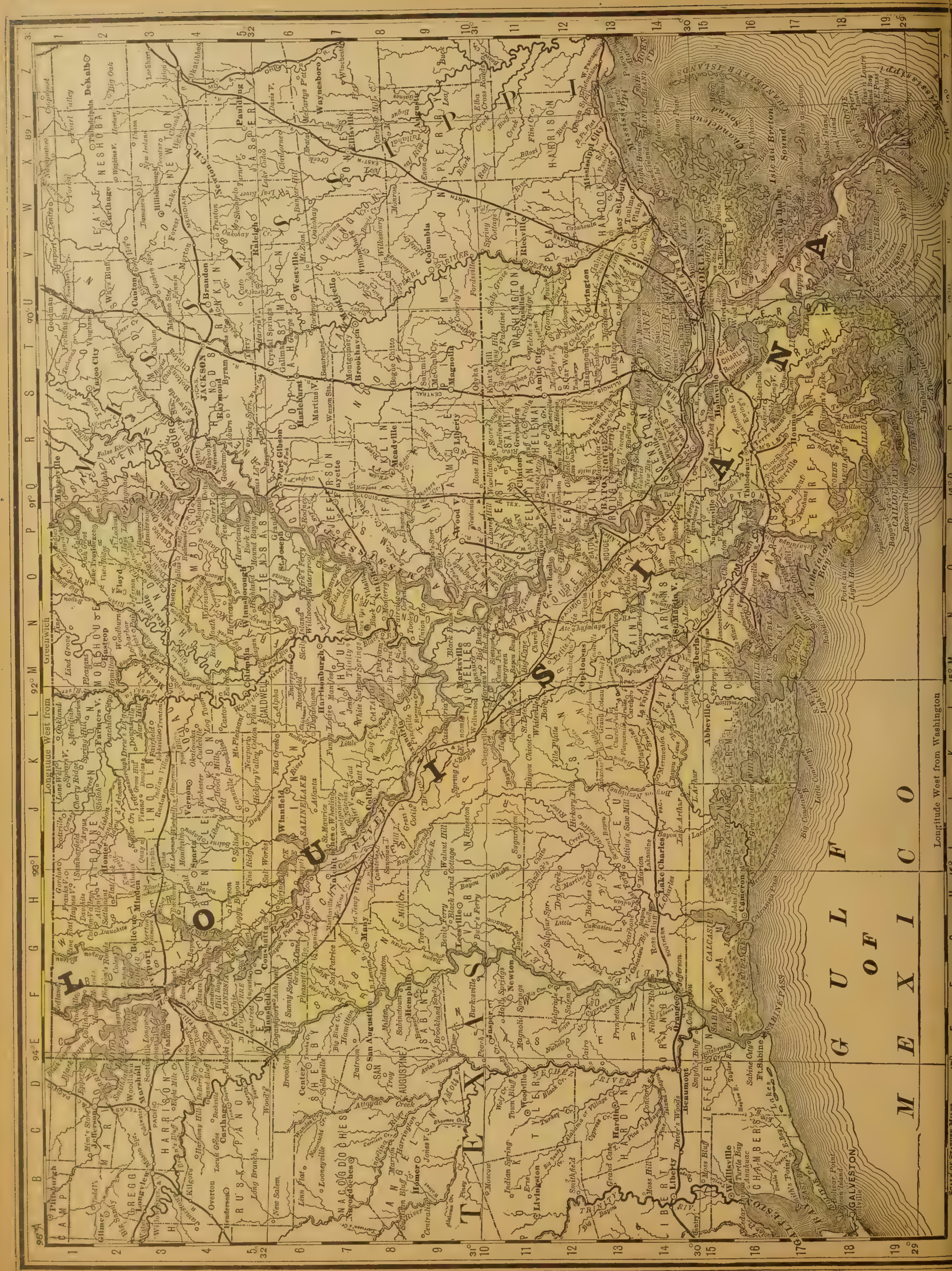
RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
NEW
TOWNSHIP MAP
—OF—
IOWA.
Scale of Statute Miles.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Rand, McNally & Co. Engr's Chicago.
HOWARD
MITCHELL
ALLAMAKEE
WINNESHIEK
CHICKASAW
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
BREMER
BUTLER
BUCHANAN
DELAWARE
DUBUQUE
BLACK HAWK
GRUNDY
JACKSON
JONES
LINN
TAMA
BENTON
MARSHALL
CLINTON
CEDAR
JOHNSON
HOWE SHIEK
MUSCATINE
WASHINGTON
LOUISA
MAHASKA
KEOKUK
MARION
JEFFERSON
HENRY
DES MOINES
LEE
VAN BUREN
WAPELLO
MONROE
APPANOOSE
DAVIS
WAYNE
LUCAS
CLARKE
SCOTLAND
SCHUYLER
MISSISSIPPI
Davenport
Muscatine
Burlington
Keokuk
Fort Madison
Ottumwa
Oskaloosa
Marion
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Dubuque
Clinton
Maquoketa
Independence
Waterloo
Marshalltown
Marengo
Tipton
Anamosa
Mt. Pleasant
Fairfield
Bloomfield
Keosauqua
Centerville
Chariton
Corning
Creston
Indianola
Knoxville
Pella
Grinnell
Iowa City
Cedar Falls
Waverly
Decorah
Calamine
Galena
Mineral Point
Lancaster
Cobb
Linden
Mt. Hope
Prairie du Chien
Mississippi
Missouri
Des Moines
Cedar
Skunk
Iowa
Turkey
Maquoketa
Wapsipinicon
Nodaway
Platte
Grand
Chariton
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Huron

MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
IOWA
KANSAS
ARKANSAS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
INDIANA
OHIO
NEBRASKA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
TEXAS
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
OREGON
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
DAKOTA
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
FLORIDA
LOUISIANA
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

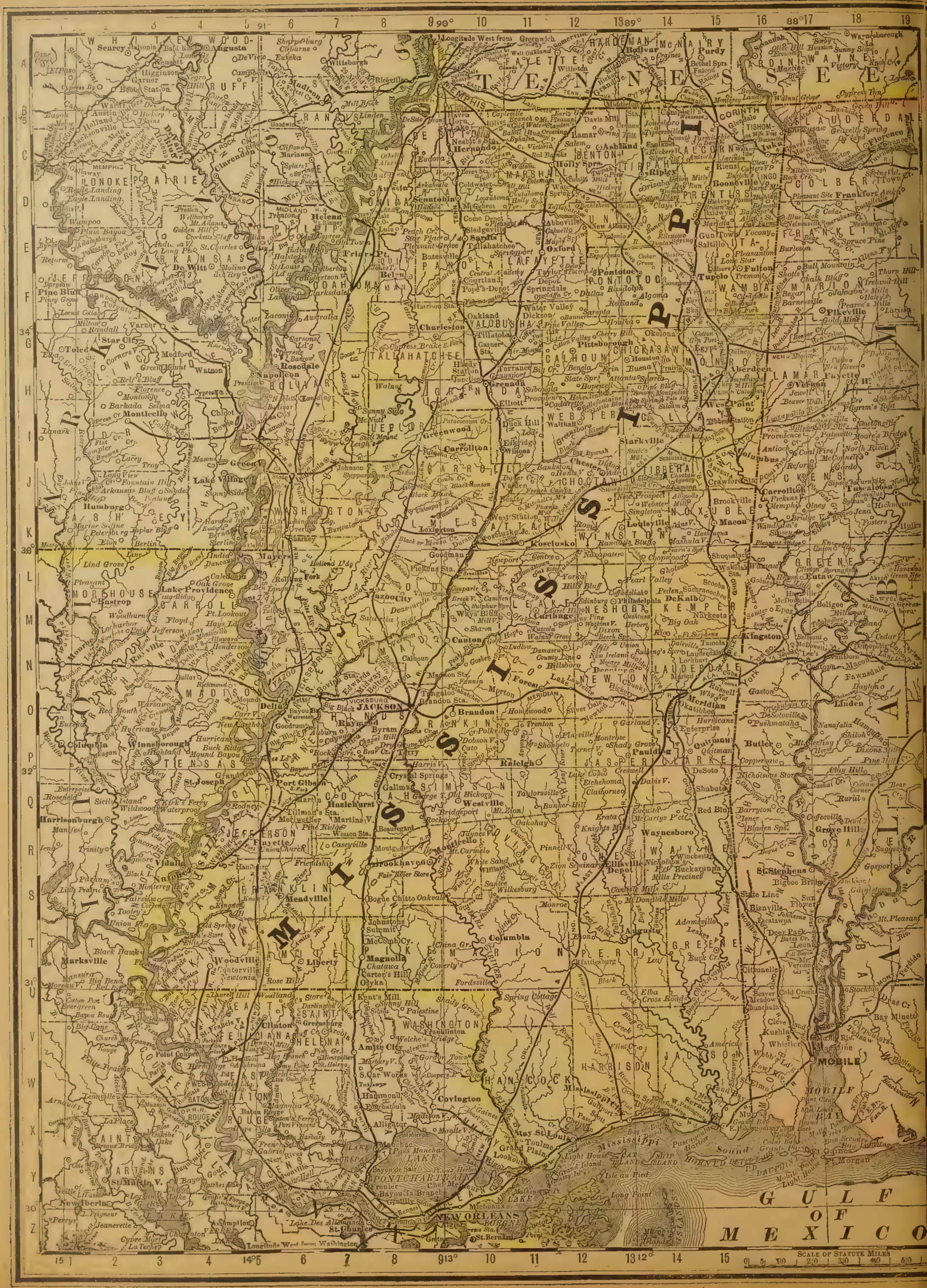
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude West from Greenwich
Scale of Miles
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
Memphis
Little Rock
Fort Smith
Fort Gibson
Fort Towson
Fort Wayne
Hot Springs
Batesville
Jonesborough
Pocahontas
Fayetteville
Van Buren
Ozark
Clarksville
Dardanelle
Ouachita
Washington
Arkadelphia
Camden
Hamburg
Lake Providence
Greenville
Vicksburg
Jackson
Grenada
Corinth
Pontotoc
Oxford
Holly Springs
Hernando
Nesbit's Sta.
Como Depot
Batesville
Sardis
Oakland
Dickson
Water Valley
Pittsboro
Grenadier
Carrollton
Greenwood
Lexington
Yazoo City
Vaughan
Brookhaven
Meridian
Mobile
Montgomery
Selma
Tuscaloosa
Eutaw
Greensboro
Marion
Tuskegee
Opelika
Lafayette
Auburn
Eufaula
Troy
Tallahassee
Quitman
Thomasville
Cuthbert
Eufaula
Columbus
Fort Gibson
Fort Towson
Fort Smith
Fort Wayne

ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF
Brunswick
Fernandina
St. Augustine
Jacksonville
Orlando
Ocala
Gainesville
Tallahassee
Apalachicola
Quitman
Thomasville
Valdosta
Homerville
Way Cross
Trader's Hill
Statenville
Monticello
Madison
Lake City
Kissimmee
Bronson
Summerfield
Dade City
Tampa
Port Orange
New Smyrna
Eldora
Hawk's Park
Point Rondo
Matanzas Inlet
Mosquito Inlet
Mosquito Lagoon
Indian River
Tropic
Eau Gallie
Melbourne
Tillman
Cape Canaveral
Light House
Fort Taylor
Fort Jefferson
Dry Tortugas
Anclote Keys
Cedar Keys
Sea Horse Keys
Grassy Key
Big Pine Key
Big Clear Water Harbor
Hog Island
Hernando
Citrus
Levy
Marion
Putnam
Volusia
Orange
Osceola
Polk
Hillsborough
Pasco
Hernando
Sumter
Lake
Seminole
Brevard
Indian River
Dade
Monroe
Lee
Hendry
Collier
Charlotte
Manatee
Hillsborough
Pinellas
Hernando
Citrus
Levy
Gilchrist
Alachua
Marion
Putnam
Flagler

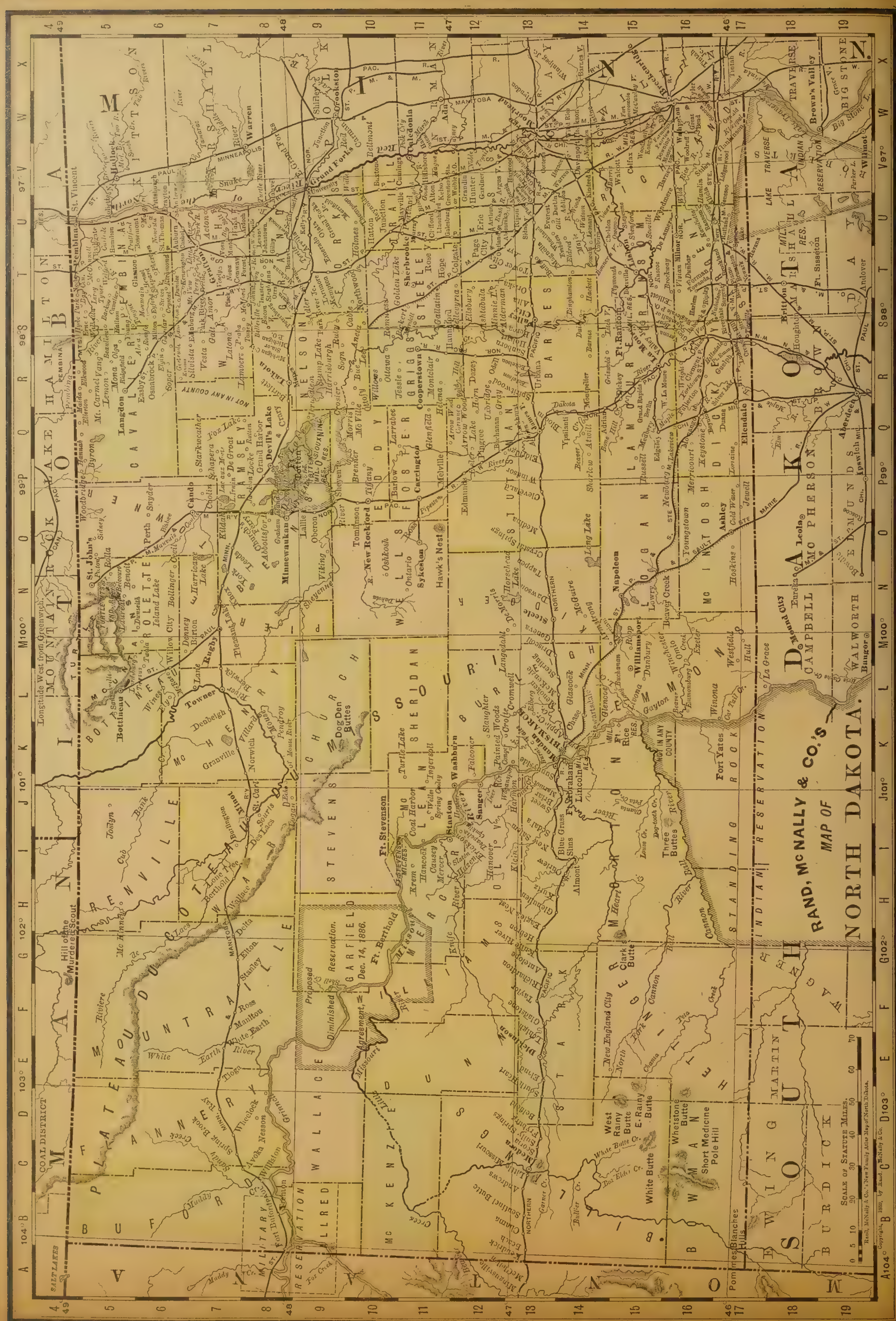
RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
FLORIDA
NORTHWESTERN PORTION
OF
FLORIDA.
GULF OF MEXICO
BAY OF FLORIDA
BIG CYPRESS SWAMP
THE EVERGLADES
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
Key West
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Tampa
Miami
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Business Atlas Map of Florida.
Copyright, 1888, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Scale of Statute Miles.
Longitude
West
Longitude
West


GULF OF MEXICO
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude West from Greenwich
Scale of Statute Miles
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
Vicksburg
Natchez
Meridian
Jackson
Brookhaven
Hazlehurst
Columbia
Mobile
New Orleans
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Ponchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Lake Borgne
Lake Charles
Galveston
Beaumont
Liberty
Orange
Sabine Pass
Ft. Sabine
Point Isabel
Point Pelee
Point Pleasant
Point Chicot
Point Coupee
Point Comfort
Point Bolivar
Point Pedro
Point Pedro
Point Pedro

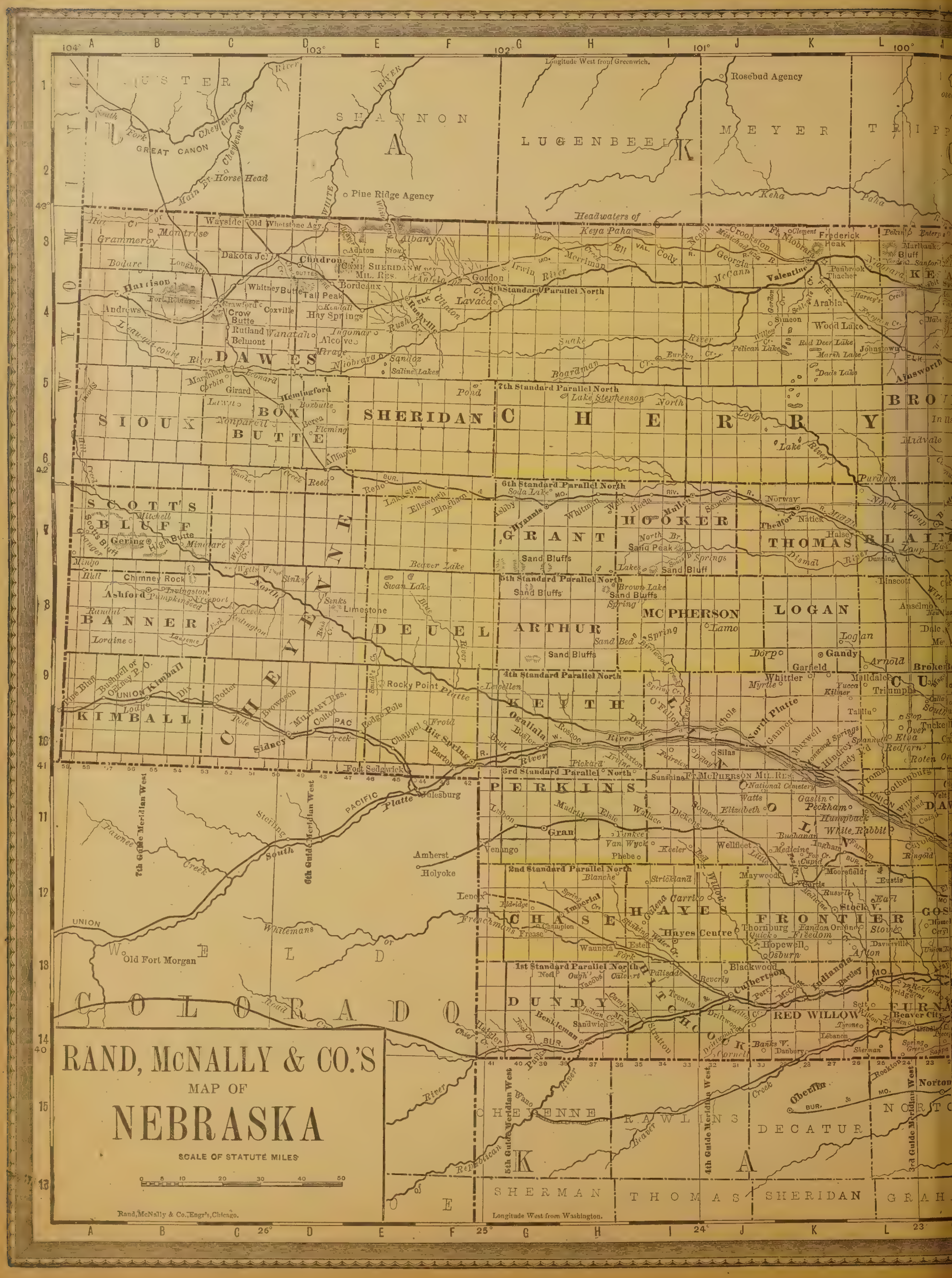
Longitude West from Greenwich
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Chattanooga
Atlanta
Augusta
Columbus
Macon
Savannah
Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Montgomery
Charleston
Greenville
Spartanburg
Columbia
Rome
Dalton
Gainesville
Athens
Newnan
Griffin
Thomasville
Valdosta
Albany
Dublin
Statesboro
Brunswick
Fernandina
Lake City
Live Oak
Quincy
Bristol
Abbeville
Anderson
Greenwood
Newberry
Laurens
Spartanburg
Rock Hill
Chester
Winnsboro
Camden
Sumter
Darlington
Marion
Georgetown
Beaufort
Port Royal
Orangeburg
Aiken
Barnwell
Lexington
Edgefield
Saluda
Pickens
Oconee
Anderson
Abbeville
Greenville
Longitude West from Washington
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES


TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ARKANSAS
ALABAMA
GULF OF MEXICO
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Memphis
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Tupelo
Corinth
Columbus
Aberdeen
Greenville
Greenwood
Grenada
Canton
Brandon
Natchez
New Orleans
Mobile
Scale of Statute Miles

Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
GULF OF MEXICO
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
MOBILE
MONTGOMERY
Scale of Statute Miles.


RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
NORTH DAKOTA.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Scale of Statute Miles.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Family Atlas Map of North Dakota.
Copyright, 1889, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Grand Forks
Fargo
Minneapolis
Winnipeg
Fort Yates
Fort Berthold
Fort Stevenson
Fort Rice
Fort Sisseton
Fort Totten
Devil's Lake
Minnewaukan
Bismarck
Mandan
Jamestown
Valley City
Wahpeton
Ellendale
Aberdeen
Napoleon
Williamsport
Bottineau
Towner
Rugby
Minot
Dickinson
Mouth of Heart R.
Mouth of Little Missouri R.
Mouth of Knife R.
Mouth of Cannon Ball R.
Mouth of Apple Creek
Mouth of Big Stone L.
Mouth of Sioux R.
Mouth of Red R.
Mouth of Pembina R.
Mouth of Yellowstone

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
SOUTH DAKOTA.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Family Atlas Map of South Dakota.
Copyright, 1890, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich
Missouri River
Missouri
Cheyenne River
Big Sioux River
Niobrara River
Bad River
Moreau River
Grand River
Cannon Ball River
Wakpa River
Little Missouri River
Ft. Yates
Ft. Bennett
Ft. Sully
Ft. Pierre
Ft. Thompson
Ft. Randall
Chamberlain
Pierre
Mitchell
Yankton
Vermillion
Elk Point
Sioux Falls
Watertown
Huron
Aberdeen
Redfield
Ipswich
Miller
Highmore
Gettysburg
Pierpont
Webster
Milbank
Brookings
Flandreau
Canton
Lake Preston
Madison
Sioux City
Yankton Indian Reservation
Rosebud Agency
Pine Ridge Agency
Crow Creek Indian Reservation
Lower Brule Indian Reservation
Cheyenne River Indian Reservation
Standing Rock Indian Reservation
Sioux Indian Reservation
Pawnee Indian Reservation
Ponca Ind. Res.
Omaha Ind. Res.
Winnebago Ind. Res.
Sioux Ind. Res.
Fort Yates
Fort Pierre
Fort Sully
Fort Randall
Fort Meade
Fort Sisseton
Fort Pierre
Fort Thompson
Fort Randall
Fort Meade
Fort Sisseton
Fort Yates
Fort Pierre
Fort Sully


RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
NEBRASKA
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington.
CUSTER
SHANNON
LUGENBEEL
MEYER
TRIPP
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
KEYA PAHA
DAWES
SIOUX
BOX BUTTE
SHERIDAN
CHERRY
SCOTTS BLUFF
GARDEN
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
BANNER
DEUEL
ARTHUR
MCPHERSON
LOGAN
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
GOSPER
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
KEITH
LINCOLN
PERKINS
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
COLORADO
Rosebud Agency
Pine Ridge Agency
Horse Head
Valentine
Alliance
Chadron
Gordon
Lavaca
Ainsworth
Norfolk
Fort McPherson
Fort Sedgwick
Julesburg
Sidney
Kimball
Gering
Chimney Rock
Ashford
Lodgepole
Oshkosh
Ogallala
Paxton
Lexington
Gothenburg
Cozad
Grand Island
Hastings
Holdrege
Oxford
Cambridge
Beaver City
Indianola
Culbertson
Benkelman
Imperial
Wauneta
Haigler
Chappell
Big Spring
Oberlin
Old Fort Morgan
Holyoke
Amherst
Sterling
Brush
Fort Morgan
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington.

BRULE
AURORA
HANSON
MINNEHAHA
MINNEHAHA
Rockport
Rock Rapids
Siblev
Pratt Creek
DOUGLAS
HUTCHINSON
TURNER
LINCOLN
OSCEOLA
Canton
Doon
Rock Rapids
Sheldon
Spencer
Olivet
Swan Lake
CLAY
Primghar
Indian
Orange City
HANSON
BON HOMME
CLAY
UNION
Bon Homme
Yankton
Vermillion
Le Mars
Cherokee
Keya Paha
Reservation
Running Water
Niobrara
Elk Point
Storm Lake
Hartington
Sioux City
Covington
Dakota
Ida Grove
Atkinson
Creighton
Hayes
Pierce
Hoskins
Emerson
Winnebago
Pender
Mapleton Sta.
Denison
Omaha City
Norfolk
Wisner
Bancroft
Lyons
Decatur
Tekamah
Logan
Harlan
California Jc.
Missouri Valley
Blair
Council Bluffs
Carson
Glenwood
Hastings
Lawrence
Sidney
E. Nebraska Cy.
Hamburg
Rockport
Pawnee City
Falls City
Marysville
Hiawatha
Horton
Holton
Valley Falls
Concordia
Clay Centre
Garrison
Belle V.
Scandia
Mankato
Smith Centre
Downs
Beloit
Stockton
Greenleaf
Washington
Waterville
Burr Oak
Seneca
Sixth Principal Meridian
1st Guide Meridian West
1st Guide Meridian East
MISSOURI
PACIFIC
UNION
PACIFIC
MISSOURI
ATCHISON
MO.
SHELBY
POTTAWATTAMIE
FREMONT
DAKOTA
WOODBURY
CUMING
BURT
WAYNE
THURSTON
DIXON
DAKOTA
PIERCE
ANTELOPE
KNOX
CEDAR
MADISON
STANTON
WAYNE
CUMING
BURT
WASHINGTON
DOUGLAS
SARPY
SAUNDERS
BUTLER
SEWARD
LANCASTER
OMAHA
GARFIELD
WHEELER
BOONE
PLATTE
COLFAX
DODGE
HOLT
BROWN
RICHARDSON
NEMAHA
MARSHALL
POTTAWATTAMIE
JACKSON
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
MITCHELL
CLOUD
OSBORNE
BROOKS
ELLIS
ELLSWORTH
SALINE
GAGE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
FRANKLIN
KEARNEY
PHELPS
ADAMS
CLAY
FILLMORE
HAMILTON
HALL
BUFFALO
SHERMAN
HOWARD
VALLEY
GREELEY
BOONE
PLATTE
POLK
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
SARPY
DOUGLAS
LANCASTER
SEWARD
JEFFERSON
Fairbury
Nelson
Red Cloud
Republican River
Niobrara River
Missouri River
Platte River
Elkhorn River
Loup River
Blackbird
Omaha Agency
Winnebago Agency
Santee Agency
Sioux Agency
Omaha Res.
Ponca Res.
Pottawatomie Res.
Sac & Fox Res.
Iowa Res.
Kickapoo Res.
Potawatomie Res.
Sac & Fox Res.
Iowa Res.
Kickapoo Res.
Potawatomie Res.
Santee Sioux Res.
Winnebago Res.
Omaha Res.
Ponca Res.
Pott

Longitude West
Culbertson
Indianola
Hendley
Beaver City
Alma
Oberlin
Norton
Atwood
Bird City
Colby
Goodland
Standard
Parallel
Phillipsburg
Stockton
Hoxie
Russell Springs
Wa Keeney
Hays City
(FT. HAYS MILITARY RESERVATION)
Scott
Dighton
Ness City
Garden City
Dodge City
Kinsley
Greensburg
Coldwater
Meade Centre
Springfield
Hugoton
Ashland
Medicine Lodge
Eldred
Kennebec
Russell
Bartondale
Pleasant Dale
Pawnee Rock
Larned
Lakeland
Arkansas
Canadian
Cimarron
Scale of Statute Miles.
RAND, McNALLY & Co., ENGR'S, CHICAGO.
Longitude West

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S
MAP OF
KANSAS
Belvidere
Hebron
Fairbury
Beatrice
Nelson
Superior
Endicott
Pawnee City
Falls City
Oregon
Savannah
St. Joseph
Troy
Atchison
Hiawatha
Napier
Wymore
Table Rock
Hanover
Marysville
Washington
Concordia
Clyde
Clay Centre
Westmoreland
Garrison
Manhattan
Junction Cy.
Valley Falls
Meriden
Lawrence
Ottawa
Paola
Olathe
Burlington
Quenemo
Waverly
Garnett
Iola
Humboldt
Erie
Girard
Fredonia
Howard
Eureka
Yates Centre
Wichita
Mulvane
Winfield
Sedgwick
Newton
Hutchinson
Marion
Florence
Emporia
Council Grove
Salina
Minneapolis
Miltonvale
Delphos
Concordia
Belleville
Republic City
Randall
Jamestown
Scottsville
Mankato
Lebanon
Smith Center
Osborne
Phillipsburg
Stockton
Plainville
Hill City
Ellis
Russell
Lincoln
Ellsworth
Salina
Abilene
Junction City
Manhattan
Topeka
Ottawa
Iola
Chanute
Independence
Coffeyville
Parsons
Pittsburg
Baldwin
Lawrence
Leavenworth
Atchison
Troy
Hiawatha
Seneca
Marysville
Beloit
Concordia
Clyde
Minneapolis
Salina
Ellsworth
Lyons
Great Bend
Hutchinson
Newton
Wichita
Winfield
Arkansas City
Coffeyville
Independence
Iola
Ottawa
Garnett
Burlington
Emporia
Council Grove
Marion
Florence
Eureka
Howard
Fredonia
Erie
Girard
Parsons
Pittsburg
Chanute
Iola
Humboldt
Yates Center
Eureka
Wichita
Mulvane

Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
ROUTT
WATER
GRAND
MIDDLE PARK
EGERIA PARK
RIO BLANCA
GARFIELD
EAGLE
SUMMIT
CLEAR CREEK
PITKIN
LAKE
PARK
CHAFFEE
GUNNISON
HINSDALE
MONTROSE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
SAGUACHE
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
RIO GRANDE
MINERAL
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
ARIZONA
Grand Jc.
Durango
Gunnison
Leadville
Breckenridge
Ouray
Silverton
Lake City
Saguache
Del Norte
Rico
Telluride
Ute Peak
Zenobia Peak
Tank Pk.
Yampa Peak
Monument Butte
Coal Mt.
Battlefield, Sep. 29th. 1879
Maj. Thornsburgh's Command
attacked by the Ute Indians
YELLOW JACKET PASS
Pagoda Peak
Mt. Orno
Dome Peak
Mt. Martin
Shingle Pk.
Junction Butte
Red & White Mt.
Mt. Jackson
Homestake Pk.
North Mam
South Mam
Mt. Leon
Ragged Mt.
Treasury Mt.
State Mt.
Mt. Marcellina
Mt. Gunnison
Lands End
Saddle Mt.
W. Elk Peak
Mt. Lena
Mount Pearle
Los Pinos Agency
Lone Cone
LONE MESA
Ojo Vallecito
Sultan Mt.
Mt. Aeolus
Mt. Oso
Hunchback Peak
Hesperus Peak
Ute Peak
Hermano Peaks
White Pillar
Jackson's Butte
Cynder Butte
La Boca
Silla Ignacio
Pagosa Pk.
Summit Peak
Pagosa Springs
Conejos Pk.
Pintada Pk.
Belleview Pk.
Mt. Byers
Mt. Bross
Mt. Whiteley
Mt. Zirkel
Buck Mt.
Hahns Pk.
Bear Mt.
Fortification Peak
Junction Peak
East Mt.
Maybell
Wapiti Pk.
Diamond Pk.
Sunny Pk.
Navesink Pk.
Crescent Peak
Pinkhumpton
Bruin Pk.
Sentinel Pk.
Monitor
Michigan
Buffalo Pk.
Rabbit Ears Pk.
Egeria
Hot Sulphur Sprs.
Grand Lake
Georgetown
Montezuma
Red Cliff
Breckenridge
Leadville
Aspen
Ashcroft
Crested Butte
Gunnison
Saguache
Del Norte
Alamosa
Cockrell
Pine Cr.
Pagosa Springs
Conejos
Antonito
San Antonio
Cortez
Durango
Silverton
Rico
Ouray
Lake City
Telluride
Grand Jc.
Delta
Montrose
Gunnison
Leadville
Breckenridge
Del Norte
Saguache
Alamosa

LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
KEITH
CHASE
WASHINGTON
YUMA
DUNDY
MORGAN
ADAMS
ARAPAHOE
KIT CARSON
CHEYENNE
ELBERT
EL PASO
LINCOLN
KIOWA
PUEBLO
OTERO
BENT
PROWERS
HUERFANO
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
SHERMAN
GREELEY
HAMILTON
STANTON
WALLACE
KANSAS
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pikes Peak
Pueblo
Trinidad
Lamar
Sterling
Julesburg
Greeley
Fort Collins
Castle Rock
Canon City
Walsenburg
Hugo
Burlington
Scale of Statute Miles
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COLORADO
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MEXICO
G. OF MEXICO
COHAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington.
Scale of Statute Miles.

WYOMING
NEB.
CHEYENNE
ALBANY
Fort Laramie
Ft. Aspen
Green River Cy.
Ft. Bridger
Evanston
Rawling's Springs
Laramie Cy.
Sage Cr.
Bagg's Crossing
Red Desert
Tipton
Bitter Creek
Rock Springs
Halleck
Carbon
Simpson
Walcott
Lookout
Bear Sprs.
Pine Bluffs
Sidney
CHEYENNE
SALT LAKE CITY
Ashley
Vampa
River
Brown's Park
Grand Lake
MIDDLE PARK
Boulder
Central City
Dome Peak
Breckenridge
Leadville
Fair Play
Aspen
Leon Peak
GRAND MESA
Delta
Gunnison
Uncompahgre
Sagauche
Lake City
Silverton
Telluride
Ouray
Ricoo
Durango
Pagosa Springs
Del Norte
Alamosa
Walsenburg
Trinidad
Pueblo
Colorado Sprs.
Denver
Greeley
Julesburg
Sterling
Holyoke
Burlington
Hugo
Kiowa
Castle Rock
Lake City
Moab
Monticello
Blanding
Bluff
Kanab
Panguitch
Parowan
Cedar City
Milford
Beaver
Richfield
Fillmore
Nephi
Salina
Manti
Ephraim
Huntington
Castle Dale
Price
Green River
Thompson
Grand Jc.
Mesa
Montrose
Ouray
Silverton
Durango
Farmington
Aztec
Tierra Amarilla
Taos
Las Vegas
Springer
Raton
Trinidad
Walsenburg
Alamosa
Conejos
San Luis
Antonito
Pagosa Springs
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Los Lunas
Socorro
Magdalena
Lincoln
Roswell
Carlsbad
Las Cruces
Mesilla
Ft. Fillmore
Ft. Bliss
El Paso
Ysleta
Tucson
Phoenix
Prescott
Flagstaff
Globe
Holbrook
Winslow
Kingman
Yuma
Tombstone
Nogales
Ft. Grant
Ft. Apache
Ft. Defiance
Ft. Whipple
Ft. Verde
Ft. McDowell
Ft. McRae
Ft. Bayard
Ft. Stanton
Ft. Sumner
Ft. Bascom
Ft. Morgan
Ft. Collins
Ft. Lupton
Ft. Leavenworth
Ft. Riley
Ft. Hays
Ft. Dodge
Ft. Larned
Ft. Scott
Ft. Smith
Ft. Worth
Ft. Sill
Ft. Gibson
Ft. Reno
Ft. Cobb
Ft. Sam Houston
Ft. Clark
Ft. Duncan
Ft. Ringgold
Ft. Brown
Ft. Leavenworth
Ft. Riley
Ft. Hays
Ft. Dodge
Ft. Larned
Ft. Scott
Ft. Smith
Ft. Worth
Ft. Sill
Ft. Gibson
Ft. Reno
Ft. Cobb
Ft. Sam Houston
Ft. Clark
Ft. Duncan
Ft. Ringgold
Ft. Brown
Ft. Bayard
Ft. Stanton
Ft. Sumner
Ft. Bascom
Ft. Morgan
Ft. Collins
Ft. Lupton

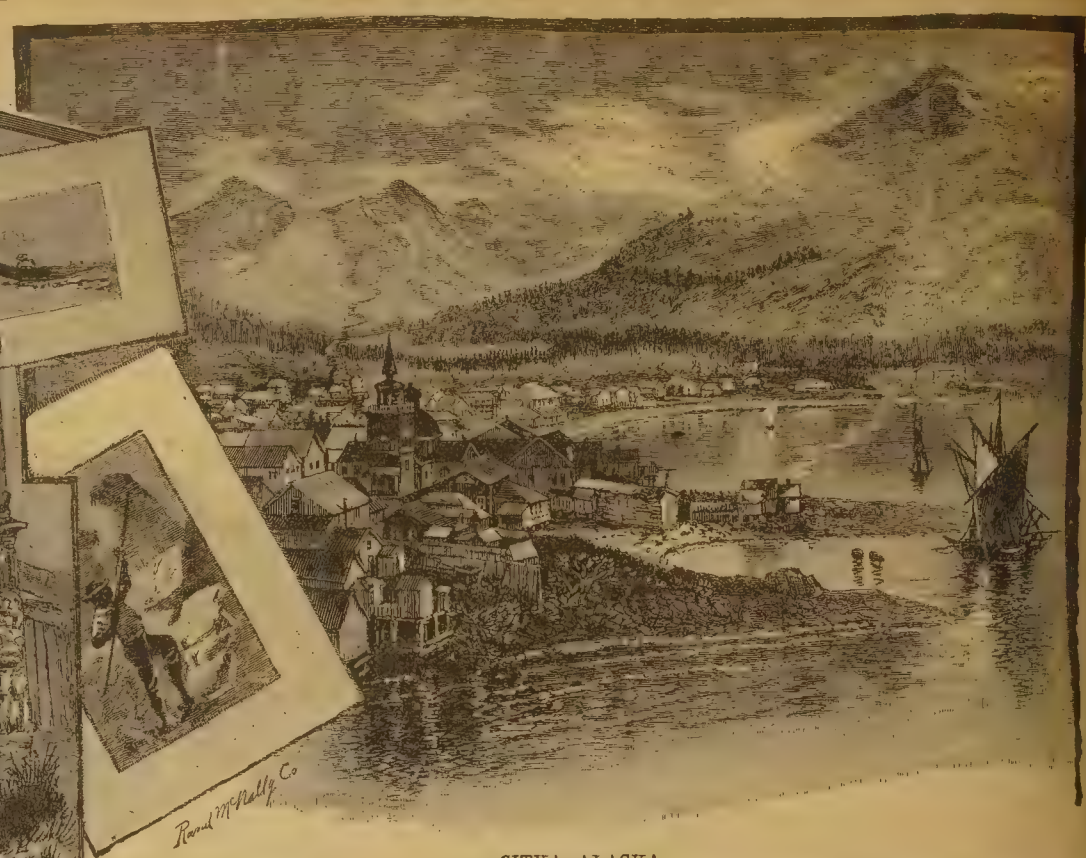
Longitude West from Greenwich.
DAKOTA
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
CHEYENNE
UTAH
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
NEVADA
ARIZONA
COLORADO
Fort Benton
Fort Laramie
Fort Hall
Fort Boise
Fort Yuma
Fort Colville
Fort Walla Walla
Fort Bridger
Fort Fetterman
Fort Laramie
Fort Robinson

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NORTHWEST TERRITORY
MONTANA
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
UTAH
NEVADA
WYOMING
Victoria
Vancouver Island
Portland
Salem
Boise City
Helena
Salt Lake City
Carson City
Cheyenne
Olympia
Seattle
Spokane
Tacoma
Walla Walla
Lewiston
Boston
Chicago
Scale of Statute Miles.
Longitude West from Washington.

Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude West from Washington.
OREGON
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
CARSON CITY
LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO
Salt Lake City
Virginia City
Ft. Churchill
Stillwater
Austin
Eureka
Elko
Winnemucca
Reno
Ft. Yuma
Ft. Mohave
Bakersfield
Fresno City
Stockton
Sacramento
Mexicali
Tia Juana
Guadalupe
Port Isabel
S. Rafael
Scale of Statute Miles.
0 10 20 50 100

ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
ALASKA
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
EASTERN SIBERIA
Scale of Statute Miles.
West from Washington
Longitude
Fort McPherson
Fort Yukon
Nulato
Nowikakat
Kotzebue
Kowak
Kiwalgan
Cape Prince of Wales
Kavinagamut
Nuwuk
Point Barrow
Nigalik
Kuk River
Colville River
Porcupine River
Yukon River
Mackenzie R.
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Nipigon
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Athabasca

AN ALASKA HOUSE, WITH TOTEM POLES.

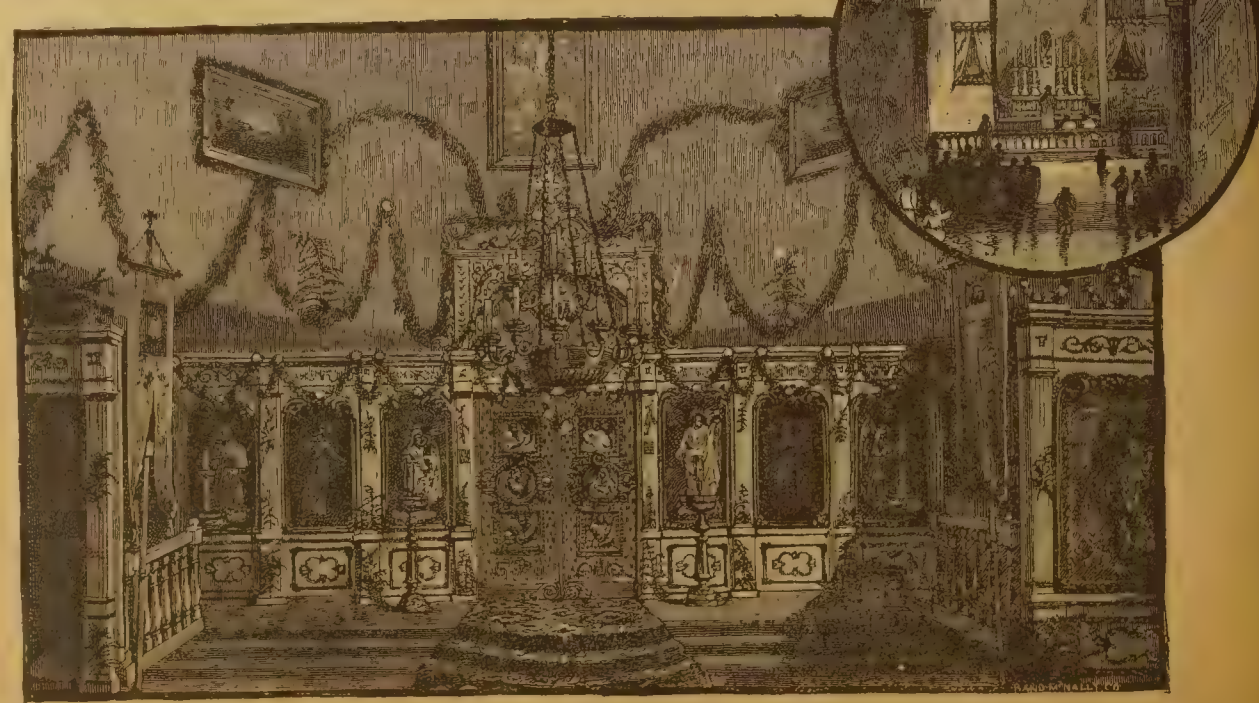


SITKA, ALASKA.

SITKA, ALASKA.

The Territory of Alaska, of which Sitka is the capital, occupies the extreme northwestern portion of the American continent, and is separated from the United States by the British Possessions. It was purchased from the Russian government for $7,200,000, and formally transferred to the United States, October 18, 1867. Alaska is 1,100 miles long, with an average breadth of 800 miles, and an area of 577,390 square miles. It is larger than the entire thirteen original States, or Texas, Colorado and California taken together. Alaska is the seat of an immense fur trade, which, previous to 1862, was under the control of the Russian-American fur company. Contrary to what might be expected, it is not a country of extreme cold and perpetual ice, but has a high mean annual temperature. In spite of its great resources in fur and fisheries, Alaska can not support a large population, as there is not enough summer heat to raise cereal crops to any extent. The population in 1880 was about 30,000, of which not more than 3,000 are whites and half-breeds, the remainder being chiefly Indians and Esquimaux. The Aleuts and a few others call themselves Christians, but the great mass of the inhabitants are heathens. Alaska has many extinct and ten active volcanoes, besides a large number of hot and mineral springs, chiefly in the neighborhood of Sitka. Sitka, the capital, stands on the shores of a beautiful harbor on the island of Baranov. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and overlooks the beautiful bay, studded with hundreds of islands, which form a natural bulwark to the city. In the immediate neighborhood, as seen in the picture, rises Mount Edgecombe, which protects Sitka from the sea, and is regarded by the inhabitants with superstitious veneration. It forms the weather-glass of the community, and as sure as clouds encircle its now extinct crater, the inhabitants are sure to look out for rain. The most interesting building is the Greek Church, built in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by a green dome. In the interior there is a magnificent copy of the Madonna and Child from Moscow, in which the faces alone are painted, the halo being executed in gold, and the drapery and background being constructed of solid silver. Three steps and four doors lead to the holy of holies, resplendent with its glittering altar and shrines, and robes of exuisite gold and silver brocade. High up on the rocks overlooking the bay stands the old castle, constructed of logs riveted together with copper. Sitka has a population of 1,200 inhabitants, of whom 300 are whites. It rains in Alaska from two hundred to two hundred and eighty-five days in the year, the annual rainfall being from sixty-five to ninety inches.

ALASKA'S THOUSAND ISLANDS, AS SEEN FROM SITKA.



GREEK CHURCH, SITKA.

THE DEAD GIANT—YOSEMITE, CALIFORNIA.

THIS giant tree is one of the wonders in the Mammoth Tree Grove of the Yosemite Group. The work of felling this prodigy took five men twenty-five days. It could not be cut down with axes, so it was bored with augers, and the intervening spaces sawn through; but not until it had been plied with wedge and battering ram did the giant tree topple over. The stump measures ninety-six feet in circumference; and its top, which has been made smooth and even, is twenty-five feet in diameter, without the bark. The upper part of the fallen trunk, 302 feet long, has been utilized for two bowling alleys, which stand side by side. The age of the tree has been estimated from its annual rings to be 3,000 years, and the amount of timber is calculated at about 500,000 cubic feet. This and the other big trees were only discovered by a hunter in 1850, but they are now to be found on many an English lawn.

THE CHURCH OF SAN XAVIER DEL BAC is situated about nine miles from Tucson, the capital of Arizona. It forms part of the old mission of San Xavier, founded by the Spanish Jesuits in 1668, and is one of the most beautiful and picturesque buildings of its kind to be found on the American continent. Its front is richly decorated with quaint designs in sculpture, and the walls are surmounted with a massive and elaborately carved cornice. At either corner there rises a lofty bell tower, the one being capped with a handsome dome, while the other still remains in its originally unfinished condition. In the rear of the building is the main chapel, over which is also a massive dome. The entire structure, which is built in the ancient Saracenic style of architecture, is remarkable for the general symmetry of its proportions. Standing

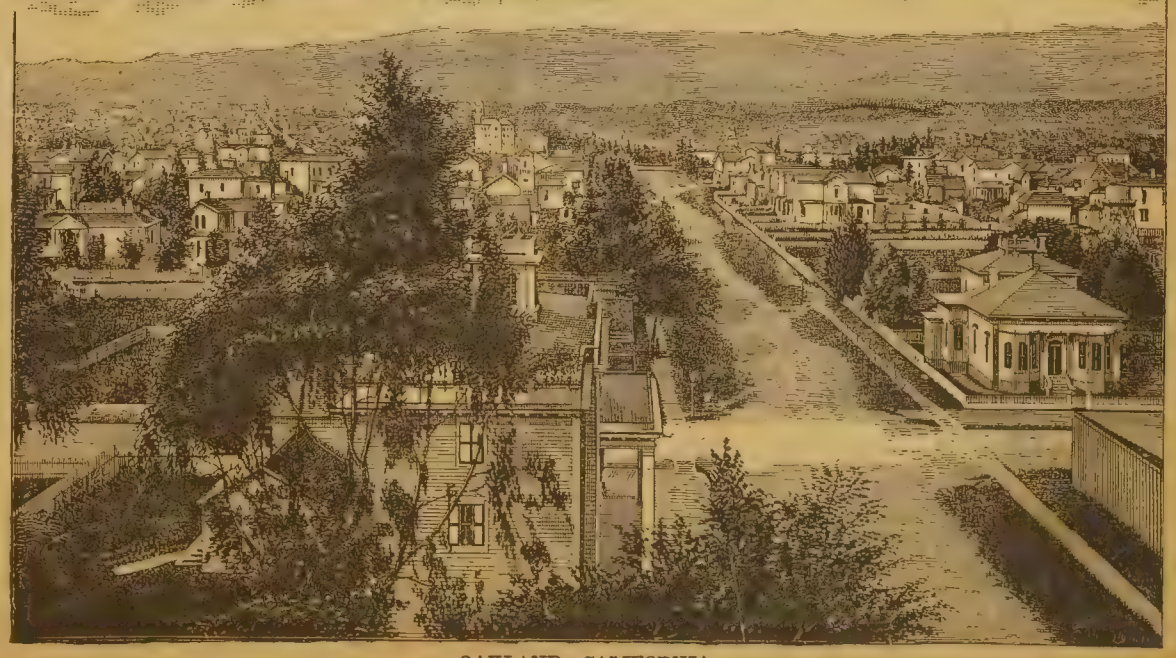
SAN XAVIER CHURCH—TUCSON, ARIZONA.

in the midst of the wilds of Arizona, its elaborate façade, exquisitely sculptured walls and massive towers and domes are a monument to the patient and delicate skill of the old Jesuit fathers, and the surprise and admiration of the traveler.

OAKLAND, a beautiful city of Alameda county, California, is situated on San Francisco Bay, opposite the city of San Francisco. It took its name from a grove of spreading oaks, in which the city was originally built, and is noted for its broad, well-shaded streets and beautiful drives. It is a favorite residence resort for San Francisco business men, who are attracted by its lovely scenery. San Antonio Creek, on the south front of the city, forms an excellent harbor for small vessels. To the west there is a pier, on which the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad run to connect with the San Francisco steamers. The population is about 35,000.

OLD CHURCH—CAPISTRANO, CALIFORNIA.

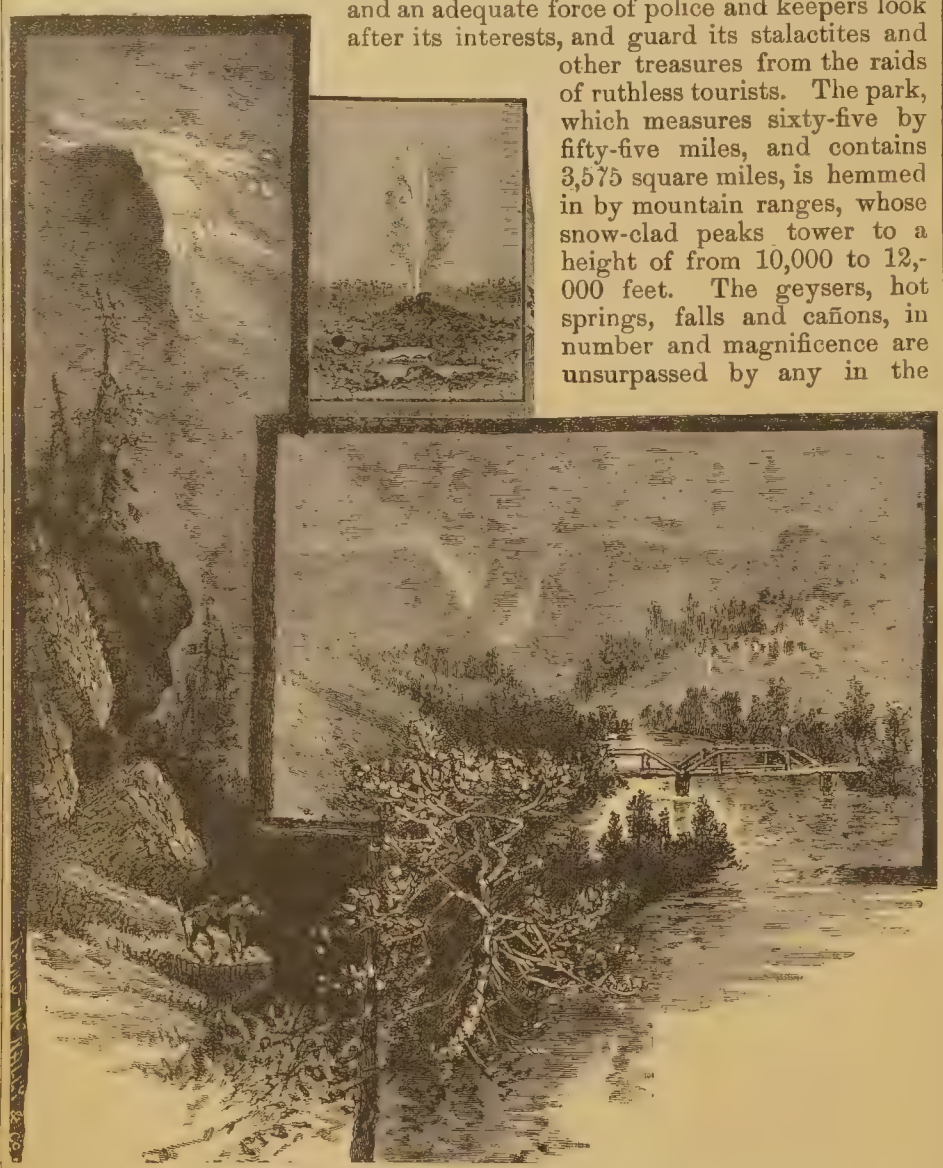
THIS interesting old ruin at Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, California, is all that remains of the former fine Cathedral of San Juan. Like all the other old religious structures in this part of America, it owes its origin to the devotion of the Spanish Jesuits, by whom it was founded in 1776. Situated on a slope in one of those valleys surrounded by green fields and orchards, so dear to the heart of the old Jesuit missionary, this grand old church, with its fine Norman arches and elegant arched cupola, was the glory and ornament of the mission. It was not fated, like many of the other flourishing missions, while still in its entirety, to witness the secularization of 1834, for the greater portion of its consecrated walls was leveled to the ground by an earthquake in 1822. A segment of the cupola, part of the belfry, and fragments of old arched walls still remain to mark the cathedral's former beauty and greatness. Capistrano was named by its Jesuit founders after the famous monk of that name, who was born at Capistrano, in Italy. He fought determinedly against the Hussite movement, helped to drive the Turks from Belgrade in 1456, was beatified in 1690, and finally canonized by the Pope in 1714.



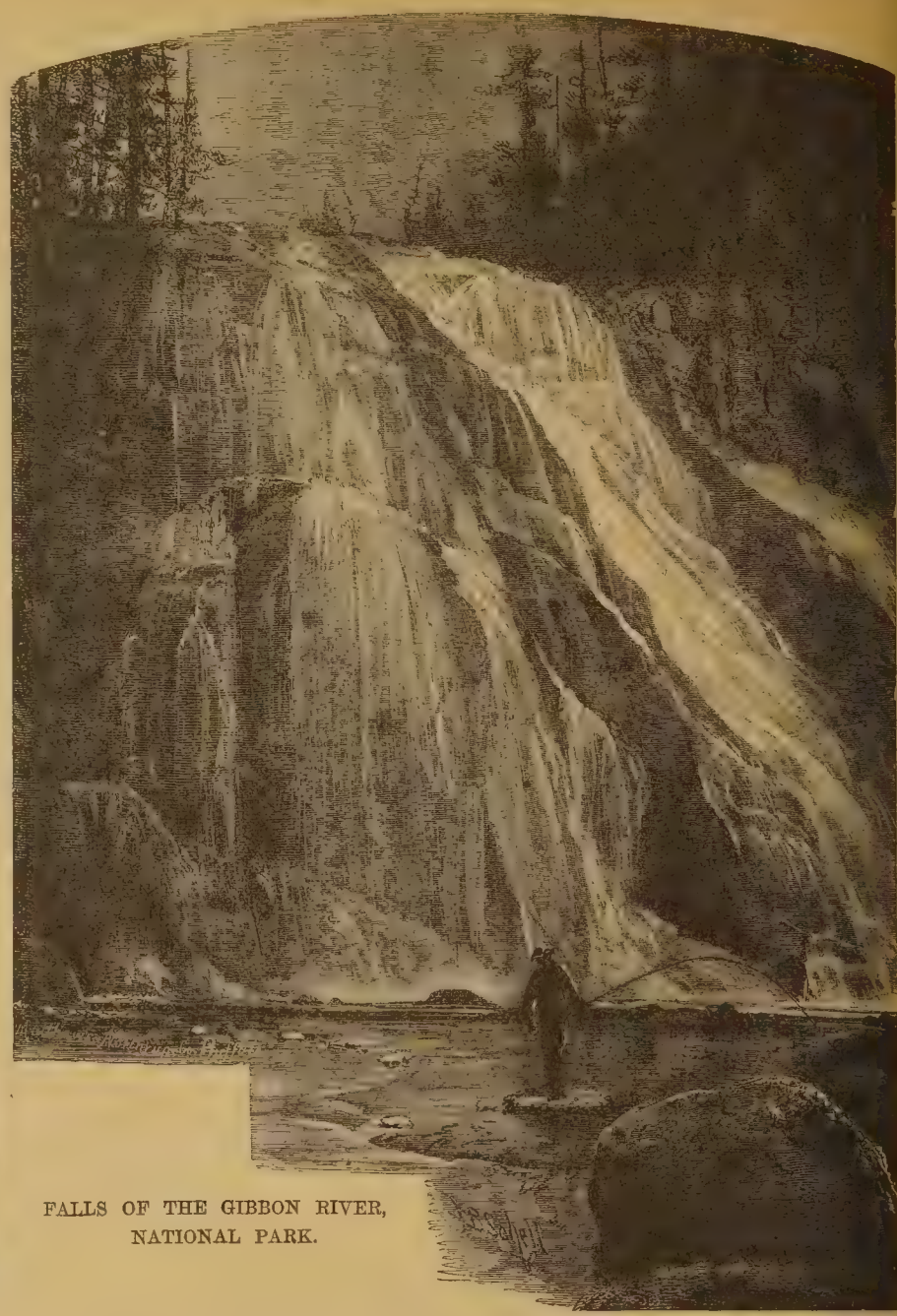
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Yellowstone National Park, the great pleasure ground of the American people, occupies the northwestern portion of Wyoming Territory, extending slightly into Montana and Idaho. The "Wonderland," as it has been appropriately termed, was first brought prominently before the public notice in 1869, through the exploration of a Montana survey party. Professor Hayward's report of his scientific exploration of its wonders in 1871, led to the matter being brought before Congress; and on March 1, 1872, an act was passed reserving and withdrawing the Yellowstone Park from settlement, occupancy or sale, and dedicating and setting it apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Its management was placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and it is maintained by a Treasury appropriation. A superintendent and an adequate force of police and keepers look after its interests, and guard its stalactites and other treasures from the raids of ruthless tourists. The park, which measures sixty-five by fifty-five miles, and contains 3,575 square miles, is hemmed in by mountain ranges, whose snow-clad peaks tower to a height of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. The geysers, hot springs, falls and cañons, in number and magnificence are unsurpassed by any in the world, and render the people's park the most interesting and priceless treasure of American citizenship. Nearly fifty geysers throw their white, vapory jets of water, often as high as two hundred feet, and thousands of calcareous and other springs, whose temperatures vary from 160 to 200 degrees, bubble up from the mystic ground. In the Midway Geyser Basin are found the greatest hot springs in the world. The Great Spring, which has an opening of two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and is surrounded by walls thirty feet high, is in a state of continual turmoil, and clouds of steam rise from its seething waters. Eight immense geysers, the largest ever discovered, constitute the Upper Geyser Basin. Here is the geyser called "Old Faithful," from which every fifty-seven minutes there spurts for the space of about five minutes a column of water six feet in diameter, two hundred feet into the air. The "Giant" geyser ever and anon throws up its pearly jet one hundred and forty feet high for three hours at a time, while the "Grand" geyser fitfully displays, for about twenty minutes, its marvelous column, which leaps to the height of two hundred and fifty feet. Most wonderful of all is the "Excelsior," in the Middle Geyser Basin; whose eruptions, occurring at irregular intervals, throw up a mighty column of water, sixty to seventy-five feet in diameter, three hundred feet into the air. Toward the southern boundary of the park is the Yellowstone Lake, twenty-five miles long, by from ten to fifteen in breadth. Surrounded by lofty mountains, it bears on its bosom countless islands, whose rugged beauties are reflected in the azure depths. Among the other almost numberless wonders of this fairyland are the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone river, the Falls of the Gibbon river, and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. Though not so grand and imposing as the Niagara Falls, nor so lofty as the Falls of the Yosemite, the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone have a beauty and majesty unequaled by these. From a narrowing channel only about one hundred feet in width, the mass of water leaps three hundred and fifty feet sheer into the Grand Cañon below. Looking from the margin of the falls, the cañon resembles an immense cleft hewn out of the rocks; and the dazzling brilliancy of its colors, and the variety of its forms, make a picture beyond the delineation of the artist's brush. Nowhere else in the world are there grouped together such a collection of nature's gems and wonders as are found in this glorious Park of the Nation.



YELLOWSTONE RIVER, NATIONAL PARK.



FALLS OF THE GIBBON RIVER, NATIONAL PARK.

FERRY ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

STATE OF MAINE.

Topography.—Maine has an extreme length north and south of 300 miles, an extreme width of 210 miles, and an area of about 33,040 square miles, or 21,145,600 acres. The surface of the State is hilly, with some considerable elevations in the centre, the highest being Katahdin, 5,385 feet above the sea. North and south of the highland belt, which is an extension of the White mountains of New Hampshire, the country is more level, and slopes gradually to the valley of the river St. John, and to the ocean. The sea coast, although only 270 miles in length in a straight line, is so deeply indented that, including the numerous islands, the shore line is over 2,400 miles. Mount Desert is the largest of the islands, and has an area of 60,000 acres. Others of importance are Isle de Haut and Deer, Fox and Long islands. Maine contains a great number of lakes, mostly of moderate dimensions. The largest is Moosehead, thirty-five miles long and about seven miles wide; next to this are Umbagog, Portage, Eagle, Long, Madawaska, Schoodic, Sebec and Millinoket. The inland waters—rivers and lakes—cover a total area of 3,200 square miles, and the lakes alone of 2,300 square miles, or about one-fifteenth part of the State.

Climate.—The winters are long and cold, and snow lies on the ground from three to five months. Frosts occur as early as the middle of September, and occasionally as late as June. The summers are pleasant but very short, and the temperature varies greatly during the year, the thermometer sinking sometimes as low as 25° below zero, and on a few days in July or August reaching 90° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature for the year at Portland is about 45°, and in the extreme north at least 5° lower. At Belfast the mean for the year is 43°; highest recorded, 85°; lowest, 32°. In the spring and early summer the sea breezes from the Atlantic are laden with cold fogs, and the inhabitants are subject to pulmonary complaints. With this exception the general health of the State is good, and the death-rate is low.

History.—The territory now composing the State of Maine was first visited by white men during the early years of the seventeenth century. The English made a settlement in 1607, but abandoned it the next year, and a French Catholic colony, which landed at Mount Desert in 1613, was dispersed by the authorities of Virginia. Capt. John Smith explored the coasts and traded with the Indians of the Kennebec in the following year, and in 1620 Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained from King James I. a patent granting to the Plymouth Company all the country between latitude 40° and 48° north, or from New Jersey to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The country east of the St. Croix river was transferred by the company to William Alexander, afterward Earl of Stirling, and the towns of Monhegan and Saco were founded between 1622 and 1625. New Hampshire was granted to John Mason in 1629, it then being a part of Maine, and in 1635 the Plymouth Company surrendered its charter to the crown. In the division of the territory among the members, Gorges acquired the whole region from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, and obtained from Charles I. a charter, constituting him lord proprietary of the province of Maine, with power to transmit his authority to his heirs and assigns. The French claimed, and long controlled, all the region from the Penobscot to the St. Croix, and the remaining territory was divided up among different jurisdictions. But in 1651, after the death of Gorges, Massachusetts, partly in order to protect the weak outlying settlements, claimed the whole province of Maine under her charter, and the Puritans being then in the ascendant in England, the home government decided in her favor. On the restoration of the monarchy, Gorges' heirs made claims which were allowed, but were disposed of in 1677, by the purchase, by Massachusetts, for $6,250, of all their title, and although there were many disputes with the French, she retained control of the province. The Indian wars, in 1675, extended to Maine, and were marked by great cruelties. In 1812 the British invaded Maine and held part of the country until the conclusion of peace. Maine was separated from Massachusetts and admitted as an independent State, by act of March 3, 1820, and under the treaty of Washington, signed in 1842, a long-pending dispute, as to the boundaries, was settled by the cession to Great Britain of a large tract of land in the northern portion of the State, in return for which slight additions were made to New Hampshire and Vermont, and the free navigation of the St. John river was conceded. During the war of the Rebellion Maine contributed to the Federal armies 70,107 men, or thirty-one regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and a number of companies of artillery and sharpshooters.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 324,058; Females, 324,878; Native, 590,053; Foreign, 58,883; White, 646,852; Colored, 2,936, including 8 Chinese and 625 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Topography.—The length of New Hampshire from north to south is 180 miles; greatest breadth, ninety-three miles in the south; average breadth, about forty-five miles; area, 9,305 square miles, or 5,955,200 acres. Portsmouth is the only harbor for large vessels. The White mountains, which cover an area of 1,270 square miles, run through the northern division of the State, in a direction a little east of north, the height of the peaks ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. They are broken by a number of gaps or "notches" at an average height of 1,200 feet, and the scenery of these beautiful mountains is considered the finest in America. The general elevation of the State is about 1,200 feet above sea level, sloping from north to south. The largest river is the Connecticut, which forms the greater part of the western boundary. Next come the Merrimac, the Androscoggin and the Piscataqua, with their numerous tributaries. The harbor of Portsmouth is formed by an estuary known as Great Bay, and is never frozen, even in the severest winters. The principal lakes are Winnipiseogee, which has an area of seventy-two square miles; Lake Umbagog, the source of the Androscoggin river; and the four Connecticut lakes in the north, which form the source of the river of the same name. The Isles of Shoals lie ten miles southeast of Portsmouth, and form a part of New Hampshire.

Climate.—Owing to the difference in elevation the temperature varies considerably. In the Merrimac valley and generally in the southern division the extremes are not so great, but the winters in the White mountains are excessively cold, and characterized by violent winds and snow storms. The summers are short and hot, the thermometer sometimes rising to 98°; cold weather begins with November and lasts to the end of April, and snow lies on the ground the winter through, and on the tops of the White mountains for eight months of the year. The precipitation of rain and snow ranges from forty-six inches in the lowlands to fifty-five inches on the mountains. The climate is healthy.

History.—The first settlements of white men within the limits of what is now New Hampshire were made in 1623 at Dover and Portsmouth. In 1622 a grant had been made to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, and it was by them—though chiefly by Mason—that these early settlers were sent out. In 1629 the grant was divided, Mason taking the district between the Piscataqua and the Merrimac. In 1641 the straggling New Hampshire towns united with the Massachusetts colony, and the union was not sundered until 1741, when the latter became a separate province, remaining so until it declared its independence in 1776. During this latter period its boundaries were believed to extend as far west as the eastern New York line, and grants were made by the governor, Benning Wentworth, covering a great part of the present State of Vermont. New York claimed that her territory extended to the Connecticut river, and for nearly a quarter of a century the conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to the territory known as the "New Hampshire grants" caused a vexatious controversy between the provinces, or as they afterwards became, the States. With a rugged soil to subdue and savage Indians to contend against, the early settlers of the Granite State developed a sturdy independence and love of liberty, and when the difficulties culminated in 1776 New Hampshire was among the very first of the colonies to declare its independence. The first State constitution was adopted in 1784, and amended in 1792. In 1851 an amendment abolishing the property qualification was adopted, and in 1876 a convention held at Concord revised the constitution and submitted amendments to be voted upon by the people in March, 1877. The war record of New Hampshire is a noble one. The little province gave her best and bravest men in defense of her liberties, and at Bunker Hill, Bennington, Stillwater and Monmouth her troops distinguished themselves. The constitution of the United States was ratified June 21, 1788. Concord was made the capital in 1807, and so remains. In 1860 the population was a little over 320,000, but out of this number New Hampshire contributed 33,937 men to the Federal army during 1861–65.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 170,526; Females, 176,465; Native, 300,697; Foreign, 46,294; White, 346,229; Colored, 762, including 14 Chinese and 63 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Topography.—Vermont has a length north and south of about 150 miles, a breadth of from thirty-five to fifty miles, and an area of 9,565 square miles, or 6,121,600 acres. The Green Mountains intersect the State from north to south, and contain a number of peaks from 3,000 to 4,500 feet high. A second range, of inferior height, branches off at Killington Peak and trends northeast. There are also some detached peaks, of which Mount Ascutney, 3,320 feet high, is the most conspicuous. Lake Champlain extends for 105 miles along the western border, and receives many small rivers and creeks. The entire territory east of the mountains is drained by the Connecticut river and its numerous tributaries; the Connecticut separating Vermont from New Hampshire. The Connecticut is the only navigable river. Lake Champlain, 126 miles in length, and from forty rods to fifteen miles in width, has a depth of from fifty to nearly 300 feet, and is navigable throughout by the largest vessels. It was the scene, in August, 1814, of an important naval engagement between American and British vessels. It contains a number of islands, which collectively form the county of Grand Isle, and its shores are deeply indented. The chief harbor is that of Burlington, the seat of the Vermont lumber trade. The outlet of Lake Champlain is the Sorel or Richelieu river, which empties into the St. Lawrence.

Climate.—Vermont is subject to great extremes of temperature, although not liable to sudden changes, and the winters are severe. The annual mean temperature in the northeast is about 40°; in the south, 44° to 46°; and the range of the thermometer is from 15° below to 90° Fahrenheit, the summers being short and hot. The rainfall is greatest in the southern part and along the valley of the Connecticut, where it averages forty-four inches per annum, and decreases gradually until in the northwest not more than thirty-five inches per annum are recorded. Much snow falls, especially on the mountains. The State is extremely healthy; miasmatic diseases are entirely unknown, pulmonary complaints much less common than in the coast States in the same latitude, and the death rate is very low—only 1.07 per cent. per annum.

History.—The country was first visited by Champlain, in the year 1609, but the earliest white settlements within the present limits of Vermont were made about 1724–25 near Brattleboro, where a fort was erected by some Massachusetts emigrants. The French built a fort in 1731, near the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, but soon abandoned it. About 1760 many settlements were made under grants from the the governor of New Hampshire, and all the land west of the Connecticut became known as the "New Hampshire grants." Title was, however, claimed by New York, and a conflict of jurisdiction occurring, the king in council decided in favor of New York. The attempt then made by that province to dispossess the settlers holding under the New Hampshire grants led to active hostilities. In 1771 the settlers held a convention at Westminster and declared themselves independent of both New York and New Hampshire, adopting for their country the name of "New Connecticut," or Vermont. As early as 1775 the Vermonters actively participated in the war against the British. In May of that year Ethan Allen, with only eighty-three men, captured Fort Ticonderoga. The Vermonters also took part in the battles on Lake Champlain, and the two fights at Bennington. In 1776 they asked admission to the confederation of the thirteen States, but were opposed by New York. In 1777 the State declared its independence and again applied for admission. After much opposition from New York, on March 4, 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union, being the first State to join the original thirteen. In 1812 Vermont volunteers took an active part in the battle of Plattsburg, the naval action on Lake Champlain, and other conflicts with the British troops. The constitution of 1777 was amended in 1786, and again in 1793, and in 1870 considerable changes were effected in the organic law. Vermont furnished 33,288 men to the Federal armies during the Civil war. The State voted for presidential electors for the first time in 1792.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 166,887; Females, 165,399; Native, 291,327; Foreign, 40,959; White, 331,218; Colored, 1,068, including 11 Indians.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Topography.—Massachusetts has an extreme length from northeast to southwest of about 160 miles; a breadth varying from forty-seven miles in the western to about 100 miles in the eastern part; and an estimated area of 8,315 square miles, or 5,321,600 acres. The Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and some smaller islands lying to the south belong to the State. The seacoast is extremely irregular and deeply indented, and there are numerous good harbors. Of the large rivers the Merrimac alone falls into the sea within the limits of the State. The Connecticut traverses the western part of Massachusetts from north to south, and is not now navigated within the State. The Housatonic, Blackstone and Taunton flow through Massachusetts, and the Charles and Mystic rivers empty into Boston Bay. Nearly all the rivers afford valuable water power, but none are navigable except the Merrimac. Two chains of the Green mountains traverse the western division from north to south, and are known as the Taconic and Hoosac ridges; Saddle mountain in the extreme northwest (3,600 feet high) being the highest peak. The east and northeast divisions are hilly and broken, and the southeast is low and sandy.

Climate.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe and protracted; the summers short and warm, and the range of the thermometer from 10° below zero to 100° Fahrenheit. The mean annual temperature is from 45° to 50°; that of spring, 43°; summer, 71°; autumn, 51°; winter, 21°. Snow falls usually during seven months, October to April. The average annual rainfall is about forty-two inches.

History.—The earliest white settlement within the limits of Massachusetts was made in 1602, but was abandoned the same year. In 1614 Captain John Smith explored the New England coast from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. The first permanent settlement was made at Plymouth in 1620, by a number of English Separatists. The colony of Massachusetts Bay was founded in 1628. Additional immigrants arrived shortly afterward, and in 1630 Boston was settled. Charlestown, Dorchester, Roxbury, Saugus, Watertown and other towns sprang up, and a royal patent was obtained for the company of the Massachusetts Bay. Under Charles I. an attempt was made to annul the charter, but the colonists refused to surrender it, and took prompt measures for the fortification of Boston harbor. In 1637 occurred the Pequot war, but it was chiefly fought in Connecticut. In 1675–76 Massachusetts, during the war with King Philip, suffered terribly at the hands of the Indians. In 1684 the high court of chancery in England declared the charter forfeited, the general court was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley was appointed president of Massachusetts. He was superseded in 1686 by Sir Edmund Andros, who ruled in a most arbitrary manner until his deposition by the people in 1689. The colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were united in 1692. The Anglo-French wars, which occurred at frequent intervals between 1690 and 1763, involved Massachusetts and other colonies. There were renewed hostilities with the French and Indians in 1703–4, and the last general war with the natives occurred in 1722–25. In the events preceding the Revolution Massachusetts bore a most prominent part. On March 5, 1770, occurred the Boston massacre, and on Dec. 16, 1773, the destroying of the tea, which resulted in the passage of the "Boston port bill" by the British Parliament in March, 1774. The first contest of the war took place on Massachusetts soil, and throughout the struggle for independence the State sustained an active part. Massachusetts adopted a State constitution in 1780, and has several times amended it, especially in 1820 and 1857. The United States constitution was ratified Feb. 6, 1788. Shay's rebellion occurred 1786–87. The State of Maine was set off from Massachusetts in 1820, and in 1861 the village of Fall River was acquired from Rhode Island in exchange for the town of Pawtucket and some other territory. Massachusetts, although greatly opposed to the war with England 1812–14, furnished large numbers of seamen to the American navy, and during the Civil war gave 146,730 soldiers and many sailors to the Union forces, and expended over $30,000,000 on account of the war.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 858,440; Females, 924,645; Native, 1,339,594; Foreign, 443,491; White, 1,763,782; Colored, 19,303, including 229 Chinese, 8 Japanese, and 369 Indians.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Topography.—Rhode Island has an extreme length north and south of forty-seven miles; an extreme width of forty miles; and an area of 1,250 square miles, or 800,000 acres. Narragansett Bay divides it into two unequal parts, the western section being much the larger, and extending north from the Atlantic ocean about twenty-eight miles. The width of the bay varies from three to twelve miles, and it contains several islands, of which Aquidneck or Rhode Island, Canonicut and Prudence islands are the most important. Block Island, ten miles to the south and at the western entrance of the bay, also belongs to this State. Rhode Island has a broken and hilly surface. Rivers are plentiful, though small, of no use for navigation, but, from their rapidity and their numerous waterfalls, of great service for manufacturing purposes. The chief rivers are the Pawtucket and Pawtuxet, emptying into Narragansett Bay; and the Pawcatuck, which falls into Long Island Sound. There are numerous small lakes in this State, some of them of great beauty.

Climate.—Owing to its nearness to the sea the climate of Rhode Island is mild and equable, resembling that of Southern Massachusetts and Eastern Connecticut. The mean annual temperature varies from 49° to 51° Fahrenheit, and the annual rainfall averages about forty-two inches. Owing chiefly to its mild and equable temperature, Newport has become the great fashionable summer resort of the country.

History.—Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original States, and the smallest of the existing thirty-eight, was first settled at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams. In 1638 William Coddington and others bought the island of Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) from the Indians, and founded the towns of Newport and Portsmouth. A patent was obtained from the crown in 1643, which provided for a union of the settlements, but which was not accepted by them until 1647. The charter granted by Charles II. in 1663 served as the organic law of the State until 1843, when a new constitution, which is still in force, was ratified by the people. The colony suffered terribly during the Indian war with King Philip in 1675–76, Providence itself being burnt during the conflict. In 1687 Rhode Island was deprived of its right of self-government by Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor of New England, but that official fell from power on the success of the great English revolution of 1688, and in the succeeding year the colony recovered its liberties. In 1709 nearly all the lands of the Narragansett Indians were acquired by purchase, and the population slowly increased to 18,000 in 1730, 40,000 in 1755, and 60,000 in 1770. The seamen of Rhode Island distinguished themselves greatly in the Anglo-French wars from 1750 to 1763, and still more so during the Revolutionary struggle, the first American squadron sailing from Providence under the command of Esek Hopkins, a Rhode Island man. Newport was occupied by the British in 1776, and besieged unsuccessfully by Gen. Sullivan and a French fleet under Count d'Estaing in 1778. In the following year the British forces evacuated Rhode Island to concentrate their armies in New York. On July 10, 1780, the Count de Rochambeau arrived at Newport with a fleet of transports conveying 6,000 soldiers. Rhode Island was not represented in the convention of 1787, which framed the constitution of the United States, and was the last of the States to ratify that instrument. In 1842 occurred the "Dorr rebellion." The old charter still served as the constitution, and owing to its want of adaptation to the needs of the times dissatisfaction arose, which finally culminated in an irregularly framed constitution, under which T. W. Dorr was elected governor. The Dorr government twice assembled, but was dispersed by the State authorities. A dispute about boundaries which had existed before the Revolutionary war, was adjusted in 1861 by the cession to Massachusetts of the village of Fall River in exchange for the town of Pawtucket and a part of Seekonk (now East Providence). The State was among the very first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, sending her quota at once with the governor at its head, and during the Civil war she furnished in all 23,236 men to the Federal armies.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 133,030; Females, 143,501; Native, 202,538; Foreign, 73,993; White, 269,939; Colored, 6,592, including 27 Chinese, and 77 Indians.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Topography.—Connecticut is the third smallest of the States, following next after Rhode Island and Delaware. Its average length is eighty-six miles; average breadth, fifty-five miles; area, 4,990 square miles, or 3,193,600 acres. The country is beautifully diversified by hills and valleys, although the scenery is less rugged than that of the States on its north. The Green mountain range terminates in this State in a series of hills, and the highest land is about 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The Housatonic, Thames and Quinnebaug, and Connecticut valleys extend north and south through the State, and contain much of its best land. The sea coast is over 100 miles in length, and is deeply indented by numerous bays and harbors, affording excellent anchorage for sea-going vessels. New Haven, Bridgeport, New London, Stonington and Saybrook are the most important of these.

Climate.—Connecticut is not subject to such great extremes of temperature as Massachusetts, Vermont and Northern New York, and the climate is mild and healthy. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit; that of spring, 46°; summer, 70°; autumn, 53°; and winter, 30° Fahrenheit. Occasionally the thermometer sinks to zero, and considerable snow sometimes falls. The summers are warm and pleasant, and the temperature rarely exceeds 90° Fahrenheit, even in July. The annual precipitation of rain and snow is about forty-eight inches.

History.—Connecticut, one of the thirteen original States, was first explored by the Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island, about 1615, and in 1633 a Dutch settlement was made at Hartford, but the colonists sold out shortly afterwards to the English. In 1636 the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were settled by colonists from Massachusetts, who remained under the jurisdiction of that province. The town of Saybrook, founded in 1639, was united with Connecticut in 1644. In 1638 the colony of New Haven was settled; it was united with Connecticut in 1665, under the charter granted the provinces in 1662 by King Charles. In October, 1687, the new governor, Sir Edmund Andros, who had landed at Boston ten months before with the king's commission in his pocket, visited Hartford with an armed guard while the general assembly was in session, and demanded the charter. It is said that it was thereupon produced and laid upon the table, but almost instantly the lights were blown out, and the charter was carried off by unknown hands and concealed in the famous hollow tree afterwards known as the "Charter Oak." Andros, however, assumed the government and carried it on in a very despotic manner until the revolution of 1688 hurried his master from the English throne. When the news of King William's success reached New England the usurper was deposed and imprisoned, and on May 9, 1689, the rightful government resumed its functions. The usurpation was passed over as if it had never existed, and, as the legal proceedings to repeal the charter had never been carried out, it remained intact. The old charter formed the constitution of the State until the adoption of the present one in 1818. Connecticut instructed its delegates to the Continental Congress on June 14, 1776, to propose to that body that the united American colonies were free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and thus forecast the declaration of independence. During the Revolutionary war, the State furnished more men to the patriot armies in proportion to its population than any other of the new commonwealths, and in the late Civil war it was no less distinguished. From 1861 to 1865 it contributed thirty regiments of infantry, one regiment and one squadron of cavalry, two regiments and three batteries of artillery—numbering in all 55,864 men—to the Federal armies. From the time of the union of the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, until 1701, the capital was Hartford, but from 1701 to 1873 the general assembly met alternately at Hartford and New Haven. In the last named year the seat of government was permanently established at Hartford, where a splendid State house has been erected.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 305,782; Females, 316,918; Native, 492,708; Foreign, 129,992; White, 610,769; Colored, 11,931, including 123 Chinese, 6 Japanese, and 255 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Topography.—The extreme length of New York east and west is 412 miles; greatest breadth from the Canadian boundary to Staten Island, 311 miles; area, 49,170 square miles, or 31,468,800 acres. The outline of the State is very irregular, and two-thirds of the boundaries are formed by navigable waters, giving New York a total water frontage of 880 miles. Long Island, Manhattan and Staten Islands are by far the most important divisions, distinct from the main land. The narrow belt lying east of the Hudson river valley is intersected by spurs of the Hoosac and Green mountains, while the rolling table lands to the west are traversed by the Blue Ridge and the Highland chains, the Catskill, Helderberg and Adirondacks. The chief river is the Hudson, which rises in the Adirondacks and has a southerly course of 300 miles to New York Bay. The Allegheny and its tributaries drain the southwest, and the Susquehanna the southern central division. The Mohawk is the chief affluent of the Hudson. The State is noted for the beauty of its lakes. In the west are Chautauqua and Cattaraugus; in the central division Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and others having the Oswego river for their outlet.

Climate.—No State has a greater diversity of climate than New York. The mean for the State for the year is 46.50° Fahrenheit, while in the Adirondacks the annual mean does not exceed 40°, and in the extreme south it is about 50°. The average annual precipitation is about forty-two inches, the greatest fall being in the lower Hudson valley, and the least (thirty-two inches) in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

History.—New York was first made known to Europeans by the exploration of Henry Hudson, who, in September, 1609, discovered the Bay of New York and sailed up the river which now bears his name. Two months earlier Samuel de Champlain had discovered and named Lake Champlain. Hudson being in the employ of the Dutch, Holland claimed the territory, and by 1621 Dutch settlements were made on Manhattan Island, and at Albany and other points, while the name of the "New Netherlands" was applied to the country. Manhattan Island was purchased for twenty-four dollars from the Indians in 1626. Troubles with the Indians occurred 1640–45, and in 1655 the Swedish settlements on the Delaware were incorporated with the New Netherlands. The English claimed the country as a part of Virginia, and in August, 1664, captured Manhattan (New Amsterdam) and named it New York. The Dutch afterwards regained possession, but held it less than a year, after which it was permanently transferred to the English. In 1754 the Anglo-French war began, and New York became the battle-field of the contending forces. In 1763 hostilities were brought to an end by the treaty of Paris, under which Canada was ceded to the British. New York took a prominent part in the great Revolution. In May, 1775, Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" captured Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and in October following the last royal governor of New York was forced to flee. For many years prior to this New York had been engaged in disputes with the colonies of Connecticut, Massachusetts and the Vermont settlers regarding their boundaries, and the troubles with the latter were not brought to an end until 1791, when Vermont was admitted as a State. In February, 1776, an American force took possession of the city of New York, but in August following the British resumed control and held Manhattan Island until Nov. 25, 1783. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga in October, 1777, was the first great success of the colonists. West Point was fortified 1777–78, and in 1780 was nearly lost by the treason of Benedict Arnold. New York City was the seat of the colonial government until the Revolution, and the State capital from 1784 to 1797, when Albany was made the capital. It was also the seat of the United States government from 1785 to 1790. During the war of 1812–14 the border towns of New York were attacked by the British forces. The first State constitution was adopted in 1777, and was revised in 1801, 1821 and 1846, slavery being abolished in 1817. During the late Civil war New York furnished 448,850 troops to the Federal armies.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 2,505,322; Females, 2,577,549; Native, 3,871,492; Foreign, 1,211,379; White, 5,016,022; Colored, 66,849, including 909 Chinese, 17 Japanese, and 819 Indians.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Topography.—New Jersey has an extreme length north and south of 157 miles; a breadth of from thirty-seven to seventy miles; and an area of 7,815 square miles, or 5,001,600 acres. The highest ground is found in the northwest, where the Blue mountains attain an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,750 feet. The Highland range consists of a series of hills rising 300 to 600 feet above their alternating valleys, and separated from the Blue mountains by the Kittatinny valley, which has a width of about ten miles. The elevation of this range is from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the sea. The Palisades of the Hudson, on the northeast, consist of rough ridges of trap formation, never exceeding 600 feet in height. The centre of the State is an undulating plain, and the southern division is low and level. The Hudson forms part of the eastern border, and the Delaware river and bay the western. The Atlantic coast line is 120 miles long, and the water frontage on Delaware Bay is almost as great, while the Hudson river and the Raritan, New York and Newark bays afford splendid harbor facilities. The coast from Cape May to Sandy Hook is bordered by long strips of sand beach enclosing considerable bodies of water connected by narrow passages. Vessels of light draft can sail round much of the coast in these protected lagoons, and thus avoid the rough sea of the Atlantic. The most noticeable natural features of the State are the peculiar gorge or cut through the Blue mountains known as the Delaware Water Gap and the falls of the Passaic at Paterson. In the northern highlands there are several small picturesque lakes, and the watering places on the Atlantic coast, including Long Branch, Squan Beach, Atlantic City and Cape May, are among the most popular summer resorts in the East.

Climate.—The temperature varies considerably in different parts of New Jersey, the annual mean in the northern highlands being from 48° to 50° Fahrenheit; while in the south, where the elevation is slight and the influence of the ocean is felt, it reaches 54°. The uplands are healthy, but marsh fever and ague prevail in some parts of the south. The precipitation of rain and snow ranges from forty-one inches at Cape May to fifty inches in the northern highlands.

History.—The first settlers in New Jersey were the Dutch of New Amsterdam, who planted a colony at Bergen about 1620. A colony of Swedes settled on the east shore of the Delaware in 1638. In 1655 the Dutch dispossessed the Swedes, and in 1604 the country passed to the English with New York. The Duke of York transferred the whole to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and the territory was named New Jersey in compliment to the latter, who had been governor of the island of Jersey. Prior to this, however, the towns of Newark, Shrewsbury, Elizabeth and Middletown were founded by immigrants from Connecticut. The Dutch captured New York, and New Jersey submitted to them in 1673, but reverted to England in 1674 and for six years was governed by Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor of New England. From 1682 to 1702 William Penn and a company of Friends governed New Jersey. Previous to that time there had been two distinct governments, known as East and West Jersey. The proprietary government lasted twenty years and surrendered its powers to the crown in 1702. While retaining its separate assembly New Jersey was subject to the governor of New York until 1708, when it acquired a distinct administration. Immediately after the declaration of independence New Jersey became the theatre of war, and some of the most important contests of the Revolution occurred within its borders. It was here the battles of Fort Lee, Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank and Monmouth were fought. New Jersey adopted a State constitution in 1776 and a new one in 1844, which has recently been amended. The Federal constitution was adopted unanimously in December, 1787, and the State capital was established at Trenton in 1790. Slavery existed in the State for many years, but in 1840 there were only 674 persons held as slaves, and at the census of 1860 only eighteen were returned, and New Jersey was counted as one of the free States. It contributed 75,814 men to the Federal armies during the Civil war.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 559,922; Females, 571,194; Native, 909,416; Foreign, 221,700; White, 1,092,017; Colored, 39,099, including 170 Chinese, 2 Japanese, 74 Indians and 2 East Indians.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Topography.—The greatest length of Pennsylvania east and west is 303 miles; greatest width north and south, 176 miles; mean length, 280 miles; mean breadth, 158 miles; area, 45,215 square miles, or 28,937,600 acres. That part of Pennsylvania between the Blue mountains and the Delaware river rises from a few feet above tidewater at Philadelphia, to nearly a thousand feet at the base of the hills, the ascent being gradual. The country is one of great beauty. The Cumberland valley forms a part of the great depression which extends through the entire length of the Appalachian system as far south as Alabama. The mountain belt of the State is bounded east and west by the Kittatinny and Alleghany mountains. The third great division of the State is the extensive elevated table land which occupies about one-half its area, and extends from the western slope of the Alleghanies to the Ohio border. The Susquehanna drains nearly one-half the area of the State. Its chief tributary is the Juniata. The Delaware, which rises in the Catskill mountains in New York, is a tidal stream 132 miles from the sea, at Trenton. The Alleghany rises in the "oil country," and at Pittsburgh forms a junction with the Monongahela. The Ohio, below their junction, is a great thoroughfare for steam navigation.

Climate.—The temperature of the southern and eastern divisions of the State differs considerably from that of the north, and of the portion west of the mountains. In the Alleghany, central and northern uplands, the winters are severe and protracted, with heavy falls of snow. Along the Delaware the summer temperature often ranges from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit, and the valleys of the Susquehanna and Juniata have a climate closely resembling that of the valley of the Rhine, the summer heat being prolonged far into October. West of the mountains the summers are shorter and hot; the winters cold. The average fall of rain and snow is from thirty-six to forty-five inches, varying in different parts of the State. The climate is healthy; and vegetation is about a week earlier than in New York State.

History.—The first permanent settlements in Pennsylvania were made by Swedish immigrants, who established a colony at what is now the city of Chester in 1638. The Dutch in 1655 sent out an armed force, which captured the Swedish forts and settlements, and they became part of the New Netherlands. The English conquered the territory in 1664, and the Dutch retook it in 1672, but had to give it up a few months later. But Pennsylvania proper dates from 1681, when William Penn received a grant from Charles II. of England, of all the territory west of the Delaware. Philadelphia was founded in 1682. During the protracted wars between France and England, 1746–60, Pennsylvania became the battle ground of the opposing forces. The battles at Braddock's Field and Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) were among the most noticeable conflicts of this war, which terminated in 1764 by the total defeat of the savages. The history of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war is the history of the country. The proprietary government was abolished and the State of Pennsylvania came into being in 1776. The signing of the declaration of independence and the meeting of the continental congress in Philadelphia; the defense of that city against the British forces; the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and the terrible winter at Valley Forge, can be only thus briefly noticed here. In 1790 a constitution was formed and State officers elected. This constitution was revised in 1838, and amended in 1850, 1857 and during the Civil war, and in 1873 a new one was adopted. Philadelphia was originally the capital, but in 1799 the seat of government was transferred to Lancaster, and in 1812 to Harrisburgh, where it still remains. During the Civil war Pennsylvania furnished in all 337,930 men to the Federal army. The State was thrice invaded by the Confederate forces—the first time in 1862, and the last in July, 1864, when the town of Chambersburgh was almost totally destroyed. The great battle of the war fought on Pennsylvania soil was the three-days fight at Gettysburgh, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, which resulted in the defeat of General Robert E. Lee, and his withdrawal through Maryland into Virginia.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 2,136,655; Females, 2,146,236; Native, 3,695,062; Foreign, 587,829; White, 4,197,016; Colored, 85,875, including 148 Chinese, 8 Japanese, and 184 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Topography.—The State has an extreme length north and south of ninety-six miles; a breadth of about thirty-six miles on the south line and ten miles on the north; and an area of 2,050 square miles, or 1,312,000 acres. There are no mountains in Delaware. The southern portion is almost level, and sandy, with large marshes abounding in cypress, cedar and other trees; but the northern half is undulating, and contains some beautiful though not striking scenery. The coast is low and swampy, with salt marshes and shallow lagoons separated from the sea by sandy beaches. The water-shed is formed by a low table land or sand ridge running north and south near the western border, and not more than sixty to seventy-five feet in height. Drainage is into the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, but the streams are unimportant, and, with the exception of Christiana creek, only available for small craft. The tide runs up to Wilmington, where there is a depth of eighteen feet of water, and Rehoboth Bay at the mouth of Indian river admits vessels drawing six feet of water.

Climate.—The climate is mild, and tempered by the sea breezes. The mean annual temperature is from 51° to 53° Fahrenheit, and the rainfall about fifty inches per annum. In the northern division the climate is salubrious and pleasant, but in the swampy parts of the south there is considerable malaria.

History.—Delaware, one of the original thirteen States, and, with the exception of Rhode Island, the smallest in the Union, was named after Lord De la Warr, British governor of Virginia, who entered Delaware Bay in 1610. Hendrick Hudson had been there a year earlier, and was followed in 1616 by Hendrickson, and in 1623 by Mey, after whom the promontory incorrectly spoken of as Cape "May" was named. The first permanent settlements were made by Swedish colonists in 1638–39. They erected a fort near where Wilmington now stands, purchased from the Indians all the lands between Cape Henlopen and Trenton Falls, and named the country New Sweden. They soon quarreled with the Dutch settlers on the Jersey shore. In 1654 the Swedes captured the Dutch fort at New Castle (then called Fort Casimir), and the next year Governor Stuyvesant, of Manhattan Island, not only retook the fort but captured that of the Swedes (Fort Christiana), and compelled them to swear allegiance to the Dutch government or leave the country. In 1664 Sir Robert Carr captured Manhattan Island and the Delaware settlements, and for nine years the English held the territory. For one year, 1673–74, the Dutch again had possession, but the colonies were secured to England by the Westminster treaty of 1674, and the Delaware counties were governed by a representative of the Duke of York, who had obtained a grant from his brother, King Charles II. In 1682 the duke transferred "the three lower counties on the Delaware" to William Penn, then proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, but considerable difficulty arose in consequence of a claim made by Lord Baltimore, which was finally compromised. The lower counties sent delegates to the Pennsylvania assembly until 1703, after which they were allowed an assembly of their own, which met at New Castle, the same governor presiding over Pennsylvania and Delaware until the outbreak of the Revolution. The State declared itself free and independent in 1776, and contributed nobly to the patriot cause. The battle of the Brandywine, on Sept. 11, 1777, was fought upon the banks of the river of that name, but just outside of Delaware. The State was the first to ratify the Federal constitution of 1787. The first constitution was adopted in 1776; a second one was adopted in 1792, which was amended in 1831 and is still in force. Delaware was one of the slaveholding States, although the number of persons held in servitude had diminished in 1860 to less than 2,000, while the free colored population amounted to ten times that number. It remained loyal to the Union cause during the war, and furnished to the Federal armies seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battery, or 12,284 men—a greater number of soldiers in proportion to the population than was raised by any other State.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 74,108; Females, 72,500; Native, 137,140; Foreign, 9,468; White, 120,160; Colored, 26,448, including 1 Chinese and 5 Indians.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

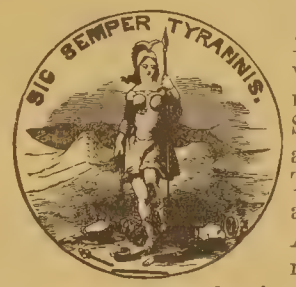
Topography.—Maryland has an extreme length east and west of 196 miles; its breadth varies from less than ten miles in the west to about 120 miles in the eastern peninsula, while the area, not including Chesapeake Bay, which comprises 2,835 square miles, is 12,210 square miles, or 7,814,400 acres. Chesapeake Bay extends almost through the entire breadth of the State. Maryland has over 500 miles of frontage on tide-water and several navigable rivers, of which the chief are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco and Susquehanna, all of which empty into Chesapeake Bay. The extreme western part of the State is drained by the Youghiogeny, a tributary of the Monongahela. Chesapeake Bay contains numerous small islands, and its shores are indented by many bays and inlets. The peninsular section is low and sandy, and the western division, lying between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the Potomac, is of the same general character; but in the northwest the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains attain a moderate elevation, and the country is rugged and broken.

Climate.—The climate is mild and salubrious, being modified by the vicinity of the ocean, and the State generally is healthy, although malarial diseases are not unknown in the lowlands along the bay. The mean annual temperature in the northwest is about 50° Fahrenheit, in the central division about 56°, and at Baltimore about 54°. The rainfall averages from forty-five to fifty inches per annum.

History.—Maryland, one of the thirteen original States of the American Union, was settled in 1631 by Capt. William Clayborne and a party of men from Virginia, who established themselves on Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay. On June 20, 1632, King Charles I. granted to Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, a charter for a colony styled *Terra Mariæ* or "Mary's Land." Leonard Calvert, brother of the proprietor, led the first colony, which consisted of about 200 persons. They landed in March, 1634, near the entrance of the Potomac into Chesapeake Bay, and founded a town which they called St. Mary's. The occupants of Kent Island were driven out, but in 1642 a number of Nonconformists, expelled from Virginia, settled at Annapolis, then called Providence, and soon after, co-operating with Clayborne, took the government into their own hands. But in 1646 the proprietors regained possession. After the establishment of the commonwealth the Puritan element again got the upper hand, defeated the troops raised by its opponents and remained in power three years, when the Calverts regained control. King William III. assumed the government of the colony after the revolution of 1688. Baltimore was laid out in 1730, Frederick City in 1745, and Georgetown in 1751. In December, 1774, a popular convention superseded the proprietary government, and in November, 1776, a bill of rights and a constitution for the State were adopted. Throughout the Revolution the Maryland troops fought gallantly in the Continental armies, and in 1783 Congress met at Annapolis, where also General Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief. The State convention ratified the Federal constitution on April 28, 1788. Prominent events of the war of 1812 were the burning of Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Fredericktown and Georgetown, and the battles of Bladensburg and North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The first blood of the Civil war was shed in Baltimore April 19, 1861. The State legislature met at Frederick April 26 and passed resolutions favorable to the Confederacy and opposing the war, but refused to adopt an ordinance of secession. Maryland furnished 46,638 men to the Union armies. The principal battle fought in the State was that of Antietam, which took place Sept. 16, 17, 1862. June, 1863, Lee again invaded the State in his advance into Pennsylvania, and it was again invaded by Early, July, 1864. The constitution of 1776 was amended in 1802 and 1810, and considerably altered in 1836. More amendments were adopted in 1845–46, and in 1851 a new organic law was ratified by the people. This was supplanted in 1864 by a constitution which abolished slavery, and disfranchised all who had participated in the Rebellion, and in 1867 the present constitution was adopted.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 462,187; Females, 472,756; Native, 852,137; Foreign, 82,806; White, 724,693; Colored, 210,250, including 5 Chinese and 15 Indians.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

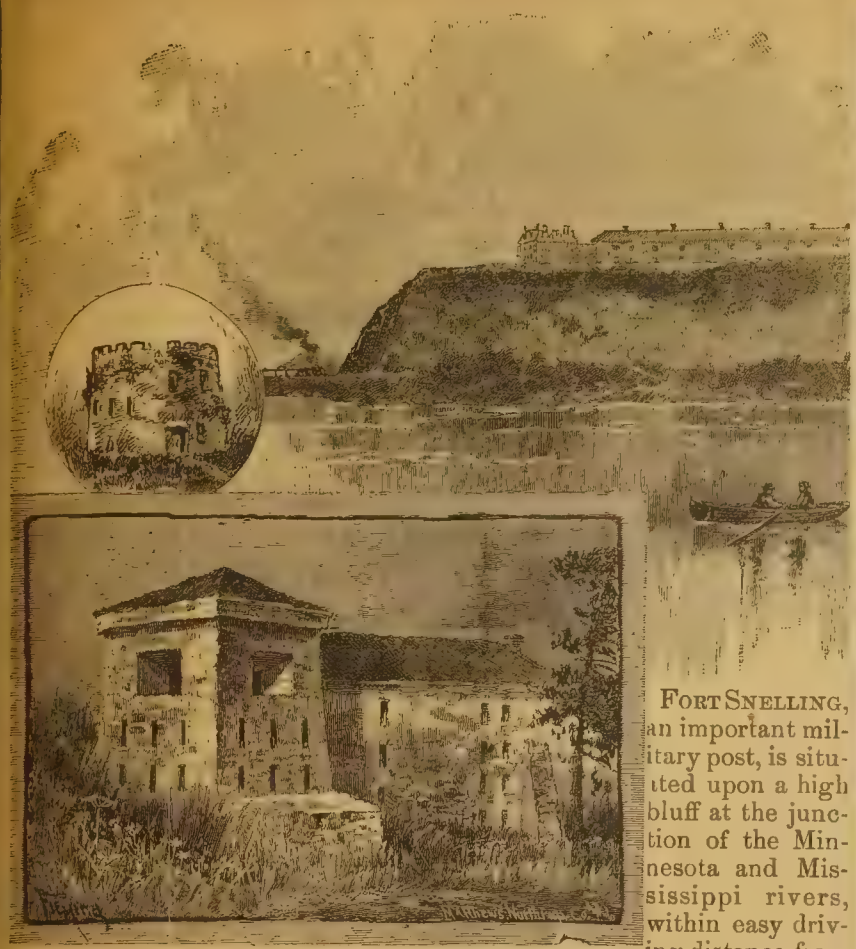


Topography.—The greatest length of Virginia east and west is about 440 miles; greatest breadth north and south, 190 miles; area, 42,450 square miles, or 27,168,000 acres. The Shenandoah, Alleghany and Cumberland mountains extend along the West Virginia border from Harper's Ferry to the Tennessee line. The six great topographical divisions are known as the Tidewater, Middle, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Valley and Appalachian sections, all of which extend across the State from northeast to southwest, and have a general trend corresponding to that of the Atlantic coast and the Appalachian range. More than three-fourths of Virginia is drained by the Potomac, Rappahannock, Rapidan, York, Elizabeth, James, and their tributaries, all of which find their way at last to the Atlantic.

Climate.—Owing to the differences in elevation and situation, the climate of Virginia varies greatly in the several sections. The mean annual temperature is from 55° to 60° on the sea coast, and from 48° to 52° Fahrenheit in the Blue Ridge and Appalachian districts. Observations taken at Lynchburg give the mean temperature at different seasons as follows: Spring, 51°; summer, 75°; autumn, 55°; winter, 40°; the year, 56.5° Fahrenheit. There is an abundant rainfall, the annual precipitation being from forty-four to fifty-five inches, most rain falling in the southeast.

History.—The first permanent settlement by the English in America was made within the limits of the present State. The earliest settlement was made at Jamestown, in 1607. From 1609 there were constant accessions to the colony, although troubles with the Indians and misgovernment hindered the prosperity of the settlements. In 1624 the London company was dissolved and Virginia became directly subject to the crown. In 1676 occurred what was known as "Bacon's rebellion," the inciting causes being the high rate of taxes and the governor's attempts to restrict the franchise. In 1699 Williamsburgh was founded, and the general assembly met there in 1700. In the war with the French, which broke out in 1754, Virginia took an active part. Throughout the Revolution the State bore a prominent part. In the summer of 1779 the British destroyed Norfolk, and in 1781 Richmond was captured and burnt. The siege of Yorktown was commenced Sept. 28, 1781, and on October 19 Cornwallis surrendered with 8,000 men and over 100 cannon, and this victory practically secured the independence of the United States. A State constitution was adopted in 1776, and the constitution of the United States was ratified June 25, 1788. Richmond became the capital in 1779. There was at first great division of opinion in regard to secession, but with the firing on Sumter and in reply to the president's call for troops the ordinance of secession was passed. On May 7 Virginia joined the Confederacy, and in the same month the capital of the Confederate States was transferred from Montgomery, Ala., to Richmond. The State authorities seized the navy yard at Norfolk, the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the custom house at Richmond, and nearly all other Federal property in Virginia. From the breaking out of the war Virginia was almost constantly the scene of military operations. The most important battle in the State in 1861 was that of Bull Run. The Federals began an advance on Richmond early in the spring of 1862. A number of engagements took place which resulted in averting the attack on Richmond, and the withdrawal of the Union forces under McClellan to the Potomac. The second battle of Bull Run took place August 29–30, which resulted in the defeat of the Federals. In May, 1864, Gen. Grant assumed command of the army of the Potomac, and began another advance on Richmond. Then followed the engagements in the Wilderness, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and Gen. Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah valley. The siege of Petersburg began in June, 1864, and ended by the evacuation of the Confederates, April, 1865. This was followed by Lee's surrender at Appomatox Court House, April 9, which virtually closed the war. In 1869 a new constitution was adopted, and in October of this year the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were ratified. On Jan. 26, 1870, Virginia was readmitted into the Union.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 745,589; Females, 766,976; Native, 1,497,869; Foreign, 14,696; White, 880,858; Colored, 631,707, including 6 Chinese, and 85 Indians and Half-breeds.



OLD FORT SNELLING.

FORT SNELLING, an important military post, is situated upon a high bluff at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, within easy driving distance from both St. Paul and Minneapolis. The prospect from the fort is superb. The lofty river banks rise precipitously on both sides, clothed with abundant verdure, and the gently rolling hills of the Minnesota Valley are seen stretching far back into the country. The officers' quarters are surrounded with fine lawns, and the fort is a popular resort for the young people of St. Paul. The famous Falls of Minnehaha are near by the fort. The quaint block-house, which formed the original defense against the Indians, is still to be seen upon the brow of the bluff.

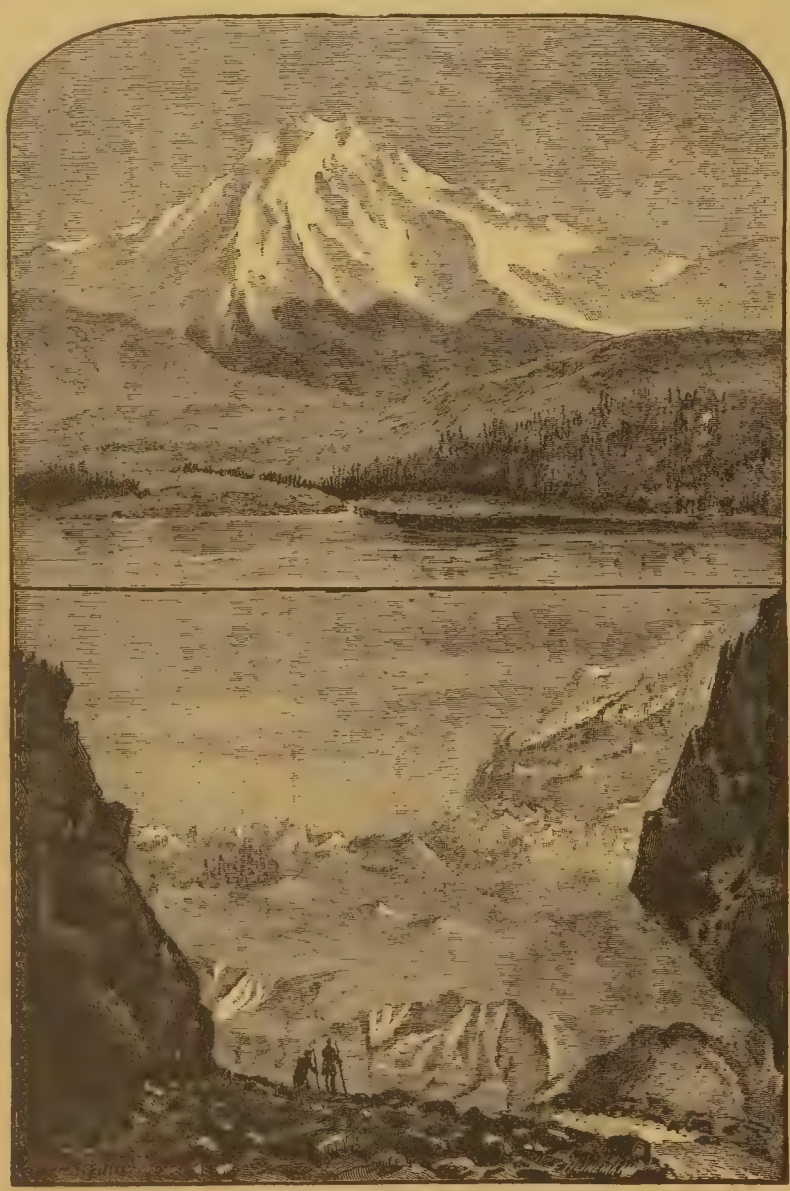
DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

THE DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN, which extend up the river for about eight miles from Kilbourne City, offer a constant series of surprises to the tourist. They form a channel cut by the river in the solid rock, hollowed out into the most wonderful caves, glens and cañons. The first object of interest that meets the view is the Angel Rock, according to the old superstition, the seat of the angel who once guarded the entrance to the dells beyond. Passing "Swallows' Fort," the "Lower Jaws," formed by the "High Rock" and "Romance Cliff," are reached, beyond which is the old Dells House, a former favorite rendezvous for whites and friendly Indians. Close to the old house is a ravine called "Chapel Gorge," beyond which are the "Devil's Elbow" and the "Narrows," where the scenery is surpassingly grand and wild. Farther on is the majestic "Cold Water Cañon," and the "Devil's Jug," a hollow formation, seventy-five feet high, with a diameter of fifty feet at the bulge. Beyond is the crowning point of the wonders of the Dells—the "Witch's Gulch." Among its marvels are the "Phantom Chamber," where only glimpses of sunshine can be caught, and "Fat Man's Misery Point," where the gorge is so contracted that a large person can hardly pass. Stairs over a lovely fall lead to another room, from which, by another flight, a second room is reached. At the end of the gulch, in an open space, are a dancing pavilion and a lunch hall, erected for the convenience of tourists. By means of a small boat, more of the romantic caves of the Dells can be explored. "Boat Cave" is a chamber fifty feet long, large enough to admit several boats at a time; and "Skylight Cave" takes its name from a cleft in the roof which admits a streak of light. The lower Dells of the Wisconsin, like those above the village, have rocky banks, and no less curious natural formations.

LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN.

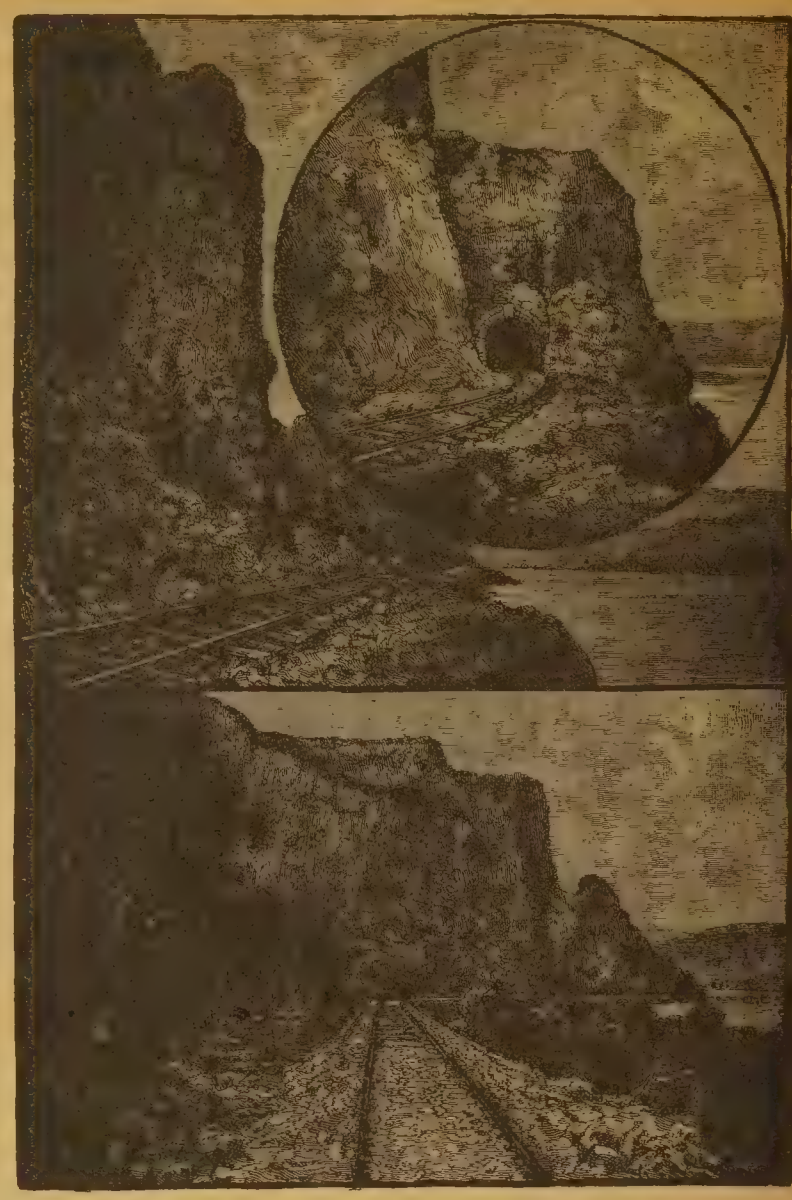
LAKE MINNETONKA is a magnificent sheet of water, about fifteen miles from Minneapolis. It is made up of twenty-five bays, and covers an area of about 16,000 acres. It is noted for its lovely scenery; and its promontories and islands are thickly studded with hotels, cottages and club-houses, which are yearly thronged with crowds of admiring visitors. On one of the outlets of the lake are the far-famed Falls of Minnehaha.

Mount Tacoma, or Rainier, in Washington Territory, is the grandest and loftiest peak of the great Cascade range. It is situated near the town of Seattle, in the midst of primeval forests and glassy lakes, and its snow-clad peak, rugged slopes and magnificent glaciers render it one of the most imposing sights on the American continent. It has a circumference of forty miles at its base, and rises to a height of over 14,000 feet, covering an area of about one hundred and thirty square miles. For 11,000 feet of its height, Mount Tacoma is perfectly accessible on its northern side, but its summit has been reached by only a few daring mountaineers, who have had to hew a rough stairway with their axes in the frozen snow and ice. The view from its snowy top well repays the adventurous climber for his pains, as Puget Sound and all the grandeur of the surrounding Cascade and Olympian ranges lie open to his view, while far down lie the glittering glaciers of the White, Carbon and Puyallup rivers. The glaciers of Mount Tacoma, which number fifteen, are small when compared with the mighty glaciers of the Alps, but they have all the structure and movement of the true glacier, and for startling scenic effect and magnificent coloring, they are not excelled by any in the world. Imbedded in the mighty gorges of the mountain, and surrounded by the majestic sides of the cañons, these glaciers, over which the avalanche eternally roars, excite the awe of the tourist and baffle the pen of the describer.

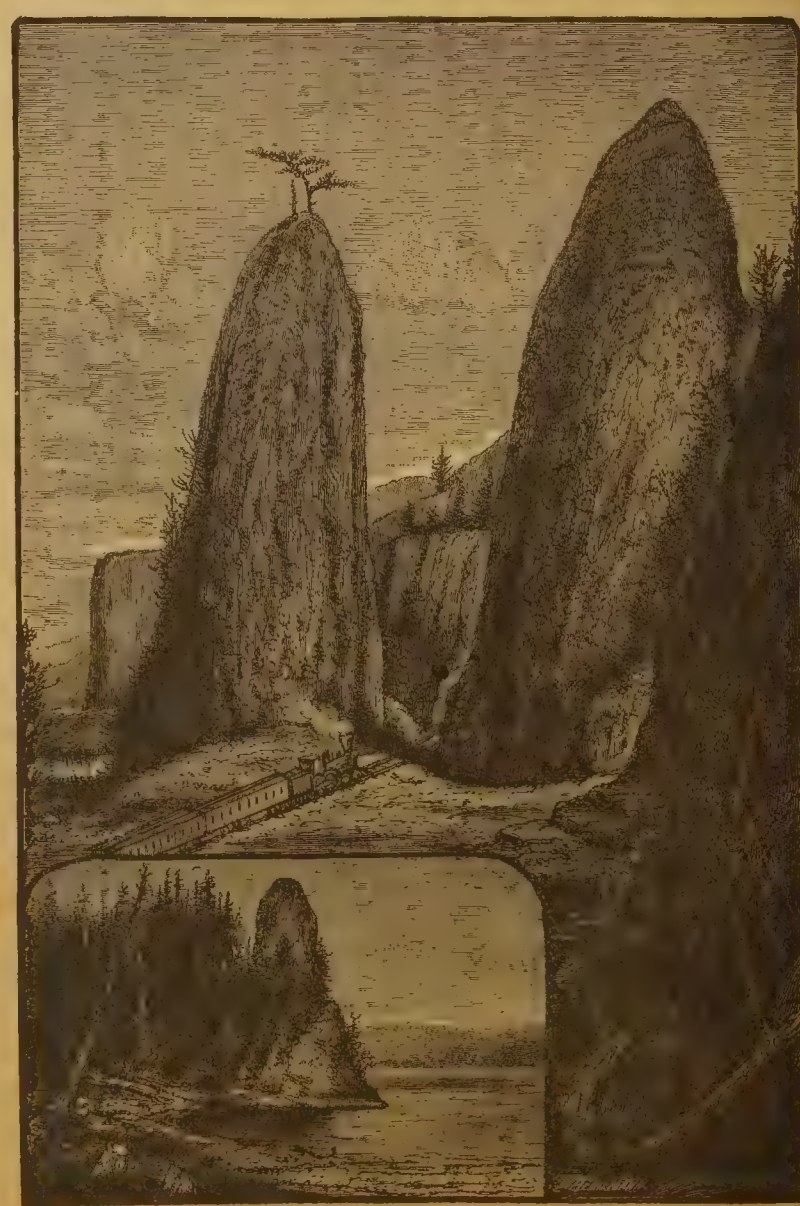


GLACIERS OF MOUNT TACOMA.

The Columbia River, which for the grandeur of its shore scenery is unrivaled, forms the great boundary line between the State of Oregon and Washington Territory. Its course is through the great plain between the Cascade and Rocky mountains, and it presents an ever-changing variety of falls, cataracts, crevices, torrents, mountain walls and palisades. The region chiefly noted for its scenery commences after passing Celilo, below which are the Little Dalles. Eight miles from these are the celebrated Great Dalles of the Columbia, where the channel becomes narrow and tortuous, and a seething flood rushes impetuously along between deep rocky walls. The palisades of the Columbia, formed of dark basaltic rocks, towering hundreds of feet above the contracted rocky channel, are among the most picturesque and attractive points of the river scenery. Beyond the striking falls of Oneonta and Multnomah are the celebrated Pillars of Hercules. These, as seen in the cut, are two immense conical rocks that tower sheer into the air, and form, as it were, the pillars of a gigantic gateway, through which the railroad enters the open country. Close by, and adjoining the rugged promontory called Cape Horn, is the famous Rooster Rock. It rises like a huge column right out of the water on the Oregon side of the river, and dwarfs all its wild and lofty surroundings. Farther on the railroad leads to Portland, on the Willamette river near its confluence with the Columbia. The city is surrounded with dense forests, and away toward the north can be seen the snowy peaks of Mounts Hood, Adams, St. Helen's and Tacoma. Near the mouth of the river is the town of Astoria, which does an extensive shipping trade in lumber and fish.



PALISADES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.



PILLARS OF HERCULES AND ROOSTER ROCK.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Topography.—The greatest length of the State north and south is about 240 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; area, 24,780 square miles, or 15,859,200 acres. West Virginia is extremely hilly. The Alleghany range on its eastern boundary contains several large peaks, and west of this range and running parallel with it, at an average distance of thirty miles, are a series of mountains scarcely inferior in height, which enclose many fertile valleys. The scenery of the mountain regions is very fine, and forms a special attraction for tourists. A few of the smaller streams in the east are tributary to the Potomac, but the rivers generally drain into the Ohio. The western division is a rolling table land, with a gradual slope from the mountains, where its elevation is nearly 2,500 feet to the banks of the Ohio, 900 feet above the sea-level. The Potomac forms part of the eastern boundary. The Big Sandy, Great and Little Kanawha, Guayandotte and Monongahela are all navigable. The slackwater navigation of the Kanawha and Monongahela is of much service to the commerce of the State, and by means of the Ohio the southern and southwestern cities can be reached.

Climate.—The climate is generally equable, and is not marked by any great extremes. The mean annual temperature is about 52°; that of winter, 31°; spring, 50°; summer, 72°; autumn, 54° Fahrenheit. The average rainfall is from forty-three to forty-five inches, and except in the more elevated sections little inconvenience is experienced in the winters. The climate much resembles that of Virginia, and is well adapted for all agricultural purposes. The State is very healthy, the death rate being less than one per cent.

History.—West Virginia was formed into a State during the earlier years of the Civil war, and was composed of the northern and western counties of Virginia. The people of this district, separated by a range of mountains from the fertile plains of the Old Dominion, and holding but few slaves, had little in common with the wealthy planters and large slave owners of the east and south. Many of them, too, were of Northern descent, especially those residing along the Ohio river, and when the struggle began they took sides with the Union. On April 22, 1861, a meeting was held at Clarksburg, at which the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Richmond convention was denounced, and a call issued for a convention to be held in Wheeling, May 13. This body, representing twenty-five counties, met, and rejected the ordinance, and an election of delegates having been held, representatives of forty counties met June 11, repudiated the action of the State authorities, and on June 20 elected Francis H. Peirpoint governor, and also chose an executive council and other officials. This government had its headquarters at Wheeling until 1863, when it was transferred to Alexandria, and exercised authority over so much of Virginia as was under the control of the Federal government—a constantly varying territory. At first it was proposed to create the "State of Kanawha," but the name was changed in December, 1861, and in May, 1862, a State constitution was ratified by the people and the legislature. Congress gave consent, on Dec. 31, 1862, to the admission of the new State at the end of the year, conditioned upon the ratification of the then pending amendment to the constitution permitting persons of African descent to reside within the State. The amendment was ratified March 26, 1863, and on June 20 the new government was inaugurated, Wheeling being made the capital. From 1870 to 1875 the seat of government was at Charleston, but in the last named year it was again transferred to Wheeling, where it remained until 1884, when it was a second time removed to Charleston. During 1861 there were a number of minor engagements between the Federal and Confederate troops in West Virginia, mostly on the Maryland and Virginia frontiers. The State raised, in all, 32,068 troops for the Federal army, and after 1861 the theatre of military operations was changed to Virginia proper. An amended constitution was adopted in 1872, and six new counties have been added to the original forty-eight, making fifty-four at this time.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 314,495; Females, 303,962; Native, 600,192; Foreign, 18,265; White, 592,537; Colored, 25,920, including 5 Chinese, and 29 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

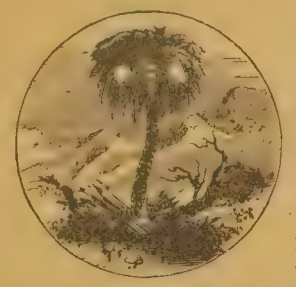
Topography.—North Carolina is about 450 miles in length east and west, and has an extreme breadth of 185 miles, and an area of 52,250 square miles, or 33,440,000 acres. The west is mountainous, the centre hilly, and the coast lands low and swampy. That part of the Allegheny range which separates this State from Tennessee has a number of local names. The several ridges enclose an extensive plateau, having a general elevation of about 3,500 feet. The Black mountains in the northwest contain Clingman's Peak, 6,940 feet, and Mount Mitchell, 6,732 feet. In the Blue Ridge are Sugar mountain, 5,312 feet, and Grandfather mountain, 5,900 feet. The coast line extends over 400 miles. The coast proper is deeply indented, and contains spacious harbors at Wilmington, Beaufort, Edenton and New Berne. Much of the land is sandy, but more of it is fertile and abounds in valuable timber. The Great Dismal Swamp extends north from Albemarle Sound into Virginia, and covers an area of about 150,000 acres. The chief river is the Cape Fear. The Roanoke and Chowan rise in Virginia, and empty into Albemarle Sound. The Tar and Neuse have their sources in the north, and flow into Pamlico Sound. The Yadkin and Catawba become, in South Carolina, the Great Pee Dee and the Santee.

Climate.—The climate of the State is varied. In the low country it is warm and moist; on the mountains, cool and dry. The mean annual temperature at Asheville is 55°; that of spring, 53°; summer, 72°; autumn, 54°; winter, 38° Fahrenheit. Frosts are light, and seldom occur before November, while wheat is harvested in June, and corn in the early part of September. The annual rainfall averages about forty-six inches.

History.—In the year 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh discovered what is known as North Carolina, and explored the coast for some distance. In honor of Queen Elizabeth he named the country Virginia. The first permanent settlements were made by Virginians in the north. The two Carolinas were separated in 1729, prior to which time what is now North Carolina was known as Albemarle. In 1712 North and South Carolina united to put down the Tuscaroras, and in 1713 this dangerous and powerful tribe emigrated to the northwest. North Carolina claims to have taken the initiative in renouncing allegiance to the English crown, and it is said that the declaration of independence made at Mecklenburgh, May, 1775, was the first attempt to renounce the authority of Great Britain. In May, 1875, the North Carolinians celebrated the centenary of this event. In December, 1776, a State constitution was adopted and a governor elected. It was not until 1780 that active military operations began within the State. On October 7 a detachment of Cornwallis' army was defeated with great loss at King's Mountain. On March 15, 1781, the important battle of Guilford Court House was fought. North Carolina ratified the constitution of the United States in November, 1789. An ordinance of secession was adopted in convention on May 21, 1861, and the Confederate constitution ratified. The forts which commanded Wilmington and Beaufort, the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, and the mint at Charlotte, were seized by State troops during the last days of April. In August following, Forts Hatteras and Clark, which commanded the entrance to Pamlico Sound, were captured by the Federal forces, who also in February, 1862, occupied Roanoke Island, capturing forty guns and over 2,000 prisoners. Within the next few months nearly all the coast towns, excepting Wilmington, fell into the hands of the Union troops. In April, 1864, the Confederates recaptured Plymouth, but in October it was again taken by the United States soldiers. In December, 1864, Fort Fisher was bombarded by Admiral Porter, but the attack failed. Another attempt in January, 1865, proved successful, and Wilmington, Kingston, Goldsboro, Raleigh and other important points were occupied in rapid succession. With the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, April 26, hostilities ceased. The work of reconstruction was completed in 1868, by the admission of the congressional delegation. All the amendments to the Federal constitution were adopted by March, 1869.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 687,908; Females, 711,842; Native, 1,396,008; Foreign, 3,742; White, 867,242; Colored, 532,508, including 1 Japanese, and 1,230 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



Topography.—South Carolina forms an irregular triangle, having the coast line for its base, and North Carolina and Georgia for its other sides. Its extreme length east and west is about 275 miles, its greatest breadth 210 miles, and its area about 30,570 square miles, or 19,564,800 acres. The only mountains are those of the extreme northwest—the Blue Ridge. The highest peak is called Table Mountain, and has an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The coast is low; the country stretching inward for 100 miles is flat, and beyond the sand hills which traverse what is known as the "middle country" the land rises abruptly, continuing to ascend until Table Mountain is reached. There are about 200 miles of coast line and several good harbors, the most notable being those of Charleston and Port Royal. Along the coast are many small islands on which the "sea island" or long staple cotton is grown. The Savannah river forms the southwestern boundary. Other important streams are the Great Pee Dee, the Santee and Edisto; the first named being navigable for a distance of about 150 miles from the sea. There are also many smaller rivers, and the State is well supplied with water. The falls of the Saluda and Table Mountain are among the most noticeable natural features of the State, which contains much grand and picturesque scenery in the mountain region.

Climate.—The temperature ranges from 15° to 95° Fahrenheit, and the mean of the different seasons is: spring, 65°; summer, 80°; autumn, 68°; winter, 51°; the whole year, 67°. The average rainfall is from forty-six to fifty inches, but on the Georgian border it is somewhat less. The climate is generally healthful and equable, and aside from epidemics of yellow fever (usually confined to the seaports) the health of the State is good. Frosts seldom occur, and Aiken and some other towns have become favorite winter resorts for consumptives and other invalids, who find relief in the dry and mild climate of that region.

History.—The earliest settlers within the limits of what is now South Carolina were French Huguenots, a number of whom landed at Port Royal in 1562 and attempted a settlement, which was soon abandoned. The first permanent settlement was made in 1670 by English colonists at Port Royal, whence they soon removed to the banks of the Ashley river. Charleston was laid out ten years later, and immigrants flocked in from Germany, Holland, Switzerland and other countries. Carolina was subject to the proprietary government until 1729, and was nominally governed under the celebrated and utterly impracticable constitution prepared by the philosopher John Locke. The two Carolinas were separated in 1729, and the territory divided into two royal provinces. During the Revolution several of the most hotly contested battles of the war occurred within the limits of South Carolina. The British held the country during 1780–81, but Gen. Morgan defeated Col. Tarleton at the Cowpens, and on Sept. 8, 1781, the battle of Eutaw Springs was fought, which resulted in the withdrawal of the invaders to Charleston, which they held until the close of the war. Among those Carolinians whose names are closely connected with the struggles of the Revolution, are Marion and Sumter. A State constitution was adopted on March 26, 1776, nearly four months before the declaration of independence was signed, and South Carolina ratified the constitution of the United States on May 23, 1788. The next important event in the history of the State occurred in 1832. For many years preceding this date, the South had uniformly opposed the imposition of high tariff duties. A convention was held at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, by which what was known as the "nullification ordinance" was unanimously adopted. This ordinance pronounced the tariff "null, void, and no law, nor binding on this State, its officers and citizens." The declaration of the convention was indorsed by the governor, and by the legislature. But President Jackson ordered Gen. Scott to Charleston "to superintend the safety of the United States ports in that vicinity," and in a proclamation denounced nullification as treason. The trouble was finally settled by the passage of the compromise tariff law, introduced by Henry Clay. South Carolina took the initiatory steps in the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union in 1861. The ordinance of secession was adopted Dec. 20, and commissioners were appointed to treat with the president for the surrender of the Federal property within the State, and others to confer with representatives of the Southern States as to the formation of a Confederacy. On the 27th Forts Moultrie and Pinckney were seized, Major Robt. Anderson, with a handful of United States troops, having withdrawn to Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston. On April 12, 13, 1861, occurred the bombardment of Sumter. Toward the end of the year Hilton Head and Bay Point were captured by the Federal forces, but an attempt to reduce Charleston in 1863 proved unsuccessful, and it was not until Feb. 17, 1865, that this city was evacuated by the Confederates. No great battles were fought in South Carolina, but Sherman marched through from Georgia and thoroughly subdued the State. In September, 1865, a convention held at Columbia repealed the ordinance of secession, and decreed the abolition of slavery. In 1868, a new constitution having been adopted and the fourteenth amendment ratified, South Carolina was readmitted to the Union.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 490,408; Females, 505,169; Native, 987,891; Foreign, 7,686; White, 391,105; Colored, 604,472, including 9 Chinese and 131 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Topography.—The extreme length of the State north and south is 320 miles; extreme width, 254 miles; area, 59,475 square miles, or 38,064,000 acres. The surface is quite diversified. In the north are the Blue Ridge and Etowah mountains with other spurs of the Appalachian range. The centre consists of an elevated table land, which gradually diminishes in height until the low and swampy country near the coast and along the Florida border is reached. In the southeast corner is the Okefinokee swamp, a series of marshes having a circuit of over 150 miles. The coast extends from Tybee Sound southwest to Cumberland Sound, a distance of about 100 miles, but owing to the irregularities and indentations the shore line is nearly five times that length. The most important rivers falling into the Atlantic are the Savannah and Altamaha. The other principal rivers are the Ogeechee, Ocmulgee, Oconee, Satilla, Allapaha, Chattahoochee and Flint. Many of the rivers of the mountain country are rapid and contain picturesque cataracts. Of these, the chief are the Falls of Tallulah, in Habersham county, and Toccoa Falls, in the Tugaloo, 180 feet high; Towaliga Falls, in Monroe county; and the Amicolah Falls, which have a descent, including the rapids and the cataracts, of 400 feet in less than a quarter of a mile.

Climate.—In the north the summers are comparatively cool and the climate is healthy, but in the southern lowlands the heat is often oppressive, the thermometer sometimes reaching 110° Fahrenheit. The winters are very mild, the temperature seldom falling below 30° Fahrenheit. The annual mean temperature at Augusta is about 63°, and at Savannah 66°, and the rainfall is over sixty inches per annum. The swamp lands of the southeast are unhealthy, and malarious fevers prevail at certain seasons.

History.—Georgia, the southernmost of the original thirteen States, was the latest of them settled by white men. It was named after George II., who, June 9, 1732, granted the territory to a corporation entitled the "Trustees for settling the colony of Georgia." Prior to this time it was nominally included in the Carolina charter, but was also claimed by Spain. In January, 1733, Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, with a colony of 120 persons, arrived safely at Charleston, and early in the spring Savannah was founded. The Spanish war occurred in 1739–42. In 1752 the colonial charter was surrendered, and Georgia became a royal province. In 1755 a general assembly was established. On the breaking out of the Revolution the Georgians were loyal to the patriot cause, and suffered greatly during the war, the British troops capturing Savannah and other cities, and devastating the entire country. Augusta and Sunbury fell into the hands of the enemy in 1779, and an attempt to recapture Savannah in October of the same year failed, and it remained in the hands of the invaders until 1782. Wars with the Creeks and Cherokees followed, but in 1790 and 1791 treaties of peace were concluded, and in 1802 the Creeks ceded their lands in the southwest to the United States. Georgia also ceded to the United States all its claims to lands west of the existing State limits, which had been granted under the English charter. The Cherokee Indians were removed to the Indian Territory in 1838, and thus the lands which they had held came into the hands of the government. A convention met at Milledgeville, Jan. 16, 1861, and on the 19th passed an ordinance of secession. In the following March the constitution of the Confederate States was ratified. In January the State authorities seized Fort Pulaski and Fort Jackson, on the Savannah river, and the United States arsenal at Augusta, obtaining about seventy cannon, 20,000 small arms, and a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores. Active operations were begun by the Federals in November, but were confined to the coast. Commodore Dupont occupied Big Tybee island, at the mouth of the Savannah, and bombarded Fort Pulaski, which surrendered in April, 1862. He also took possession of Brunswick, Darien and other points. In May, 1864, Georgia became the field of active land operations. Atlanta had been strongly fortified, and it was not evacuated until September 1, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Confederates, and several hard-fought struggles. Sherman, having removed the inhabitants and destroyed everything of value to the enemy, left Atlanta November 15, with 65,000 men, and began his famous march to the sea. Milledgeville was reached on the 23d, and the coast on December 10. Fort McAllister was taken by storm on the 13th, and on the night of the 20th Savannah was evacuated. Thus the Confederacy was cut in half; and the operations of Gen. Wilson, who entered Georgia from Alabama, in April, 1865, took Columbus, West Point and Macon, and on May 10 captured Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, at Irwinville, ended the war in this section. The first State constitution was framed in 1777, a second in 1789, and a third in 1798. This was several times amended, and was superseded in 1868 by a new one. In 1877 another new constitution was adopted. The process of reconstruction was not completed until 1870. In that year the Georgia senators and representatives were admitted to Congress, all the amendments having been previously ratified, and colored men declared eligible to office by the State supreme court.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 762,981; Females, 779,199; Native, 1,531,616; Foreign, 10,564; White, 816,906; Colored, 725,274, including 17 Chinese and 124 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Topography.—Florida consists of a peninsula stretching south for 350 miles, between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and of a long, narrow strip of land running along the Gulf, to a distance of 340 miles from the Atlantic coast line. The peninsula is about 100 miles in width, and contains nearly four-fifths of the total area, which is 58,680 square miles, or 37,555,200 acres. On all sides but the north, the sea forms the boundary, and the State has 1,146 miles of coast line, but few good harbors. The Keys and Tortugas are a chain of small coral islands south and southwest of the point of the peninsula. The most important of these is Key West, where a naval station has been established, and where there is a good harbor. The northern division of the State is generally flat and uninteresting; in the centre are many patches of higher ground, which are extremely fertile; and south of latitude 28° the everglades begin. Florida is well watered and has a number of navigable rivers, the principal ones being the St. John's, Appalachicola, Perdido, Charlotte and Suwanee. The northern division is of limestone formation, and what is known as the "Back-bone Ridge," an elevation of 150 to 175 feet, runs down the centre of the peninsula, as far south as Charlotte Harbor. The southern part is of a recent coral formation, similar to that of the Keys, and the process of growth is still going on.

Climate.—The climate of this State is excellent. Frosts are rare in the north, and unknown in the south, and snow never falls. The average temperature is about 72° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rarely falling below 30° or rising above 90°, while at Key West the difference between summer and winter temperature does not exceed 15°. The atmosphere is generally dry and clear, and most of the rainfall, which is about fifty-four inches per annum, is in the summer months.

History.—Although Florida has belonged to the Union little more than fifty years, its settlement by white men dates back beyond that of New England, and the quaint old buildings and forts of St. Augustine are among the oldest structures on the continent. Ponce de Leon visited Florida in search of the fabled fountain of eternal youth in 1513, and in 1526 Charles V. of Spain granted to Pamfilo de Narvaez all the territory from Cape Florida to the Rio Panuco. In 1565 the Spaniards built a fort at St. Augustine, which they held until 1586, when it was captured by Sir Francis Drake. Many French Protestants settled in Florida in 1560–70, and conflicts between them and the Spaniards were frequent. England took nominal possession of the northern coast in 1584. In 1763 Spain ceded the whole territory to Great Britain, in exchange for Cuba, which the British had captured, but, twenty years later, it was retroceded to Spain. The United States government occupied the principal posts in Florida west of the Perdido river in 1811, and Gen. Jackson captured Pensacola during the second war with England. In 1819 the whole province was ceded to the United States, and a considerable increase in population followed. The war with the Seminoles, one of the hardest tribes to master that the American army ever fought with, was protracted for many years, 1835–42 being the period of greatest trouble, although the difficulties were not finally overcome until 1858, when the last of the hostile Indians were removed west of the Mississippi. Florida was admitted as a State March 3, 1845, having been organized as a Territory March 30, 1822. On Jan. 10, 1861, it formally seceded from the Union, and the State authorities seized many of the forts and arsenals. These were captured by the Union forces in the following year, and held until the close of the war. A provisional governor was appointed in 1865, and the ordinance of secession was repealed in the same year by a State convention held at Tallahassee. The State was made a part of the third military district in 1867, and on July 4, 1868—a new constitution having in the meantime been adopted, officers elected, and the constitutional amendments ratified—Florida was again admitted to membership in the Union. Considerable attention has been directed to the State of late years, and the immigration of Northern people has been large.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 136,444; Females, 133,049; Native, 259,584; Foreign, 9,909; White, 142,605; Colored, 126,888; including 18 Chinese, and 180 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF OHIO.

Topography.—The greatest length of Ohio east and west is 225 miles; greatest breadth, 200 miles; area, 41,060 square miles, or 26,278,400 acres. Kelley's Island and the Bass islands in Lake Erie, north of Sandusky, belong to Ohio. The great divide which forms the water-shed passes diagonally across the State from Trumbull county in the northeast to Mercer and Darke counties in the west, and has a general elevation of about 1,200 feet above the sea level, rising to 1,500 feet in Logan county. The surface slopes gradually from the divide north and west to Lake Erie, which is 565 feet above the sea, and southwest to the Ohio river, which at Cincinnati is about 430 feet above sea level. The Ohio is the principal river, and has a course of 430 miles on the southern and eastern border. It flows through a lovely valley, with wooded hills rising from it to a height of 500 to 600 feet, and is one of the most beautiful of American streams. The Muskingum, Scioto, Hockhocking, Mahoning, and Great and Little Miami are the next in importance, and all flow south into the Ohio. There are no especially striking natural features in the State, but the river valleys present some beautiful scenery. On the north there are smaller streams, such as the Cuyahoga, Vermillion, Huron, Chagrin, Rocky, Black, Portage, Sandusky and Maumee, which drain into Lake Erie.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature is from 50° to 54° Fahrenheit, the warmest section being the southwest along the Ohio river. The climate is, as a rule, mild, but the changes of temperature are often sudden. Considerable snow sometimes falls in the north, but not in quantities to interfere with communication, or to do any damage to the crops. The mean annual precipitation of rain and melted snow varies from thirty-six inches on the Lake Erie shore to forty-seven inches in the extreme south.

History.—The territory now included in the State of Ohio was first explored by La Salle in 1679. The French claimed the country, and repelled by force of arms the counter-claim of the English-speaking settlers, who held under grants from King George. It was not until 1763 that the dispute was settled, when by the provisions of the treaty of Paris the title vested in Great Britain, which retained at least a nominal possession until 1784, when it passed to the United States. Prior to this time the State of Virginia had claimed title, not only to Ohio but to the entire northwest, while New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts demanded a share, claiming possession under old charters granted by the British crown. The difficulties were adjusted in 1784–86. A few settlements were made on the Muskingum by Moravian missionaries between 1762 and 1780, and in 1760–61 Major Rogers crossed overland from Sandusky to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), with about 200 troops. In 1781 the Moravians were forcibly removed to Sandusky by the British. The expedition of Colonel Bouquet in 1764 was the most important military movement made on Ohio soil prior to the Revolution. In 1774 occurred the "Dunmore war," and the battle on the Scioto between Gen. Lewis and "Cornstalk's" warriors, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. The successful expedition of Col. George Rogers Clarke, of Kentucky, against the Indians along the Miami river took place in 1782. Marietta was founded in 1788. In 1794 occurred Gen. Wayne's great victory over the Miamis. Ohio was included in the "Northwest Territory" until May 7, 1800, when it was erected into a separate Territory, and April 30, 1802, it became a State. The seat of government was at Chillicothe from 1800 to 1810, then for two years at Zanesville, and again from 1812 to 1816 at Chillicothe; Columbus becoming the capital in 1816. The original State constitution was revised in 1851. Cincinnati was founded in 1789, and soon became an important shipping point. By the year 1820 Ohio had reached the fifth place in the sisterhood of States, and at the census of 1880 was found to rank third in population. In the Civil war the State enthusiastically supported the government, and contributed in all 313,180 troops to the Federal armies.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 1,613,936; Females, 1,584,126; Native, 2,803,119; Foreign, 394,943; White, 3,117,920; Colored, 80,142, including 109 Chinese, 3 Japanese, and 130 Indians.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Topography.—The greatest length of Tennessee east and west is 432 miles; greatest breadth, 109 miles; and area, 42,050 square miles, or 26,912,000 acres. The Appalachian mountains separate Tennessee from North Carolina. The State is popularly divided into three sections: East Tennessee, extending from the North Carolina border to about the middle of the Cumberland table land; Middle Tennessee, thence to the Tennessee river; and West Tennessee, occupying the territory between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and, with the Tennessee and Cumberland, drains about three-fourths of the State. Other rivers are the Clinch, the Holston, the Forked Deer and its branches, the Big Hatchie and Wolf river. The Tennessee and Cumberland are navigable for a considerable distance, and the other rivers afford valuable water power.

Climate.—The climate of the State is mild and remarkably salubrious. Owing to the great elevation of the eastern division and the level plains of the west, Tennessee has a climate embracing the characteristics of every State from Canada to Mississippi. The yearly rainfall is about forty-six inches, and the range of the thermometer about 45° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of winter is 37.87°; spring, 56.71°; summer, 74.40°; and autumn, 57.54°. As a rule the snowfall is light, and there is but little ice. Tennessee is regarded as one the healthiest States of the Union.

History.—The earliest settlement in Tennessee was made in 1754, but the first permanent settlement was made two years later at Fort Loudon, near the present site of Knoxville. The district was known from 1769 to 1777 as the "Watauga Association," and for seven years following it formed a part of North Carolina. In 1785 the "State of Franklin" was organized and existed for three years, when its inhabitants resumed their allegiance to North Carolina. That State ceded the territory to the general government in 1789, and in 1790 Tennessee and Kentucky formed the "Territory of the United States South of the Ohio." Tennessee Territory was organized in 1794, and June 1, 1796, it was admitted into the Union. The State constitution of 1796 was amended in 1834, in 1853, 1865, and on March 26, 1870. Knoxville was the capital from 1794 to 1811, and again in 1817. From 1812 to 1815 Nashville was the seat of government, and from 1819 to 1825 Murfreesboro had that distinction. In 1826 it was again transferred to Nashville, where it still remains. In 1813–14 occurred the war with the Creeks. After the battle on the Tallapoosa on March 27, 1814, their power was forever broken. On the breaking out of the Civil war there was a division of opinion regarding secession, but on June 8, 1861, a majority voted in favor of it. During the war the State was the scene of several active campaigns. On February 6, 16, the Federals captured Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the same month took possession of Nashville. In March Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Fort Randolph and other strongholds fell into the hands of the Federals. Memphis was taken June 6, 1862, and on Jan. 4, 1863, the Confederates abandoned Murfreesboro, and Rosecrans took possession. Chattanooga was abandoned by the Confederates September 9, and ten days later occurred the battle of Chickamauga, in which the Federals were defeated. Lookout Mountain was captured November 24, and on the following day the battle of Missionary Ridge was fought, resulting in the total defeat of the Confederate forces. In November and December engagements were fought at Franklin and Nashville, the Confederates were defeated, and Tennessee passed under the control of the Federals. On Jan. 9, 1865, a State convention was held in Nashville, at which amendments to the constitution were agreed upon. The amendments were ratified by a popular vote Feb. 22, 1865. An election was then had for governor and members of the legislature. The legislature met at Nashville in April, ratified the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, and reorganized the State government. The fourteenth amendment was ratified in 1866, and shortly thereafter the State was readmitted to representation in Congress.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 769,277; Females, 773,082; Native, 1,525,657; Foreign, 16,702; White, 1,138,831; Colored, 403,528, including 25 Chinese, and 352 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Topography.—Kentucky has an area of 40,400 square miles, or 25,856,000 acres; its greatest length east and west being 350 miles, and its greatest breadth 178 miles. The whole of Kentucky lies within the Mississippi basin, and it is essentially a table land, sloping gradually from the southeast to the northwest. There is a mountainous area of about 4,000 square miles in the southeast, and the eastern half of the table land has an average height of about 1,000 feet above sea level, with ridges five hundred feet higher. Kentucky is amply provided with large rivers, the Ohio and Mississippi being navigable all along its borders, and the Big Sandy, Cumberland, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Salt, Big Barren, Tennessee and other important streams flowing through the State. Kentucky possesses one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world in the Mammoth Cave, which is situated in Edmonson county near Green river, and is the largest cavern known.

Climate.—The climate is very pleasant though somewhat variable, and is favorable to agriculture. The average temperature is about 55° Fahrenheit, and in winter the thermometer seldom falls below zero. The winters are of medium length, and snow does not remain long on the ground. The average annual rainfall is 50.30 inches, the greatest fall being in spring and winter; the summers and autumns being usually dry. The mean summer temperature is about 75°, and the weather, though warm, is not oppressive. The healthfulness of Kentucky is not exceeded by that of any other State or country in the same latitude; the death rate is only 10.9 to the thousand.

History.—The first explorations of any importance were made by John Finley, of North Carolina, and some companions, in 1767. In 1769 Daniel Boone, with Finley and four others, reached Red river from North Carolina, and in 1771 Boone looked for the first time on the Ohio river. All the early visitors met with great opposition from the Indians until on March 17, 1775, a treaty was concluded with the Cherokees. The settlers organized a local government called the "Colony of Transylvania;" the State of Virginia refused to recognize it, and in 1776 it became "Kentucky county, Virginia." Louisville was first settled in 1780. In 1790 the Territory of Kentucky was formed, and June 1, 1792, the State was admitted into the Union. A new State constitution was adopted in 1800 and remained unaltered until 1850, when the present organic law was framed. During the war of 1812 Kentucky contributed nearly 7,000 volunteers to the Federal army, and in 1846 the State offered 13,700 volunteers to fight against Mexico. At the beginning of the Civil war the State assumed a position of neutrality, and decided to organize a militia force for the defense of its territory against invasion. The legislature in February, 1861, refused to call a State convention to consider the subject of secession. After the firing on Sumter, of which Major Robert Anderson, a Kentuckian by birth, was commandant, it became speedily apparent that neutrality was an impossibility, and that Kentucky had no power to repel invasion either from one side or the other. In September, 1861, the Confederates occupied Columbus and Hickman, on the Mississippi, and about the same time Bowling Green was taken. In January, 1862, General Buell concentrated the Federal forces at Louisville. In the battle of Mill Spring, January 19, the Confederate forces were defeated, and General Zollicoffer was killed. The Confederate troops abandoned Bowling Green and Columbus after the capture of Fort Donelson by General Grant in February. In September, 1862, General Bragg, accompanied by Morgan's cavalry, entered the State from East Tennessee, and struck for Frankfort, the State capital. The State government, archives and records were transferred to Louisville. On October 8 Buell succeeded, by a series of forced marches, in intercepting Bragg's march on Louisville, and a terrible battle was fought near Perryville. From this time on till the close of the war the State was constantly disturbed by cavalry raids, and martial law was declared by President Lincoln, July 5, 1864. In 1865 the civil government was restored, but the legislature in 1867, 1869 and 1870 refused to ratify the constitutional amendments. The State contributed to the Union armies 75,760 men.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 832,590; Females, 816,100; Native, 1,589,173; Foreign, 59,517; White, 1,377,179· Colored, 271,511, including 10 Chinese, and 50 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Topography.—The surface of Indiana is extremely level, and it has no mountains or even hills of any size. At least two-thirds of the State consists of level or undulating land, and it is only along the river valleys that the landscape is diversified and relieved by bluffs and hills. Along the Ohio, which forms the southern boundary of the State, these hills attain a height of 200 to 300 feet. The land slopes gradually from north and northeast to the southwest, and the lowest point is found at the mouth of the Wabash. The rivers mostly run southwest and empty into the Ohio. The Wabash, Kankakee, White, Maumee and other less important streams furnish an ample supply of water power. The State has a shore line of forty miles on Lake Michigan. The country near the lake is sandy and low, except at Michigan City, where there are extensive hills of sand.

Climate.—The climate is somewhat variable, especially in the winter, when the winds are from the north and northwest. The mean temperature of the year is 52°; that of winter, 31°; spring, 51°; summer, 76°; and autumn, 55°; and the average rainfall is about thirty-eight inches. Indiana is well suited for agriculture, and the fruit trees blossom in March and the beginning of April.

History.—The State of Indiana was admitted into the Union on Dec. 11, 1816, and was the sixth State to come in under the Federal constitution. The earliest settlements were made in 1702, by French Canadians at Fort St. Vincents, now Vincennes, and other river points. The country was nominally under French rule until 1763, when it passed under the control of the British. In 1776 Col. George Rogers Clarke, at the head of a body of Virginia volunteers, captured the fort of Vincennes, and for several years following Virginia claimed jurisdiction. That State ceded her western and northwestern possessions, including Indiana, to the United States in 1783, and four years later they were organized as the "Northwest Territory." The settlements were greatly disturbed by Indian wars during 1788–91, and in the latter year Gen. Wilkinson and Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the confederated tribes and compelled them to submit. A treaty was made at Greenville in 1795, by virtue of which the United States came into possesion of a large quantity of valuable land, and from this time the settlements were pushed vigorously. Ohio was cut off from the Territory in May, 1800, when all the country west and north was included in the new "Territory of Indiana." Michigan was set off as a separate Territory in 1805, and Illinois in 1809, leaving Indiana with its present boundaries. A destructive and general war broke out in 1811, when Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees, ravaged the country. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor, took command of a few regulars and some militia, and defeated Tecumseh with great slaughter on the historic battle-ground of Tippecanoe. This virtually ended the Indian hostilities until the war of 1812–15, after which date the settlers were no longer molested by the Indians. The Territorial legislature petitioned Congress in 1815 for admission to the Union; a State constitution was adopted June 29, 1816; and the State was admitted on December 11 of that year. From this date immigration increased rapidly, and in 1830 the population was 343,031. The population doubled between 1830 and 1840, and doubled again in the next twenty years. A new constitution was adopted in 1851; an attempt to revise it in 1859 failed. In March, 1881, amendments were adopted. Indiana contributed five regiments to the Federal forces during the Mexican war. When the Civil war began, in April, 1861, the volunteering was general, and 30,000 men offered for the three-months service. Only six regiments could be accepted, and these were numbered from the sixth to the eleventh infantry inclusive. An arsenal was established at Indianapolis, from which large quantities of munitions of war were issued. The total number of regiments raised was ninety-eight of infantry and cavalry and twenty-seven batteries of artillery, numbering in all 196,363 officers and men.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 1,010,361; Females, 967,940; Native, 1,834,123; Foreign, 144,178; White, 1,938,798; Colored, 39,503, including 29 Chinese, and 246 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Topography.—Illinois has been very appropriately called the "Prairie State." Next after Louisiana and Delaware it is the most level State in the Union, and fully one-third of its whole area is composed of high, level, grassy plains. The average elevation of these above tide-water is not over 500 feet. At Cairo, the extreme southern angle of the State, the elevation of the land is only 340 or 350 feet above the Gulf of Mexico; and at Chicago, in the northeastern section, the elevation of the business portion of the city is only 592 feet above the sea-level. The highest land in the State is in the northwestern corner, where, between Freeport and Galena, the extreme elevation is 1,150 feet above the sea. Its extreme length north and south is 385 miles; extreme width east and west, 218 miles. The Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers form part of the eastern and southern and all of the western boundary lines, thus giving the State immense frontage on navigable waters.

Climate.—The climate is generally salubrious. The upland prairies are almost entirely free from endemic diseases, and the death rate in the cities is low. The mean annual temperature on the 40th parallel is about 54°, that of summer 77°, and of winter 33½° Fahrenheit. Vegetation begins with April, and the first killing frosts occur about the end of September. The summer heat is greatly modified by the ever-present breezes, and the climate is generally favorable for outdoor occupations.

History.—Illinois, with its present State boundaries, was admitted into the Union Dec. 3, 1818, by the act of Congress of April 18 of that year, at which time it contained a population of 40,000. The territory now included in Illinois had, prior to this time, undergone many vicissitudes of government. It was first discovered on June 20, 1673, by Marquette and Joliet. Its first permanent occupation by white men was in 1682, when a Jesuit mission was established near what is now Kaskaskia. Illinois formed a part of the Territory of Louisiana and was first governed by the French; but in 1765, by virtue of the treaty of Paris, ratified in 1763, it came under British authority. A stirring incident of the Revolutionary war was the capture of the British posts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778, by Col. George Rogers Clarke, of Virginia, and for six years following Illinois and Indiana were under the nominal control of the State of Virginia. In 1784 Virginia ceded all her rights over the territory northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, which in 1778 had been denominated the "County of Illinois," to the United States; and in 1787, by act of Congress adopted July 13, this was entitled "The Northwest Territory." In 1800 this was subdivided, and what is now Illinois formed a part of the "Indiana Territory," which included also Wisconsin, Michigan, part of Minnesota, and Indiana; and, after the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803, the vast unknown regions west of the Mississippi. Illinois Territory was formed in 1809. The first State constitution was adopted in 1818, a second in 1848, and the present one Aug. 8, 1870. Like all frontier States Illinois had much trouble with the Indians. Her early history is full of thrilling accounts of conflicts between the settlers and the red men, and notable among these are the terrible massacre at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in 1812, by the Pottawatomies, and the Black Hawk war in 1831–32. The troubles with the Mormons occurred in 1839–44, and in the latter year they were driven from the State. During the Mexican war Illinois raised six regiments for service in the field, and when hostilities broke out between the North and the South her sons again went to the front. Under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers, the quota of Illinois was 6,000, and within ten days after the proclamation of Gov. Yates, on April 15, 1861, 10,000 men had volunteered. From this time on the State furnished in all 259,092 men to the Union army. When the president called for volunteers after the battle of Bull Run, Illinois tendered thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry as a part of her anticipated quota. Of the Illinois soldiers there were killed in action, 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; died of disease, 19,496; died in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; aggregate, 29,588.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 1,586,523; Females, 1,491,348; Native, 2,494,295; Foreign, 583,576; White, 3,031,151; Colored, 47,620, including 209 Chinese, 3 Japanese, and 140 Indians.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Topography.—Michigan consists of two peninsulas, known as the Upper and the Lower, and of a number of islands in Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The total area is 58,915 square miles, or 37,705,600 acres. The two divisions of the State are dissimilar in character and configuration. The Lower Peninsula consists of plains and table land with occasional prairie and much timber, while the Upper is rugged and rocky, broken up by hills, which in the western portion rise to the height of 2,000 feet. The length of the Lower Peninsula from north to south is 277 miles; its greatest breadth east and west, 259 miles. Saginaw and Thunder Bays on Lake Huron, and Grand and Little Traverse Bays on Lake Michigan, form natural harbors of great size. The surface is generally level, but there are some irregular hills in the south, and the bluffs and sand hills bordering on Lake Michigan are from 100 to 300 feet high. The Upper Peninsula is 318 miles in length from east to west, and from thirty to 164 miles in width. The western portion of the peninsula is largely given up to mining, but in the east farming is attended with the most favorable results. The total length of the lake shore is 1,620 miles, exclusive of the frequent bays and inlets, and the State contains numerous rivers and small lakes. The principal islands are Isle Royale and Grand Island, in Lake Superior; Marquette, Mackinaw and Bois Blanc, in Lake Huron, and the Beaver, Fox and Manitou groups in the northern part of Lake Michigan.

Climate.—Michigan is a State of great climatic differences. The climate of the southern portion is comparatively mild, but that of the northern is cold and rigorous in winter. The mean annual temperature at Detroit for nineteen years was 47.25° Fahrenheit, and at the Sault Ste. Marie 40.37°; a difference of 7°. The peach orchards and vineyards along the entire fruit belt from St. Joseph to Grand Traverse Bay, prove that the climate is not so severe as to interfere with fruit raising. The average annual rainfall at Detroit is 30.07 inches, and at Sault Ste. Marie 31.35 inches. The mean summer temperature at the two points named was 67.60° and 62° respectively. At Marquette, in the Upper Peninsula, the annual mean was 38.3°, and the average rainfall 23.46 inches. The climate is healthy, and the death-rate low.

History.—Michigan was the thirteenth State admitted into the Union under the Federal constitution, and came in by virtue of the act of Congress of Jan. 26, 1837. The first white settlement within the limits of Michigan was made by Father Marquette, who in 1668 founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. Three years later Fort Michilimackinac (now Mackinaw) was established by the French. Detroit was founded in 1701, and the whole territory was nominally under the jurisdiction of France until 1763, when Great Britain assumed control of all the French possessions. This was followed by the conspiracy of Pontiac. Detroit was besieged and the garrison at Fort Mackinaw were slaughtered. At the close of the war of Independence the territory passed under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and on July 13, 1787, it became a part of the "Northwest Territory," then created by ordinance. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was created, with Detroit as the seat of government. The boundaries were not those of the present State; it at one time extended westward to the Missouri river, and did not include the Upper Peninsula, which was incorporated with the State in 1837, in place of disputed ground. Michigan bore the brunt of the war of 1812–14. The British troops captured Mackinaw and Frenchtown, and devastated the country generally, with the help of their Indian allies. They were finally driven out by General (afterwards President) Harrison, and in 1814 a treaty was made with the Indians. What is now Wisconsin was annexed to the Territory in 1818 and 1834, and was formed into Wisconsin Territory in 1836. The first State constitution was adopted in 1836, and by a legislative act of March 16, 1847, the capital was transferred to Lansing, in Ingham county. A new constitution was adopted in 1850, which, with subsequent amendments, is now in force. Michigan contributed 87,364 men to the Union armies during the Civil war.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 862,355; Females, 774,582; Native, 1,248,429; Foreign, 388,508; White, 1,614,560; Colored, 22,377, including 27 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 7,249 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Topography.—The scenery of Wisconsin is more diversified than that of the States contiguous to it, although its general character is that of a large plain. The plain is from 600 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, the highest lands being those at the sources of the rivers tributary to Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, are 1,700 feet above the ocean. The Mississippi, Fox and Wisconsin rivers have a considerable descent while passing through or along the boundary of the State, thus furnishing valuable water power for mechanical purposes. In the southwest part of the State there are a number of elevations known as "mounds," ranging from 1,200 to 1,700 feet above the sea-level, and the cliffs on the east shores of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago form a bold and commanding ridge, from which there is a gradual slope to Lake Michigan, 589 feet above the sea. Besides the great lakes—Superior on the north, and Michigan on the east—there are numerous bodies of water in the central and northern parts of the State. These lakes are from five to thirty miles in extent, with high, picturesque banks, and as a rule, deep water. From these many rivers take their rise, a number having beautiful cascades or rapids, and flowing through narrow, rocky gorges, or "dells," the scenery of which has become famous. Wisconsin has an endless variety of beautiful scenery. The four lakes which surround Madison; the Dells, near Kilbourn City; the wierd beauty of Devil's Lake, which in the mystery of its origin rivals Lake Tahoe; and the calm peace which reigns at Geneva Lake, all possess attractions for summer tourists. The greatest length of Wisconsin north and south is 300 miles; greatest breadth east and west, 260 miles; area, 56,040 square miles, or 35,865,600 acres.

Climate.—Although Wisconsin is far north, the cold of winter is tempered by the vicinity of Lake Michigan, and the excessive heat of the short summers is modified by the breezes from that body of water and from Lake Superior. The mean annual temperature of the southern section is 46° Fahrenheit; that of winter, 20°; of spring and autumn, 47°; and of summer, 72°. The winters are uniform, with heavy snows in the north preceding the hard frosts, and in the south snow often falls to a depth of eighteen inches. Spring is backward, summer short and hot, and the autumn mild and pleasant. The northern part of Lake Michigan is frozen over most winters, but the ice never extends so far south as Milwaukee. The Milwaukee river is frozen up from the end of November to about the middle of March, or an average of 100 days. The prevailing winds in autumn and winter are from the west, in summer from the southwest, and in spring from the northeast, and the climate is healthful and invigorating. The annual quantity of rain and melted snow averages about thirty-two inches.

History.—Wisconsin came into the Union under an act of Congress of May 29, 1848, and was the seventeenth State admitted under the Federal constitution. The first settlement was made by the French at Green Bay in 1669. In the year 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was formed out of lands then embraced within the Territory of Michigan. All the existing States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a great part of the Territory of Dakota, were included in Wisconsin Territory until 1838. The first Territorial government was organized at Mineral Point, in July, 1836, and the first Territorial legislature met at Belmont, in September of that year, when the population was less than 12,000. In November, 1838, the legislature met at Madison, which had been selected as the seat of government, which it still is. The first attempt to procure admission to the Union was made in 1846, when Congress passed an enabling act. In 1848 a State constitution was adopted and it was admitted into the Union. Amendments to the constitution have been adopted from time to time, but the original organic law is still in force. The number of troops furnished to the Federal army during the Civil war was 91,327; there being fifty-three regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, thirteen batteries of light artillery and one regiment of heavy artillery.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 680,069; Females, 635,428; Native, 910,072; Foreign, 405,425; White, 1,309,618; Colored, 5,879, including 16 Chinese, and 3,161 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF IOWA.

Topography.—Nearly the whole State consists of gently undulating prairie, and is destitute of mountains or even hills of any size. There are some bluffs on the river margins, and in the northeastern part the surface is more elevated and the scenery more diversified. The country is well watered, and extremely beautiful, abounding with natural meadows and verdant plains. The streams, without exception, flow into one or the other of the great boundary rivers, and give unrivaled natural drainage for the whole State. In the northern portion there are numerous small, beautiful lakes, which are a part of the system extending northward into Minnesota. Its general extent north and south is 208 miles, and east and west about 300 miles; and its area is 56,025 square miles, or 35,856,000 acres, being almost exactly the same as that of Illinois. The highest point in the State is at Spirit Lake, in the northwest part, which is 1,650 feet above the sea level, and there is a gradual slope thence to the southeast, until at the mouth of the Des Moines river the elevation is only 444 feet.

Climate.—It is a healthy region, malarial, epidemic and endemic diseases being rare. The winters are severe, owing to the prevalence of north and northwest winds, which sweep at will over the prairies, but they are not unhealthy. In summer the constant breezes relieve the heat of the season. The mean annual temperature is about 48° Fahrenheit; that of summer, 70½°; and of winter, 23½°; and the temperature is seldom lower than 10° or higher than 90°. The mean annual rainfall for thirty years was 44.27 inches; the least 23.35 inches, and the greatest 74.49 inches. Taking the whole year, the climate is moderate, and favorable for agriculture; fruit trees blossom early in May, and wheat ripens in August.

History.—Iowa, the sixteenth State admitted into the Union under the Federal constitution, dates its existence as a State from December 28, 1846—only one generation ago. Its name, which is also that of a river within its confines, is said to mean, in the language of the aborigines, "The Beautiful Land." The territory now embraced by Iowa originally formed a part of the vast Louisiana possessions of the French, which were ceded to the United States in 1803, during the administration of President Jefferson. The first white settlement was made in 1788, by a French Canadian named Julian Dubuque, who, attracted by the extensive lead deposits, obtained a large grant of land, including the tract upon which the city named after him now stands. This pioneer built a small fort, and engaged in lead mining in a primitive fashion, and in traffic with the Indians, until his death in 1810. Up to 1833 the increase of population was but slow, and it was not until that year that a number of companies or colonies from Illinois and other States settled near Burlington and at various points along the Mississippi. From 1834 to 1836 the territory was under the jurisdiction of Michigan; in the latter year it was transferred to Wisconsin, and on July 4, 1838, the new government of the Territory of Iowa was formally installed at Burlington. Under its territorial organization Iowa included all the country north of Missouri to the British Possessions, lying between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, thus taking in the greater part of what is now Minnesota and the whole of Dakota Territory. The total area of the Territory was 194,536 square miles, and its population 22,859 souls. In 1839 the seat of government was removed to Iowa City, and in 1844 petition was made for admission to the Union. By an act of March 3, 1845, Congress defined the boundaries which would be acceptable, and which were agreed to by a convention held the following year. The original State constitution was modified in 1857 by a constitutional convention, held in Iowa City, and the existing constitution was ratified in that year by a popular vote of 40,311 to 38,681. From the date of admission to the Union, the increase in population, wealth and prosperity has been wonderful. Iowa furnished 76,242 men for the Union armies during the Civil war. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry (three years), one regiment of three-months men, and four of hundred-day men.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 848,136; Females, 776,479; Native, 1,362,965; Foreign, 261,650; White, 1,614,600; Colored, 10,015, including 33 Chinese, and 466 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Topography.—Missouri has a length north and south of 275 miles; an average breadth of about 245 miles; and an area of 69,415 square miles, or 44,425,600 acres. That part of the State which lies north of the Missouri river consists of rolling or level prairies with deep river valleys, and a general slope from northwest to southeast. The southern division, which is much the larger of the two, is more broken and rugged, with a number of hills ranging from 500 to 1,000 feet in height, and mountain ranges (the Iron mountains and Ozark mountains) in the extreme south. The uplands cover more than half this section, and west of the Ozark region the prairies are undulating, and the valleys of the rivers both wide and deep. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, which washes the entire eastern boundary nearly 500 miles), and the Missouri. The Missouri has numerous tributaries within the State, chief of which are the Osage and Gasconade.

Climate.—The range of temperature is great, and the climate is subject to frequent changes. The summers are hot and the winters severe, even the largest rivers being sometimes frozen entirely over. The annual mean temperature of the central part is 55°; that of spring, 56°; summer, 76°; autumn, 55°; and winter, 39° Fahrenheit. Southerly winds predominate, and the annual rainfall is about thirty-two inches, the greatest precipitation being in May.

History.—Originally belonging to the French as a part of the Louisiana territory, Missouri passed under Spanish domination in 1763, and so remained until purchased by the United States in 1803. Settlements by both Frenchmen and Spaniards were made at St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, and several other river points, between 1755 and 1780. It remained a part of the Louisiana territory until 1812, when it took the name of Missouri. March 2, 1821, Missouri entered the Union, being the eleventh State admitted under the Federal constitution. There was much discussion over the admission of the new State, which was finally settled by the adoption of the famous "Missouri compromise," by which the State was permitted to retain slavery. Missouri increased in population, wealth and commerce very rapidly; doubling its population each decade until 1860. A large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the State convention which met at Jefferson City on February 28, and reassembled at St. Louis on March 4, adjourned without making any provision for submitting the question to the people, and without taking any definite action whatever. The majority in the convention, as also in the State legislature, were Union men. In June Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 militia to repel invasion, and removed with other State officers from Jefferson City to Booneville, while the Federal troops under Gen. Lyon advanced to Jefferson City. On July 30 the State convention declared the offices of governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of state vacant, and elected Mr. Gamble governor, at the same time declaring the legislature dissolved. The Federal forces held the greater part of the State, but large bodies of Confederates were mustered in the southwest, and on August 10 the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, near Springfield. Gen. Lyon was killed, and the Union troops under Sigel fell back to Rolla. Martial law was declared by Gen. Fremont on August 31, and on September 20 Gen. Price at the head of large Confederate force captured Lexington. Gen. Fremont then took the field, and Price evacuated Springfield and retreated into the southern counties after a series of skirmishes. Fremont was superseded by Gen. Hunter in November and the Federal forces again receded, but, Major Gen. Halleck having assumed command of the department, a more active campaign ensued, and before the close of the war Price was driven into Arkansas. The officers appointed by the State convention retained their powers until November, 1864, when a State election was held. A new constitution was adopted in June, 1865, and the last of the amendments to the Federal constitution was ratified in 1869. On October 30, 1875, another new constitution was adopted, which went into effect November 30. Missouri furnished 109,111 men to the Federal armies during the war.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 1,127,187; Females, 1,041,193; Native, 1,956,802; Foreign, 211,578; White, 2,022,826; Colored, 145,554, including 91 Chinese, and 113 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Topography.—Arkansas has an extent north and south of 240 miles; a breadth from east to west of from 170 to 250 miles; and an area of 53,850 square miles, or 34,464,000 acres. The eastern portion of Arkansas is low and flat, but toward the west the land gradually rises and becomes somewhat hilly. The Ozark mountains in the northwest are little more than hills, seldom attaining an elevation of over 2,000 feet, and the extreme west consists of an elevated plain, with a gradual ascent toward the Indian Territory. The most important river is the Arkansas, which rises in the Rocky mountains, flows through Colorado and Kansas, and thence southeast through the Indian Territory and Arkansas, to its junction with the Mississippi at Napoleon. It has a course within the State of 500 miles. The Red, St. Francis, White and Ouachita rivers are all large streams and of much service in commerce. The Mississippi, here of great width, washes the eastern boundary of Arkansas, and gives it an additional water frontage of nearly 400 miles. All parts of the State are finely timbered. There are extensive pine forests; also an abundance of oak, hickory, walnut, linn, locust, cypress, cedar, and many other useful trees. The Hot Springs form one of the most remarkable natural phenomena to be found in this country. They are of great medical value, and around these famous springs a town has grown up.

Climate.—The temperature is moderate, ranging from 15° to 100° Fahrenheit, and frosts are seldom known. The mean annual temperature is about 63°; that of winter, 45.82°; summer, 80°; and the thermometer only rises above 90° during July and August. The rainfall varies from forty to fifty-five inches per annum, the heaviest fall being in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the northwest. In general the climate is very pleasant and healthful. The northwestern portion of the State bears a high reputation as a sanitary resort.

History.—Originally colonized by the French in the early part of the eighteenth century, Arkansas formed a part of the famous grant made by the Duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis XV., to John Law. De Soto had reached its eastern boundary two hundred years before, and in 1673 Marquette and Joliet descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas river. From 1763 to 1800 the Spaniards possessed the land; for three years following, it was under French domination, and in 1803 it was ceded to the United States. It remained a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and Arkansas formed part of the Territory of Missouri. Seven years later, Missouri adopted a State constitution, and what is now Arkansas became a Territory, remaining so until June 15, 1836, when it was also admitted into the sisterhood of States. From this time until the outbreak of the Civil war, the internal history of the State forms a record of gradual development in wealth and population. In the twenty years from 1840 to 1860, the number of inhabitants swelled from 97,000 to nearly half a million. Negro slavery prevailed, more than one-fourth of the population in 1860 being held as slaves. The sympathies of the voters were with the South, and in January, 1861, it was decided by a popular vote of 27,412, against 15,826, to call a convention to consider the question of secession. This body met in March, but postponed action until August, when the question was to have been submitted to the people. But events moved rapidly; the shot fired at Sumter called out the president's proclamation, and on May 6 the convention reassembled, withdrew the order for the submission of the question to the people, and passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 69 to 1. The State authorities had already seized the arsenals at Little Rock and Napoleon, and had acquired possession of Fort Smith. On March 6, 1862, the battle of Elk Horn was fought between the Confederate forces under Gen. Van Dorn and the Union troops commanded by Gen. Curtis. The victory remained with Curtis, who marched to the Mississippi and occupied Helena. In December following, the Federals, under Gen. Blunt, defeated Gen. Hindman at Prairie Grove with considerable loss, and on Jan. 11, 1863, Admiral Porter and Gen. McClernand captured Arkansas Post. In the summer of 1863 success rested with the Federal troops, Little Rock being captured by Gen. Steele, while the Confederate general, Holmes, who had attempted to recapture Helena, was driven into Texas, and all the south and west of the State was occupied by the Union armies. After Banks' reverse in Louisiana, in the spring of 1864, the Confederates recovered possession of the southern counties, but not without a series of conflicts with Gen. Steele, who had moved south for the purpose of co-operating with Banks, and who fell back to Little Rock on learning of the latter's failure on the Red river. The State formed part of the fourth military district in 1867–68, but in the latter year a new constitution was adopted, the ordinance of secession repealed, the Confederate State debt declared null and void, and the fourteenth amendment ratified. On June 22 Arkansas was readmitted to representation in Congress, the resolution being passed over the veto of President Johnson, and in March, 1869, the fifteenth amendment was ratified. The existing constitution was adopted in 1874.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 416,279; Females, 386,246; Native, 792,175; Foreign, 10,350; White, 591,531; Colored, 210,994, including 133 Chinese and 195 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Topography.—Louisiana has an extreme length east and west of 300 miles; the greatest breadth is 240 miles; area, 48,720 square miles, or 31,180,800 acres. It is low-lying, and much of the southern part is only a few feet above the sea level. Hills there are none, except in the northwest, where there are some low ranges, never exceeding 200 feet in height; and on the east bank of the Mississippi, where the bluffs rise gradually between Baton Rouge and Natchez to the height of 200 feet. The coast line extends over 1,200 miles, and is exceedingly irregular. Few States, if any, are so well watered, and many of the streams are navigable. The Mississippi flows for 800 miles through or on the borders of Louisiana, and reaches the sea by means of numerous branches, forming an extensive delta. The Red, Atchafalaya, Amite, Pearl and Washita rivers are all navigable for considerable distances. In many cases the rivers expand into large bayous or lakes. Of these, the principal are Lakes Pontchartrain, Borgne, Verret, Grand, Sabine, White, Black, Bistineau, Catahoula, Maurepas and Washa. There are many bays and inlets on the coast, and numerous small islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at New Orleans is 68°, and at Shreveport, in the northwest, 64° Fahrenheit, and the rainfall ranges from fifty to sixty-five inches, most of it being in spring and summer. The summers are protracted and occasionally very hot, and the winters are colder than those of the Atlantic States in the same latitude, owing to the free sweep which the northern winds have over the State. The climate is favorable to the growth of all agricultural productions, but can not be considered healthy, at least for persons who have not become acclimated. In 1853, 1867, and again in 1878, yellow fever prevailed as an epidemic in New Orleans and other cities, causing great loss of life and an almost entire suspension of business.

History.—Louisiana was first visited by La Salle in 1691, and the first permanent settlement within the State limits was made by the French at New Orleans in 1718. Four years later the seat of the colonial government was transferred to that city from Mobile. But prior to this date French settlements had been made at various points on the lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, all of which places were then included in the province of Louisiana. Nominally, at least, this was an empire in itself, for it included all the territory west of the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains and north to the British Possessions, out of which nine States and five Territories have since been created. A proprietary government was formed in 1717 under the charter given to the Mississippi company and John Law, which existed for fifteen years, during which period fruitless attempts at settlement on a large scale were made. In 1762 the province was ceded to Spain; in 1800 it was retroceded to France; and in 1803 was bought by the United States. Shortly after the acquisition of the Territory, the greater part of what is now Louisiana was formed into the Territory of Orleans, while all the unsettled and almost unknown country north and west of it retained the old title. In 1811 the United States took possession of the division east of the Mississippi, which had been claimed by Spain, and, the northern section having had its name changed to Missouri, the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as the State of Louisiana, April 8, 1812. In the second war with England the new State bore herself nobly, and the last battle of the war was fought at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. The increase in wealth and population was not checked until 1860. The ordinance of secession was adopted Jan. 26, 1861, and on March 21 the constitution of the Confederate States was ratified. The forts commanding the city of New Orleans and the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge had previously been taken possession of by State troops and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured, and on Jan. 31 the custom house and mint at New Orleans were seized. In the spring of 1862 active offensive operations by land and sea were begun by the Federal forces. The forts commanding the city of New Orleans were captured April 28; the Confederates having evacuated the city, it was taken possession of on May 1 by Gen. B. F. Butler, and on May 7 occurred the fall of Baton Rouge. Port Hudson was taken in July, and in the meantime the Atchafalaya had been opened, and Gen. N. P. Banks held all the State except Shreveport and the Red River country in the northwest. In June, however, Gen. Richard Taylor recaptured Alexandria and Brashear City, but evacuated the latter after the fall of Port Hudson. On April 8, 1864, occurred the battle at Sabine Cross Roads, where the Federals were defeated and compelled to retreat to Alexandria, which was afterward evacuated and burnt. In 1868 a new constitution was ratified by a popular vote, and in June of the same year the State was admitted to representation, and the government turned over to the civil authorities July 13. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were ratified shortly afterward. A number of constitutional amendments were adopted in 1874, and in 1879 the existing constitution was adopted.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 468,754; Females, 471,192; Native, 885,800; Foreign, 54,146; White, 454,954; Colored, 484,992, including 489 Chinese and 848 Indians and Half-breeds

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Topography.—The extreme length of Mississippi north and south is 332 miles; extreme breadth, 189 miles; average breadth, 142 miles; area, 46,810 square miles, or 29,958,400 acres. The surface is undulating, with an elevation in the north and northeast of from 400 to 700 feet, some of the hills rising 200 to 300 feet above the adjoining country, and has a general slope south and southwest. In the north, from Vicksburg to the Tennessee border, is the Mississippi bottom, a low, flat, swampy country, though extremely fertile. The central and southern divisions are generally hilly, with an average elevation of from 100 to 200 feet above sea level. There are extensive marshes in the extreme south. The actual coast line on the Gulf of Mexico is about ninety miles, but owing to irregularities the measurement is almost doubled. There are habors at Biloxi, Mississippi City, and on the Bay of St. Louis, but the depth of water is not great. Cat and Ship Islands, and some half a dozen other small, sandy islands lie about ten miles off the coast. The drainage of the State is by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Big Black, Yazoo and Bayou Pierre; and by the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, directly into the Gulf. The Tennessee forms a part of the boundary in the northeast, and the Tombigbee rises in the same section and flows into Alabama.

Climate.—The climate is very mild, and snow and ice are unknown. The summers are long and hot, July and August being the warmest months, and having a mean temperature of 82° to 85° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the year is from 65° to 66° Fahrenheit; and the rainfall varies from forty-five to forty-eight inches in the north, and from fifty-five to sixty inches yearly on the Gulf coast. The higher lands are healthy enough, but along the rivers malarial diseases are frequent, and occasionally assume an epidemic character, resulting in great loss of life.

History.—Mississippi was first traversed by De Soto in 1542, and was seen by LaSalle 140 years later, when he descended the river. The first settlement was made in 1699, when M. de Iberville erected a fort at Biloxi. This entire region was known as Louisiana, the name being given in honor of Louis XIV. In 1703 settlements were made on the Yazoo, and the population gradually increased until the Indian war of 1728, when all the whites were murdered by the confederate tribes. In 1733 there was another war with the Chickasaws, which ended in their defeat. In 1763 nearly all the territory east of the Mississippi was transferred to England, while Spain, a few years later, became the owner of the French possessions west of that stream, as well as of the Gulf coast to the Florida line. After the Revolution the Territory of Mississippi was organized out of lands claimed by Georgia. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States her lands south of the Tennessee line, which were annexed to Mississippi Territory. In 1811 the United States wrested from Spain its possessions on the Gulf coast and added them to Mississippi, which then included the present State and Alabama. A State constitution was adopted in 1817, and the boundaries were fixed as they now exist, Alabama being formed into a separate Territory. Mississippi was admitted into the Union Dec. 10, 1817, being the seventh State to come in under the Federal constitution. The capital was located at Jackson in 1822, previous meetings of the legislature having been held at Washington, Columbia and Natchez. The infant Territory responded promp ly to Gen. Jackson's call for troops in 1814, and the State filled its quota when volunteers were called for during the Mexican war. In 1860 the population had reached nearly 800,000, the slaves largely outnumbering the whites. The State was among the first to adopt an ordinance of secession, and to ratify the Confederate constitution. On Dec. 31, 1861, the Federal troops captured Biloxi, on the Gulf of Mexico, and in the following spring Corinth was taken. Oct. 3 and 4 the Confederates attempted to recapture Corinth, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The operations which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, were among the most important of the war, and practically ended all operations in that State, subsequent events being only of minor importance. The city, which stands upon a high bluff, was strongly fortified during the first year of the war, and commanded the navigation of the Mississippi, which Farragut's victory at New Orleans had cleared to Port Hudson. An attempt was made in May, 1862, to procure its surrender. The State was not readmitted to representation in Congress until 1870. In August, 1865, the constitution was amended by abolishing slavery, and the ordinance of secession was repealed. A new constitution was adopted in 1869, which was amended in 1877. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution were ratified in 1870.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 567,177; Females, 564,420; Native, 1,122,388; Foreign, 9,209; White, 479,398; Colored, 682,199, including 51 Chinese and 1,857 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Topography.—Alabama is 330 miles in length, and, on the average, 154 miles in breadth; and has an area of 52,250 square miles, or 33,440,000 acres. In the northeast the country is rugged and uneven, and the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains extends thence west, forming the dividing line between the head waters of the Tennessee and the rivers which flow south to the Gulf of Mexico. The slope from this to the south is gradual, with rolling prairies in the centre of the State, and the extreme southern portion is flat, and but slightly elevated above the sea level. There is about sixty miles of sea coast, including Mobile Bay, the finest harbor on the gulf. The Mobile river is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee; and the Chattahoochee, Coosa and Tennessee all have a part of their course in Alabama.

Climate.—Although Alabama lies within seven degrees of the tropics, its climate is not unpleasant, the mean annual temperature being about 63° Fahrenheit. In the northern and more elevated sections the temperature is moderated by the sea breezes, and seldom exceeds 95°, except in July, when the thermometer has been known to record 104°. In the winter months the range is from 20° to 80°, and in spring from 25° to 90° Fahrenheit. Snow very seldom falls, and ice is almost unknown. The rainfall varies from forty-six to forty-nine inches per annum.

History.—Alabama was visited by De Soto in 1541, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century Mobile was founded by the French. In 1763 the entire French possessions east of the Mississippi, which included a portion of Alabama, were ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, but in 1783 that portion south of latitude 31° was retroceded to Spain. Alabama formed a part of Georgia until 1798, when that State became a member of the Union, and the country now included in the States of Mississippi and Alabama became the Territory of Mississippi. That portion of the gulf coast extending from Pearl river to Perdido Bay, then occupied by the Spaniards and forming part of Florida, was seized during the war of 1812. The British had taken possession of Mobile and Pensacola to facilitate their military operations in the South, but were driven out without much difficulty by Gen. Jackson and his Tennesseeans. In 1813 the Creeks, instigated by the British, massacred a number of Americans at Fort Mims. The Tennessee militia, under the command of Gen. Jackson, marched to the aid of their countrymen, defeated the Indians at the hard-fought battles of Talladega and Emuckfaw, and finally destroyed the power of the Creeks in the desperate fight at the Horseshoe Bend. The State of Mississippi was formed from the western portion of the Territory in 1817, and the eastern half constituted the Territory of Alabama until Dec. 14, 1819, when it was admitted into the Union, having then a population of 120,000. Being a cotton-growing State and entering the Union with a large slave population, which increased with much greater rapidity than the white race, Alabama naturally held very strong views in favor of the "peculiar institution," and when the long-pending struggle reached a crisis it was one of the very first to propose extreme measures. Its representatives withdrew from the Charleston convention in April, 1860, because that body refused to adopt a strong pro-slavery platform. In November following, Alabama sent commissioners to the other Southern States urging their withdrawal from the Union, and the formation of a Confederacy. The ordinance of secession was adopted in convention Jan. 11, 1861, and on February 4 the Confederacy was organized at Montgomery. The State next seized the forts at Mobile, and other United States property, and prepared for war. State troops were raised and sent North in 1861, but no conflict occurred within the State until the following year. In February, 1862, the Union gunboats entered the Tennessee river and reached the Muscle Shoals, and in April following, Gen. Mitchell, with a division of Gen. Buell's army, took Huntsville and Russellville, and for several months held the northern part of the State. Admiral Farragut bombarded the forts at Mobile in August, 1864, and early in 1865 an expedition under Maj.-Gen. Wilson captured Chickasaw, Selma and Montgomery. On April 12 Mobile fell into the hands of Gen. Canby and Rear-Admiral Thatcher, who had led a combined military and naval force from New Orleans, and the final surrender of all the forces, munitions of war and ships was made in May following. Reconstruction measures were commenced in April, 1865, and in 1867 Alabama became a part of the third military district. In February, 1868, a new constitution was adopted; the fourteenth amendment was ratified in June, and on July 14 the State was readmitted. The fifteenth amendment was ratified in 1870, and the constitution now in force was adopted in 1875.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 622,629; Females, 639,876; Native, 1,252,771; Foreign, 9,734; White, 662,185; Colored, 600,320, including 4 Chinese and 213 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF TEXAS.

Topography.—Greatest length of the State, 825 miles; greatest breadth, 740 miles; area, 265,780 square miles, or 170,099,200 acres. Its sea coast of about 400 miles is irregular and bordered by many small islands. The mountains of the district lying between the Pecos and the Rio Grande attain an elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet; the west and northwest sections are an elevated table land, and from thence the slope is gradual to the sea, the south and southeast divisions being flat and low. The largest and most accessible bay is that of Galveston, which extends inland thirty-five miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and has thirteen feet of water in the channel. The Rio Grande is navigable for over 400 miles; the Red river, Nueces, Angelina, Trinity, and some other streams are navigable during the season for considerable distances. The Canadian river, in the north, and the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe and San Antonio are among the best-known streams.

Climate.—The climate of Texas shows considerable variation, ranging from the temperate to the semi-tropical, but in general it is remarkably salubrious. The mean annual temperature in the highlands of the extreme northwest is about 56°; in the central division, 65° to 66°, and in the southwest, 72°; and the range of the thermometer is from 35° to 95° Fahrenheit. The rainfall is the greatest along the coast and in the south. The average precipitation at Austin for a series of years was found to be 34.54 inches; at Fort Belknap, in Young county, about twenty-two inches, and in the northwest, from twelve to sixteen inches.

History.—Texas, the largest State in the Union, was admitted Dec. 29, 1845, having been for nine years an independent republic. The first settlement was by the French under La Salle in 1685. When Louisiana was acquired by the United States in 1803, border troubles immediately sprung up, and it was not until 1819 that the Sabine river was agreed upon as the boundary line. In 1820 Moses Austin received from the Mexican government a grant of lands in Texas, and this was confirmed to his son, Stephen F. Austin, who settled several colonies there. Discriminative laws against citizens of the United States having been passed, and the provinces of Texas and Coahuila having been consolidated and put under the control of a Mexican governor in order to oppress the Texan settlers, the latter revolted in 1835. In October, 1835, occurred the battles of Gonzales, Goliad and Concepcion, in which the Mexicans were defeated. A provisional government was constituted; an army formed with Gen. Sam Houston as commander-in-chief; and, after the capture of San Antonio de Bexar, Dec. 10, 1835, the Mexican troops were driven from the State, which declared its independence ten days later. Gen. Houston was inaugurated as first president of the Republic of Texas in October, 1836, and the independence of the Republic was recognized by the United States in the following March, and by the leading European powers in 1839–40. A desultory war was carried on with Mexico, and the new State became involved in great financial difficulties. The leaders, Americans by birth and education, advocated the annexation of Texas to the United States, and early in 1845 resolutions were passed for the annexation, which were ratified by Texas, and the State was admitted into the Union Dec. 29, 1845. In 1850 congress voted to pay the State $10,000,000 for her claims to lands without the present limits of the State. The ordinance of secession was adopted in February, 1861. Gen. Houston, who had opposed all attempts at secession, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was deprived of his office. On Oct. 8, 1862, the Federals occupied Galveston, but on Jan. 1, 1863, the city was retaken by the Confederates. The military operations within the State were unimportant, although Western Texas was occupied by the Union army in November, 1863, and the last battle of the war was fought near the Rio Grande, on Texan soil, on May 13, 1865. The process of reconstruction was extended over several years, and it was not until April 16, 1870, that the government was finally turned over to the civil authorities. A new constitution was adopted in 1875, and is now in force.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 837,840; Females, 753,909; Native, 1,477,133; Foreign, 114,616; White, 1,197,237; Colored, 394,512, including 136 Chinese and 992 Indians and Half-breeds.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Topography.—The Indian Territory has an extreme length east and west of 470 miles, and south of latitude 36° 30′ about 310 miles; extreme breadth, 210 miles; area, 64,690 square miles, or 41,301,600 acres. A strip of land between the 100th and 103d meridians, about thirty-five miles in width, was ceded to the United States by Texas, and is regarded as a portion of the Territory, although not properly belonging to it. It consists of a vast plain with a gradual slope towards the east, and the only considerable elevations are the Wichita mountains in the southwest, and some spurs of the Ozark and Washita ranges in the east. The river valleys of the east are bordered by abrupt bluffs separating them from the rolling prairies of the uplands. Except in the west, which is an arid plain, rivers are plentiful. The Arkansas enters the Territory from the north, intersects it in a southeasterly direction, and passes into Arkansas, being navigable at certain seasons to Fort Gibson. It receives the Verdigris, Neosho, Illinois and other streams from the north, and the Canadian, Cimarron, Black Bear, Little Arkansas, Poteau and North Fork from the west. The Canadian rises in New Mexico, and the Cimarron in Kansas. The Red river washes the southern border and receives the Washita, a Texan stream, and numerous smaller tributaries. It is navigable for small steamers during the greater part of the year. South of the Canadian river, there is much fertile prairie land, interspersed with timber, and the valleys of the Wichita range abound with wood, water and grass. The northeast is well wooded, but much of it is rocky, although there is some good arable and pasture land. The soil of the river valleys is rich, and corn, cotton, upland rice, wheat, rye and potatoes grow luxuriantly. The principal trees are the ash, oak, elm, sycamore, walnut and cottonwood, and all kinds of fruit trees flourish. Deposits of semi-bituminous coal have been found, but their extent is not known, the geology of the country not having been thoroughly examined. Many fur bearing animals exist, and are trapped by the Indians. Of the 41,000,000 acres in the Territory, nearly 26,000,000 have been surveyed and set apart as reservations for the Indians. These have been gathered from all parts of the country—from Oregon to Florida—in pursuance of the general plan of congregating all the Indians in one territory, to be theirs forever. Of the more important tribes, the Creeks and Cherokees were originally from Georgia, their removal being completed in 1838. The Choctaws and Chickasaws occupied the territory on the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Natchez, Arkansas and others were from the same neighborhood. The Pottawatomies, Sacs, Foxes and Illinois at one time held possession of vast territories in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Northwest; the Miamis were removed from Ohio, the Iowas from the State which now bears their name, and the Seminoles from Florida. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes belonged in Montana and Wyoming, and the Modocs in Oregon, whence they were removed after the "Lava-bed war." Many of the tribes which originally inhabited the eastern country were driven gradually back before the whites, and thus some of the Indians actually traversed half the continent before their final removal to their present location.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature is about 54° Fahrenheit in the northwest, and 60° in the southeast; the summers are long and hot, and the winters usually mild. In the desert country of the extreme northwest not more than twenty inches of rain fall during the year, in the central portion thirty-five inches, and in the southeast fifty to fifty-two inches.

History.—The unorganized territory of the United States which extends from latitude 33° 35′ to 37° north, and longitude 94° 20′ to 103° west, forms the Indian Territory. It was a part of the great Louisiana purchase, and has been from time to time cut down to form States and Territories until reduced to its present dimensions. Efforts have been made at various times to secure the formation of a Territorial government and the establishment of local courts, and it has also been proposed to give each of the five civilized nations a Delegate in Congress. Another plan is, that the lands now held in common by the Indians shall be divided among them to hold in fee, the Indians to be unable to alienate them, however, for a certain number of years. Attempts were made in 1880 by bands of whites to enter the Indian Territory for the purpose of taking possession of the rich lands there, and a large force of United States troops had to be called out to prevent the execution of these designs.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Topography.—Kansas has an extreme length east and west of 410 miles; a breadth of about 210 miles; and an area of 82,080 square miles, or 52,531,200 acres. The general surface is an undulating plateau with a gentle slope from the western border to the Missouri. The extreme elevation reached is 3,800 feet, while at the mouth of the Kansas river the land lies 750 feet above the level of the sea. The average altitude is about 2,375 feet. There are no mountains in Kansas, but the scenery is redeemed from monotony by the rich grass-covered hills and the fertile river valleys, while the Arkansas and Republican rivers are bordered by bold bluffs from 200 to 300 feet in height. The Missouri furnishes a water frontage of 150 miles on the east, and near the Missouri State line receives the Kansas, which is formed by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers near Junction City, and intersects the State throughout its entire length. The Smoky Hill river rises near the Rocky mountains, in Colorado, and receives in Kansas the Saline and Solomon rivers, each over 200 miles long. The Republican river rises in Southern Colorado, flows through Northwestern Kansas into Nebraska, and turning southeast joins the Kansas. The Arkansas river has its sources in the Rocky mountains in Colorado, and passes through Kansas in an east and southeasterly direction, having nearly 500 miles of its windings within this State. The Osage river rises in the east, and after a southeast course of 130 miles, enters Missouri, while the Neosho has its source in the central part of the State, and after a southeast course of 200 miles, during which it receives the Cottonwood and other important streams, passes into the Indian Territory. Few of the rivers are navigable, but nearly all furnish abundant water power.

Climate.—The winters of Kansas are comparatively mild, the summers warm but not oppressive, and the atmosphere extraordinarily pure and clear at all seasons. The mean annual temperature is about 53° Fahrenheit; spring, 52°; summer, 76°; autumn, 54°; winter, 29°. The highest temperature recorded is 100° Fahrenheit, and the lowest —6°, these extremes having been only reached on a very few occasions since the settlement of the country. The rainfall averages from thirty-one to forty-five inches per annum, the greatest precipitation being in the eastern division. Kansas is a very healthy State, entirely free from miasmatic diseases, and highly favorable to consumptives and those suffering from bronchial or pulmonary complaints, to whom the pure, free atmosphere seldom fails to afford relief.

History.—The territory which now composes the State of Kansas formed a part of the Louisiana purchase, and afterwards of the Indian Territory. In May, 1854, it was organized as a Territory with the name of Kansas. It had been provided in 1820, by what was known as the "Missouri Compromise," that slavery should not be allowed in any of the Territories or States thereafter to be formed out of the Louisiana purchase north of latitude 36° 30′, but by the law creating the Territory of Kansas this act was repealed, and the question of slavery was left to the inhabitants of the new Territory to settle. Missourians poured into Kansas armed to the teeth, and carried the elections by force and fraud. A large immigration took place from the Northwestern States, but while the northern settlers were largely in the majority, the pro-slavery people, aided by the Missourians, held the authority until 1861. In July, 1859, a convention called by the Territorial legislature met at Wyandotte and adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery, which was ratified by the people on October 4 of the same year, by a vote of 10,420 to 5,530. On Jan. 29, 1861, after the Southern members had withdrawn from Congress, Kansas was admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte constitution, which, with certain amendments, is still in force. The border counties suffered severely during the Civil war from incursions of the Confederates, and were exposed to a partisan warfare until 1863. In August of that year Lawrence was captured by a Confederate guerilla leader named Quantrell, who butchered 150 of the inhabitants and burned half the city. Kansas furnished 20,149 men to the Federal armies during the war.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 536,667; Females, 459,429; Native, 886,010; Foreign, 110,086; White, 952,155; Colored, 43,941, including 19 Chinese, and 815 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Topography.—The surface of Nebraska constitutes a vast plain, with undulating prairies of great extent, diversified by a few low hills or ridges, and without mountains of any size, except in the extreme west and northwest, where the lower slopes of the Rocky mountains and the broken country of the Black Hills begin. From the west and northwest the land slopes gradually to the Missouri river, which washes the eastern and northeastern borders of the State. The drainage is toward the Missouri by the Platte river and its tributaries, the Niobrara, and the Republican and Blue rivers which extend into Kansas. The valley of the Platte, which stretches across the centre of the State from west to east, and the whole southern portion of Nebraska are extremely fertile and well watered. The western half is best adapted for grazing purposes, being a constant succession of natural pastures. About 30,000 square miles of the eastern division consist of bottom and prairie lands of exuberant fertility. Nebraska has a width from north to south of about 210 miles; its greatest length in the central part is about 420 miles; area, 76,855 square miles, or 49,187,200 acres.

Climate.—Nebraska might with propriety be termed a highland State, forming as it does a part of the great interior slope, which extends from the base of the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river. Over the wide prairies the mountain breezes sweep at will, and owing to the splendid drainage facilities the dry, exhilarating atmosphere is untainted by any malaria. The annual mean temperature at Omaha is about 48° Fahrenheit; winter mean, 22°; and summer, 70°. The total snow and rainfall east of the 100th meridian is twenty-six inches, the greatest amount of rainfall being in May and June. In the west and southwest it is much less, and in some places not more than seventeen to nineteen inches annually.

History.—Nebraska Territory, which extended from the Missouri river west to the crest of the Rocky mountains, and from the fortieth parallel north to the British Possessions, and included over 350,000 square miles of territory, was formed May 30, 1854. Settlements were made but slowly during the next ten years, the Indian troubles and the Civil war interfering considerably with the development of the country. Many changes were also made in the boundaries. In 1861, 16,000 square miles were set off to the Territory of Colorado, and nearly a quarter of a million to Dakota, while in the same year a triangular slice of Utah and Washington Territories was added. This, however, and about 30,000 square miles in addition, was afterwards formed into the Territory of Idaho, and on March 3, 1863, Nebraska was reduced to its present limits. The admission of Nebraska into the Union was delayed until 1867, and the proceedings attendant upon it were somewhat peculiar. In March, 1860, the people rejected a proposition to form a State government, by a vote of 1,987 nays to 1,877 ayes. Four years later Congress passed an enabling act, but the settlers were too busy repelling the Indian raids on the frontier to take the necessary steps to avail themselves of it. But early in 1866 a constitution was prepared by the Territorial legislature, and on June 21 it was ratified by the people. On July 28 Congress passed a bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State, but this failed to receive the signature of President Johnson. In January, 1867, another bill for the same purpose was passed, and was promptly vetoed by the President. The veto, however, failed to stand in the way very long, and on February 8 and 9 the bill was passed over it. It was required that the legislature should ratify the action of Congress, and this provision was complied with before the end of the month. Lincoln was chosen as the seat of government, and still remains such. A constitutional convention was held in 1871, but the people rejected the proposed constitution. In 1875 another convention was called, and the work of this body was ratified by a popular vote of 30,202 to 5,474. There enlisted in the Federal armies during the war 3,157 men.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 249,241; Females, 203,161; Native, 354,998; Foreign, 97,414; White, 449,764; Colored, 2,638, including 18 Chinese, and 235 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Topography.—Minnesota occupies nearly the centre of the continent of North America. The surface of the State is an undulating plain with an average elevation of 1000 feet above the sea, but in the northeast there is a group of low sand hills known as the "Hauteurs des Terres," or "Heights of Land," which rise about 600 feet higher. Its extreme length north and south is 380 miles, and its breadth varies from 183 miles in the middle to 262 miles on the southern, and 337 near the northern line; the total area being 83,365 square miles, or 53,353,600 acres. There are over 7,000 small lakes in the State, varying from one to thirty miles in diameter, while several of them have an area of from 100 to 400 square miles. The Mississippi rises in Lake Itasca, and flows for nearly 800 miles through the State, receiving the Minnesota at Fort Snelling, five miles above St. Paul. The Red River of the North rises in Elbow Lake, turns southwest and north, and empties into Lake Winnipeg. The St. Louis River, which rises in the northeast, falls into Lake Superior, and forms the first link in the chain of rivers and lakes of the St. Lawrence system. The celebrated Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis, is the best known of the many cataracts to be found in this State.

Climate.—The salubrity of the climate of Minnesota is well known. The summers are warm, with breezy nights, and two-thirds of the total rainfall of 35.50 inches occurs during the months of June, July, August, and September. The winters are cold, clear, and dry, and the snowfall is generally light. The range of temperature is considerable; the summer mean being 70.50°; winter mean, 25°; and the annual mean at St. Paul, 47° Fahrenheit.

Statistical and Agricultural.—The progress in agriculture during the past has been very rapid. Wheat is the staple article and milling the important industry of the State. Corn crop, 1888, 26,000,000 bushels; wheat, 35,000,000 bushels; oats, 43,000,000 bushels; barley, 10,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 9,000,000 bushels. Minneapolis the metropolis; population, 1889, 232,000; jobbing trade, 1888, $175,000,000; wheat received, 46,000,000 bushels; wheat ground, 7,500,000 barrels; freight handled, 1888, 5,500,000 tons.

History.—The first recorded explorations of the territory were made in 1680, when Father Hennepin, La Salle, and some traders and guides ascended the Mississippi and reached the Falls of St. Anthony. La Hontan, Le Sueur, Carver, and others visited and explored the Northwestern Territory, which included that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi, and which was nominally transferred to the United States in 1783. Minnesota, west of the Mississippi, formed originally a part of the French possessions which were transferred to the United States in 1803. It was at first a portion of the Territory of Missouri, and later of that of Iowa. Fort Snelling was built near St. Anthony's Falls in 1819, and in 1837 a small tract lying between the St. Croix and Mississippi was ceded by the Indians. Minnesota Territory was established March 3, 1849. In 1851 the Sioux Indians ceded to the United States all their lands between the Mississippi and the Big Sioux. The State, with its existing boundaries, was admitted into the Union May 11, 1858. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Minnesota was but in the third year of its existence as a State, and its population was only 172,023. Of this number the State contributed over one-seventh to the Federal armies, the total number contributed being 25,052 men. In addition to all this, the State was called upon to meet a formidable Indian war, for in August, 1862, several bands of Dakotas and Sioux attacked the frontier settlements in Brown county and the neighborhood of New Ulm, depopulating whole counties, murdering the men, women, and children by hundreds, and carrying off nearly 250 white captives. Gen. H. H. Sibley, former governor of the State, raised several hundred volunteers and marched to the front. The Indians gave battle, and were defeated at New Ulm, Fort Ridgely, and Birch Coolie, and on September 23 they were completely subdued. Of the Indian warriors 303 were condemned to death, but the sentences of many were commuted, and on Dec. 21, 1862, thirty-eight of the most criminal were hanged at Mankato. Foreign immigrants continue to pour in by thousands.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 419,149; Females, 361,624; Native, 513,097; Foreign, 267,676; White, 776,884; Colored, 3,889, including 24 Chinese; 1 Japanese, and 2,300 Indians and Half-breeds. Total population, census of 1885, 1,117,798; population, August 1, 1889, 1,500,000, of which nearly 1,000,000 are natives.

STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Topography.—The territory comprising the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, has an average extent, north and south, of 418 miles, and an average breadth of 357 miles, with an area of 152,000 square miles, or 97,280,000 acres. It forms a vast elevated plateau, crossed by several minor ranges of hills, which, in the southwest, deserve the name of mountains. The general elevation of the country is from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea, and the highest peaks of the Black Hills are nearly 7,000 feet above sea level. The Missouri River crosses the two Dakotas from the northwest to the southeast corner, and is navigable throughout. It has as tributaries the Yellowstone, Little Missouri, White, Big Cheyenne and Niobrara rivers. The Dakota rises in Devil's Lake, in the northeast, and has a length of 400 miles. The Red River of the North, flowing north, forms the eastern boundary for about 250 miles. The Vermillion and Big Sioux, in the southeast, are each more than 150 miles long. There are a large number of lakes and ponds, mostly in the east and north. Devil's Lake, the water of which is brackish, is forty miles long, and from four to twelve miles wide. Other important lakes are: Albert, Poinsett, Tchanchicaha, Traverse, Whitewood and Big Stone. There are still 27,550 Indians in the two Dakotas, seven-eighths of the whole number being Sioux. These are divided into numerous bands, and are mostly on reservations west of the Missouri. The land held by them until recently was about 41,999,456 acres, of which over 5,000,000 acres is good farming land, with only 10,500 acres cultivated. Under the treaty of 1889, a large portion of the Indian lands in South Dakota, comprising about 12,500 square miles, or 8,000,000 acres, will shortly be opened for settlement.

North Dakota is 212 miles in length, and has an average breadth of 340 miles, with an area of about 74,000 square miles, or 47,360,000 acres.

South Dakota has an average length of 206 miles, with an average breadth of 375 miles, an area of about 78,000 square miles, or 49,920,000 acres.

Climate.—The temperature within the territory comprising the two Dakotas, varies during the year from 20° below zero to 100° Fahrenheit. In the north, the winters are severe and much snow falls; but the climate of the south is mild and pleasant. The atmosphere is clear and dry, and owing to the elevation, malarial diseases are unknown, while pulmonary complaints are rare. Spring opens earlier than in Eastern States in the same latitude. The annual rainfall averages twenty inches, and occurs at the best time for agriculture.

History.—The Territory of Dakota was organized March 2, 1861, and included Montana and the present Territory of Wyoming. Several important changes were made in the boundaries when Idaho, Wyoming and Montana were organized. The earliest settlements were made at Pembina in 1812, by Lord Selkirk, who supposed it to be British territory. The first permanent settlements were made in 1859, between Sioux City and Yankton, on the banks of the Missouri; but Indian troubles and the Civil war checked immigration until 1866. The first legislature met in March, 1862, at Yankton, then the seat of government. In 1883 the capital was changed to Bismarck. The most important settlements are in the valleys of the Missouri and the Red River of the North, and along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. After a struggle of nearly fifteen years, an act of Congress was passed in the winter of 1889 providing for a division of the Territory into two States. North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union simultaneously on November 2, 1889. The capital of North Dakota is Bismarck; the temporary capital of South Dakota is Pierre. The fertile lands of the two States are being rapidly settled by emigrants from other parts of the United States and Europe. Large colonies of Mennonites, from Russia, and of Scandinavians, have settled there, while the more liberal homestead laws of the United States have attracted from Manitoba thousands who had gone there from Canada with the intention of making it their home. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1880, there were 8,819 entries at the land offices at Fargo, Bismarck and Grand Fork, amounting to 1,321,682 acres. During the same time the Northern Pacific sold 224,842 acres. At the present time no portion of the West offers greater inducements to immigrants than the two Dakotas.

Population.—Census of 1880, Territory of Dakota: Males, 82,296; Females, 52,881; Native, 83,382; Foreign, 51,795; White, 133,147; Colored, 20,030, including 238 Chinese and 1,391 Indians. Census of 1885, Territory of Dakota: Population, 658,000. State of North Dakota, about 258,000; State of South Dakota, about 400,000.

STATE OF MONTANA.

Topography.—The length of the State from east to west varies from 460 to 540 miles; its average breadth is 275 miles; and its area is 146,080 square miles, or 93,491,200 acres, of which 80,651,676 are still unsurveyed. The eastern division embraces the great plains or rolling table lands, which cover three-fifths of the area of the State; the Rocky mountains, with other ranges, occupying the west. The Rocky mountains form the southwest boundary, from the west line of Wyoming to the intersection of the parallel 45° 40′ north latitude with the 114th meridian of longitude; thence run east for some distance, and from the 112th meridian continue in a northwestern direction to the British Possessions. The Bitter Root mountains branch off at the eastern extension of the Rockies, and form the western boundary of the State for a considerable distance. Other important ranges are the Snow mountains in the south, and the Belt, Highwood, Judith and Little Rocky mountains. The peaks are from 6,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea level, and the valleys average about 4,000 feet, the mountain belt having an average breadth of 180 miles. The plains slope gradually toward the east, having an elevation of about 4,000 feet at the base of the mountains, and of 2,000 feet at the Dakota line. The Rocky mountains form the water-shed, and give rise to the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers, which unite near Gallatin City and form the Missouri. The latter runs north, northeast, and finally east; and the Yellowstone, which has its source in the National Park, in Wyoming, runs north and northeast through Montana, and joins the Missouri near its eastern boundary. Other important streams are the Flathead, Missoula, Big Blackfoot, Bitter Root and Milk rivers. The largest body of water is Flathead Lake, which is about thirty miles long by ten miles wide, and there are several smaller lakes in the northwest. Timber is abundant on the mountain slopes, and consists of pine, cedar, fir and hemlock, estimated to cover in all over 25,000,000 acres. Cottonwood, willow and alder are found along the streams, and in this respect Montana is much better off than many of her immediate neighbors.

Climate.—The climate of Montana is warmer than that of the Eastern States in the same latitude, and is very dry, the rainfall seldom exceeding twelve inches per annum. In the east the mean annual temperature varies from 41° to 49° Fahrenheit, but in the mountainous region it is lower. The snowfall is heavy in the mountains, but light in the valleys, and the climate is favorable for outdoor and agricultural occupations, and the raising of stock.

History.—Montana was formerly included in Idaho, and was constituted a Territory May 26, 1864. In 1873 it received an accession of about 2,000 square miles from Dakota. Virginia City, in Madison county, was originally the capital, but the seat of government was removed to Helena in 1875. The growth of the State dates from the opening of the gold mines in 1861. Montana has been the scene of several conflicts with the Indians, the most notable being the sanguinary battle on the banks of the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876, in which the seventh United States cavalry was nearly annihilated. On that occasion the United States forces, numbering about 330 men, were surrounded by nearly 5,000 Sioux, under a chief named Sitting Bull, who had gathered around him warriors from several small tribes. Gen. Custer, a noted Indian fighter, and 261 officers and men, were slain in the engagement, and the enemy succeeded in escaping into British territory, but finding it difficult to get food there, they gave themselves up to the United States military authorities, during the early part of 1881. There are in the State 19,791 Indians. The amount of land held in reservations for them, is 24,156,800 acres, of which more than 10,000,000 is good land. Of this, only 3,769 acres are tilled. Montana was admitted into the Union November 8, 1889.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 28,177; Females, 10,982; Native, 27,638; Foreign, 11,521; White, 35,385; Colored, 3,774, including 1,765 Chinese, and 1,663 Indians who have no tribal relations.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

Topography.—Idaho has an irregular shape. It is 485 miles in length north and south, on the western boundary, and 140 miles on the Wyoming border; forty-five miles wide in the north, and nearly 300 miles in the south; and contains, as now constituted, 84,800 square miles, or 54,272,000 acres, of which 47,739,368 are still unsurveyed. The surface is an elevated table land, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, with many deep river valleys, and crossed by numerous mountain ranges or spurs of the Rocky and Bitter Root mountain chains. Many of the peaks are of considerable height, and rise above the snow line. The most important are the Kootenay mountains, in the extreme north; the Cœur d'Alene range, south of these; the Salmon and Clearwater mountains along the rivers of the same names, and the successive ranges on the headwaters of the Snake river. In the southeast are the Bear River mountains, and in the south the Three Buttes. Of the total area, about 4,480,000 acres are suitable for agriculture, and 5,000,000 for grazing. One-third of the entire area is sterile, and yields nothing but sage brush and a little buffalo grass, but it is believed that part of this section can be reclaimed by irrigation. There are 8,000,000 acres of timber and as much of mineral land, while numerous lakes occupy an area of 200,000 acres. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with extensive pine and cedar forests, and there is much timber in the north. Wheat, oats, barley and rye flourish in the valleys, and wherever irrigation is possible, but the climate is not suited to corn. The Boisé valley, which is fifty-five miles in length by three in width, and sheltered by the Boisé mountains, is the chief agricultural region. The Territory is drained by the Snake river and its tributaries; the Bruneau, Boisé, Weiser, Salmon, Clearwater, Payette and other smaller streams. The Snake, or Shoshone river, rises in the Yellowstone Park, in Western Wyoming, describes an immense curve through Southern Idaho, and forms the western boundary of the Territory for about 200 miles, after which it turns west into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia. It is navigable for a considerable distance within and upon the borders of Idaho for light-draft vessels. The American and Shoshone Falls, and the rapids above the latter, are considered scarcely inferior to the falls of the Yellowstone, the Shoshone having a perpendicular descent of over 200 feet.

Climate.—The winters on the mountains are severe, and much snow falls. On the plains the winter temperature is about the same as that of Wisconsin or Northern Iowa. In the valleys the climate is milder, with much less snow, and the springs and summers are pleasant, and never oppressively hot. There is considerable rainfall on the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains, but in the north and west and in the lower valleys the precipitation is much less, and irrigation is a pre-requisite to successful agriculture.

Mining.—The first discovery of gold was made in Oro Fino creek, a tributary of the Clearwater river, in 1860, and the Boisé and Owyhee mines have been worked since 1863. The total production of the precious metals, up to the last report, is estimated at $90,000,000. Most of the gold is found in the quartz mines of Idaho, Boisé and Alturas counties, and there are placer diggings along the headwaters of the Salmon and Clearwater. Silver is found near Ruby City and Silver City, in the Owyhee district, and some of the mines are very rich. Coal has been discovered within twenty-five miles of Boisé City.

History.—Idaho, one of the Northwestern Territories, comprises a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. It was organized as a Territory March 3, 1863, out of portions of Nebraska, Dakota and Washington Territories. At that time it included all Montana and nearly all of Wyoming, and had an area of 375,000 square miles. It received its present limits in 1868. Boise City is the Territorial capital.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 21,818; Females, 10,792; Native, 22,636; Foreign, 9,974; White, 29,013; Colored, 3,597, including 3,379 Chinese, and 165 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF COLORADO.

Topography.—Colorado has an average length east and west of 380 miles; a breadth of 280 miles; and an area of 103,925 square miles, or 66,512,000 acres, divided into thirty-nine counties. There are still unsurveyed 40,657,679 acres. It consists of three natural divisions; the mountain range, the foot-hills and the plains. The Rocky mountains run north and south through the centre of the State, and consist of three parallel ranges, with many peaks over 13,000 feet high. Within the space inclosed by these immense mountains are the "Parks," which constitute the most remarkable natural feature of Colorado. These consist of extensive plateaus at an elevation of 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, hemmed in on all sides by the mountains, and containing some valuable agricultural land. The plains occupy the eastern part of the State, and comprise about one-third of its area. The great "divide" traverses Colorado northwest and southeast, separates the waters of the South Platte and Arkansas, and forms the water-shed of many of their tributaries. Colorado has numerous streams, the principal ones being the North and South Platte, and the Arkansas, Snake, White and Green rivers, most of which flow through rocky cañons and are not navigable. The South Platte has a fall of 6,000 feet between Montgomery and Denver, and one of the cañons of the Arkansas is 1,500 feet in depth. The Rio Grande del Norte rises in the Saguache range of mountains, and flows south through the San Luis park, but the Colorado river can scarcely be considered as belonging to the State from which it derives several of its principal tributaries, and to which it gave a name.

Climate.—The air is drier and the range of temperature less than in the Eastern States in the same latitude. The winters are mild, the summers cool and bracing, and the mean annual temperature is about 49° Fahrenheit. The rainfall ranges from fifteen to twenty inches annually, and most of it falls between May and July. On the mountains the winters are as a rule severe, with heavy falls of snow in November and December, but on the plains and in the valleys the mildness and purity of the atmosphere are such as to render Colorado the paradise of invalids, thousands of whom resort there. Heavy wind storms are common, but cloudy and foggy weather is unknown, and snow seldom remains more than twenty-four hours on the ground, except upon the mountains, many of which reach above the snow line.

History.—Colorado, the youngest of the thirty-eight States, was admitted into the Union Aug. 1, 1876, under an act passed March 3, 1875. Its organization as a Territory was effected in February, 1861, when parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico were set off to form the new district. Part of this Territory had been acquired by conquest from Mexico, and the remainder formed a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was known to the early Spanish settlers, and an expedition was sent out from Sinaloa, Mexico, over three centuries ago, for the purpose of exploration. The first American expedition was that under the command of Major Z. M. Pike, in 1806, when the mountain region was partially explored, and the mountain named Pike's Peak discovered. Col. S. H. Long visited the Territory fourteen years later, and, in 1842–44, the "Pathfinder," Gen. John C. Fremont, made his celebrated journey across the Rocky mountains. The first settlements were made in 1858–59, by miners, gold having been discovered in what is now Gilpin county, and within a few miles of Denver. From 1860 to 1862 the stream of immigration continued, and towns and cities grew up around the mines. In 1863–64 the Indians caused a good deal of trouble to the settlers, and the Civil war drew off many of the adventurous spirits to be found among pioneer gold miners—4,903 men enlisting in the Union army—but after 1865 immigration again increased, and the growth of the Territory was rapid. The energetic measures adopted by the better class of citizens suppressed lawlessness, much in the same way as in San Francisco in its early days, and at the present time Colorado is as well governed and as peaceful as Illinois.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 129,131; Females, 65,196; Native, 154,537; Foreign, 39,790; White, 191,126; Colored, 3,201, including 612 Chinese, and 154 Indians and Half-breeds.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

Topography.—The surface is elevated and mountainous, the main chain of the Rocky mountains extending across the Territory from southeast to northwest and forming what is known as "the divide." The principal ranges are the Wind River, Big Horn, Laramie, Bishop and Medicine Bow mountains. The Black Hills lie partly in this Territory and partly in Dakota. The Big Horn, Tongue and Powder rivers flow north and join the Yellowstone in Montana; the Green river drains the southwest, and the Little Missouri the northeast; while the North Platte, rising in Colorado, receives the Medicine Bow, Laramie and Sweetwater rivers in Wyoming and enters Nebraska from the southeast, where there are some smaller streams of little importance. The most interesting of the natural features of Wyoming, and those which have most attracted the attention of travelers, are found in the extreme northwest corner of the Territory, in the section known as the Yellowstone National Park. This wonderful park has a length of sixty-five miles north and south by fifty-five miles in width, and an area of 3,575 square miles. No part of it is less than 6,000 feet above the sea, and the snow-covered mountains that hem in the valleys on every side rise to a height of 12,000 feet. It is a land of wonders, with its grand cañons and geysers, its beautiful lakes and rivers, with cataracts, cascades and rapids of unexampled beauty, and mountains towering far above the deep and rugged valleys through which the rapid streams flow. The geysers or boiling springs are situated near the Firehole river, the middle fork of the Madison, which forms one of the three principal sources of the Missouri. There are several hundred springs, of which the Beehive, Giantess, Old Faithful, the Turban, the Giant and the Grand Geyser are the largest. Wyoming is situated between latitude 41° and 45° north and longitude 104° and 111° west; it has a length east and west of about 350 miles, and a breadth of about 275 miles, and forms an almost perfect quadrangle, with an area of 97,890 square miles, or 62,649,600 acres, of which 9,079,186 are surveyed into sections and 42,638 are improved.

Climate.—The climate is severe in the mountainous regions, but mild and salubrious in the sheltered valleys; the air is pure and bracing, and the rainfall light, not exceeding fifteen inches per annum, and in some parts even less. The mean temperature at Cheyenne (6,058 feet above the sea) in July, the warmest month, is about 71°; in January, the coldest, 12°; and the mean for the year not lower than 43.6° Fahrenheit. A maximum of 98° is recorded in one year, and a minimum of —38° Fahrenheit. The soil of the valleys is a fertile loam, but irrigation is needed for the successful prosecution of agriculture.

Mines and Minerals.—The great mineral resources of Wyoming have as yet scarcely been developed. At Evanston, Carbon, Rock Springs, and several other points on the line of the Union Pacific, lignite has been mined. The coal is of good quality and is shipped to many of the Territories, besides furnishing an ample supply for locomotives. Iron ore is abundant, and consists principally of pure red hematites of great value. Copper, lead, plumbago and petroleum also occur. Much gold has been taken from the mountain gulches of the Sweetwater country, and auriferous quartz veins of great value are worked in the neighborhood of Laramie City. Valuable deposits of soda exist in the valley of the Sweetwater. The deposits of sulphate of soda are from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, and are almost chemically pure.

History.—The Territory of Wyoming was organized, under the act approved July 25, 1868, from the southwest portion of Dakota, together with small sections of Utah and Colorado. The first settlements within its limits were made in 1867, during the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, and the Territorial organization was completed on May 10, 1869. Its historical record is naturally a short one, and is unmarked by any serious conflicts with the Indians.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 14,152; Females, 6,637; Native, 14,939; Foreign, 5,850; White, 19,437; Colored, 1,352, including 914 Chinese, and 140 Indians who have no tribal relations. About 1,250 Shoshone and 900 Bannock Indians occupy a reservation of 1,520,000 acres in the western part of the Territory.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Topography.—The area of the Territory of Arizona is 113,020 square miles, or 72,332,800 acres, of which 67,098,366 are unsurveyed. The middle and northeastern portions of the Territory consist of plateaus which have an elevation of from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, and are here and there dotted by volcanic cones rising 2,500 feet above the plateaus. The southern portion is a plain with a slight elevation above the sea, amounting to only 200 feet at the mouth of the Gila. The mountain ranges, of which there are many, have generally a northwest and southeast course, with the exception of the Mogollon range, in the east, which runs nearly east and west, joining the Sierra Blanca. The Sierra Prieta and the Aztec range, in central Arizona, are flanked by foot-hills, which sink gradually to the level of the table land on the northeast, and of the *mesas* sloping toward the Colorado river in the southwest. The highest mountain is the San Francisco, a volcanic cone, whose summit is 11,000 feet above the sea. The Colorado, which is the largest and the only navigable river, is formed by the junction, in Southern Utah, of the Green and Grand rivers, and flows southerly along the western boundary of Arizona, emptying into the Gulf of California just south of the southern line of the Territory. This river has during the course of centuries cut for itself a deep channel through the rocks, so that for long distances it flows between perpendicular walls 7,000 feet in height. It is navigable for a distance of 612 miles from its mouth; above that point it becomes shallow, except in the rainy season, has a very swift current and is filled with rapids. Its principal tributaries are the Gila, which has its source in New Mexico and flows in a southwesterly course, until it joins the Colorado about 180 miles above the Gulf of California; the Colorado Chiquito, which rises in the northwest; and Bill Williams fork. Here, as in New Mexico, agriculture can be carried on only where irrigation is practicable, which applies to about five per cent. of the total area. There are desert tracts covered with shifting sands, which are utterly unfit for cultivation, and much of the Territory south of the Gila is an arid waste. But the soil in the river bottoms and in the mountain valleys of middle and eastern Arizona is of great richness. Pine and cedar grow on the mountains in the central and northern part of the Territory, and walnut, cherry and cottonwood are found along the streams. On the plains south of the Gila only the cactus, artemisia and mesquite can live.

Climate.—The climate is mild and generally healthful, lung and malarious diseases being almost unknown. The summer temperature of the treeless plains in the south is intensely hot, the thermometer often indicating 118° Fahrenheit, and rarely falling in winter below 34°. In the central and more elevated portion of the Territory the temperature is moderate, seldom exceeding 90° in summer. Snow falls on the mountains, but remains only a short time. The rainfall along the Gila averages from four to five inches, while at the base of the range it rises to twenty-five or thirty. Showers are most frequent in July and August.

History.—Arizona was first visited by Spanish exploring parties as early as 1526. They found there indications of mineral wealth, but also warlike and hostile Indians, so that they made but few settlements, and the country was but little better known when it passed into the hands of the Americans than it was 300 years before. That portion of the Territory lying north of the Gila river was acquired by the treaty with Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, and that south of it was bought from Mexico under the Gadsden treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, it being desired to straighten the southern frontier, and to acquire what were believed to be mineral lands of much value. Arizona was made a Territory by the act of Feb. 24, 1863, prior to which time it had formed a part of New Mexico.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 28,202; Females, 12,238; Native, 24,391; Foreign, 16,049; White, 35,160; Colored, 5,280, including 1,630 Chinese, 2 Japanese and 3,493 Indians.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Topography.—New Mexico has a length on the eastern boundary of 345 miles, and on the western of 390, with an average breadth, north of the thirty-second parallel, of 335 miles. Its area is 122,580 square miles, or 78,451,200 acres, of which 67,024,990 are unsurveyed. The region now known as Arizona, obtained from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty of 1853, was annexed to New Mexico the following year, and formed a part of the Territory until 1863. In 1861 a tract of 14,000 square miles, lying east of the Rocky mountains, between the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth parallels, was annexed to Colorado. New Mexico as now constituted consists of a number of high, level plateaus, intersected by mountain ranges, often rising into high peaks, between which lie fertile valleys. The Rocky mountains, before entering the Territory, divide into two ranges, the one on the east, the loftier of the two, ending near Santa Fe, and the other, known as the Sierra Madre, of lower elevation, and with numerous passes, extending to the southward until it reaches the Sierra Madre of Mexico. Almost two-thirds of the Territory is east of this range. The region to the west, which has not been thoroughly explored, consists of high table lands and isolated peaks. East of the eastern range the land slopes gradually to the Mississippi. The Staked Plain, an elevated region, unwatered, and without wood, extends into the southeastern part of the Territory. The principal river is the Rio Grande del Norte, which, rising in Colorado, flows south through New Mexico, and, continuing on its course toward the Gulf, forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. Its principal affluent is the Pecos, which, rising in the eastern part of the Territory, empties into the Rio Grande in Texas. In the northeast rises the Canadian, which empties into the Arkansas; and in the southwest the Gila, which flows into the Gulf of California. The valley of the Rio Grande has an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea near the southern boundary, and of nearly 6,000 feet at the point where it crosses the Colorado line. On each side of this river, which is not navigable, the mountain ranges rise to an altitude of from 6,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, the summits of the loftier peaks being above the snow line. Timber is not abundant. The mountains are covered with pine, spruce and fir; nut-pine and cedar grow on the foothills, and sycamore and cottonwood in the river valleys.

Climate.—Owing to the differences in elevation the climate varies greatly. The mean temperature at Santa Fe, with an elevation of 6,862 feet, is: spring, 49.70° Fahrenheit; summer, 70.4°; autumn, 50.6°; winter, 31.6°; year, 50.6°. The thermometer rarely rises above 88°, or sinks below —5°. Pulmonary complaints are infrequent, but owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, pneumonia and similar complaints are frequent. The rainfall is very slight, sometimes not exceeding ten inches per year.

History.—Though one of the most backward and unimportant among the Territories, yet it was visited and settled by white men at an earlier date than any other part of the United States. It was first traversed by Alvar Nuñez, a Spaniard, prior to 1537, and was explored in 1539 and 1581 by parties sent by the viceroy of Mexico, who had heard rumors of its vast mineral wealth. Between 1595 and 1599 a permanent settlement was made, and soldiers were stationed there to protect the missionaries who had for some years been toiling among the Indians. Santa Fe, an Indian town, was selected by the Spaniards as the chief place of their new possessions. The natives, who had made some progress in the arts of civilization, who tilled the soil and lived in communities, were enslaved by their new masters, and forced to work in the mines. So great was the cruelty with which they were treated that they revolted in 1680 and drove out the whites, burning the churches and destroying every vestige of the oppressors. In 1694, after various fruitless attempts, Santa Fe was reoccupied by the Spaniards, who held undisputed rule in the Territory until 1837, when another insurrection broke out, which was, however, quelled without much trouble. When the war broke out between the United States and Mexico, Gen. Kearney, in command of the army of the West, marched from the Missouri river to New Mexico, routed the opposing forces, and took possession of Santa Fe Aug. 18, 1846. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, the country was ceded to the United States, and was given a Territorial organization by the act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850. The inhabitants revolted in 1849 and killed a number of Americans, including some of the Territorial officers, but were soon reduced to obedience. Early in 1862 Santa Fe and the southern portion of the Territory were occupied by Confederate troops, who, however, soon met with a defeat which compelled them to fall back into Texas.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 64,496; Females, 55,069; Native, 111,514; Foreign, 8,051; White, 108,721; Colored, 10,854, including 57 Chinese and 9,772 Indians.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Topography.—California, the largest State in the Union with the exception of Texas, has an extreme length of 770 miles; an extreme breadth of 330 miles; and an estimated area of 158,360 square miles, or 101,350,400 acres. The Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range of mountains run northwest and southeast, generally parallel, and are connected in the north and south by transverse ranges. Between the two ranges lie the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. The Yosemite valley, situated in the midst of the Sierras, forms one of the chief attractions of the State. The Sierra Nevadas have a general elevation of from 8,000 to 15,000 feet. In the southern part of the main range is Mount Whitney, 15,000 feet high. In the north Mount Shasta, a bare volcanic peak of 14,400 feet in height, is the best known. The Coast Range is inferior in grandeur to the Sierras, having an average elevation of 2,500 to 4,000 feet. The Sacramento river rises near Mount Shasta, and flows south until in latitude 38° it unites with the San Joaquin. The latter has its origin in Tulare Lake, and its course is northerly until it joins the Sacramento. After receiving the San Joaquin the Sacramento flows west to the sea. The Klamath has its origin in Oregon, and flows through the northwest part of California; and the Colorado forms, in part, the southeast boundary, and empties into the Gulf of California. The principal lakes are Tulare and Mono. Lake Tahoe forms part of the boundary between California and Nevada. The principal bay is that of San Francisco, which is forty miles long and nine miles wide, and forms the best harbor on the western coast of North America.

Climate.—The variation in climate, owing to the difference in elevation and latitude, is great. On the coast the winters are mild and the summers extremely pleasant. At San Francisco the summer mean is 60° Fahrenheit; that of winter, 51°; and of the year, 56°. In the interior the summers are much warmer, and in the Sacramento valley the mercury often reaches 100°. In the twenty-three years, 1850–1872 inclusive, the rainfall, at the same city, varied from seven to fifty inches per annum, and extreme variability from year to year is shown in other parts of the State. In the south the average is not over ten inches, and at Fort Yuma even less. The heavy snows which rest on the Sierras partially correct the irregularity of the rainfall.

History.—The first discovery of the territory now known as California was made about the middle of the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, under Cortez; but no settlements were made by white men until about a century ago. In 1768 the Franciscan monks, who had succeeded to the Jesuits in the lower peninsula, withdrew from that country to Upper California, and established a number of missions near San Francisco. In 1822 Mexico became independent of Spain, and from that time until 1840, in which year the missions were broken up, the Franciscans continually lost ground. A trade in furs and hides began soon after 1820. But actual settlers were very few; and when in March, 1844, Lieut. (afterwards Major-General) John C. Fremont succeeded, after incredible hardships, in reaching Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, having crossed the mountains without a guide, he found only a few trappers and hunters in the country. Fremont's reports of the geography and resources of the territory largely increased the interest in it, and settlements rapidly followed. California was taken possession of by the United States during the war with Mexico, possession afterward being confirmed by the treaty of 1848. Between 1844 and 1846 there was a large influx of Americans, and the discovery of gold in El Dorado county in February, 1848, induced such an immigration as had never before been seen in any country. In less than three years San Francisco and the neighboring mining camps contained a population of 150,000. No Territorial government had been organized, but a convention was called in September, 1849, to frame a State constitution. This was ratified by the people without delay, and California was admitted into the Union Sept. 9, 1850. The Indian population has almost disappeared, and the Mexicans are few in number. A convention to revise the constitution met on Sept. 28, 1878, and agreed upon a number of amendments, which were ratified by the popular vote.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 518,176; Females, 346,518; Native, 571,820; Foreign, 292,874; White, 767,181; Colored, 97,513, including 75,132 Chinese, 86 Japanese, and 16,277 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE OF NEVADA.

Topography.—Nevada has an extreme length north and south of 485 miles; its greatest breadth through the centre is about 320 miles; area, 110,700 square miles, or 70,848,000 acres, with 58,436,498 still unsurveyed. The surface is an elevated table land, with an average altitude of 4,500 feet above the ocean, and broken by parallel ranges of mountains, running from north to south, which attain a height of from 1,000 to 8,000 feet. The Sierra Nevadas, which reach an elevation varying from 7,000 to 13,000 feet, form a part of the western boundary. It would be difficult to say what part of the State is the water-shed, for the rivers, which are not navigable, run in all directions, and with few exceptions fail to reach the sea. Some empty into lakes or sloughs, and others sink into the earth. The Colorado river forms a part of the eastern and southeastern border, and the longest stream is the Humboldt, which rises in the northeastern part of the State, and has a course of 300 miles within it, terminating in Humboldt Lake. Lake Tahoe, among the mountains on the California border, is twenty-one miles long and ten miles wide, and has a depth of 1,500 feet. It is more than 6,000 feet above the ocean, but keeps a temperature of about 57° Fahrenheit, the year round. Pyramid and Walker Lakes are also extensive bodies of water, and of great depth. The other lakes are little else than marshes formed by the overflow of the streams, and in many cases their waters are alkaline or brackish. Among the most noticeable natural features are the "mud lakes" and warm springs. Some of the former cover 100 square miles and are composed of thick alkaline deposits in the dry season, or of a foot or two of very muddy water during the rains. Most of the springs contain sulphur or other mineral ingredients, and possess medicinal qualities.

Climate.—The winters are mild, with little snow except upon the mountains, but in the north the thermometer sometimes falls as low as fifteen degrees below zero. In the south and east the weather is much more moderate and frosts are rare, but the summer temperature ranges up to 95° and even 105°, May and June being the hottest months. The rainfall is light, and occurs principally in the spring, or from January to the end of April. The air is invigorating and bracing, and the climate is considered very healthy.

Mines and Minerals.—Nevada contains enormous mineral wealth, and produces immense quantities of the precious metals. First in importance is silver, which exists in nearly every section. Gold is found in many of the silver mines, but in such small quantities that its value is only half that of the other metal. Very rich lead and copper ores have been found, and among other valuable minerals are cinnabar, platinum, zinc, tin, plumbago, manganese, nickel and cobalt, mostly associated with the precious metals. Coal and iron exist, and all kinds of valuable clays, including kaolin and fire clay, have been discovered. The building stones include limestone, marbles of all varieties, granite, slate and sandstone. Very extensive deposits of borax are found in Churchill and Esmeralda counties, and sulphate of soda has also been dug. The salt springs are valuable and abundant, and salt is also obtained in the form of crystals and rock salt.

History.—Nevada was organized as a Territory March 2, 1861, out of a large portion of Utah, which was set off for that purpose. In 1862 an extension of territory was granted at the expense of Utah, and on Oct. 31, 1864, the State was admitted into the Union, a State constitution having previously been framed by a convention and ratified by the people. The limits were further extended in May, 1866, Arizona and Utah surrendering a part of their territory, and the boundaries remain as thus constituted. Settlements by white men were first made in 1848, when some small colonies of Mormons found homes in Washoe and Carson valleys. In the following year gold was discovered, but even this did not attract many settlers, and it was not until 1859, when the existence of enormous argentiferous deposits became known, that miners began to flock in.

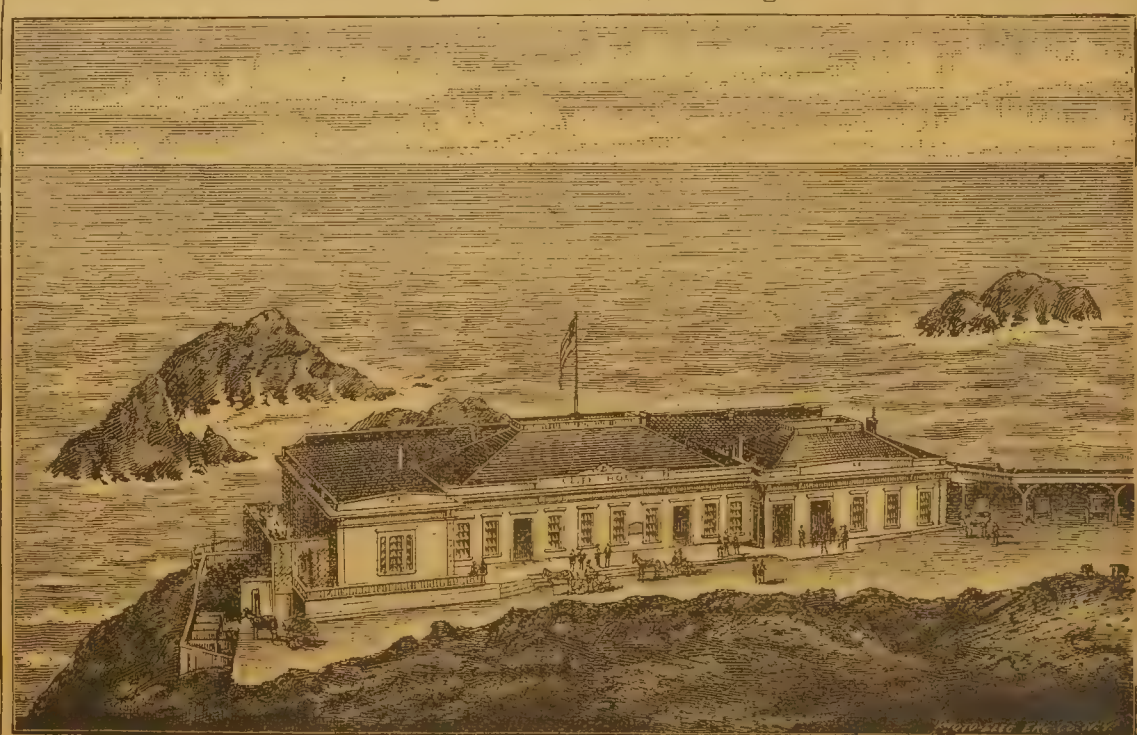
Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 42,019; Females, 20,247; Native, 36,613; Foreign, 25,653; White, 53,556; Colored, 8,710, including 5,416 Chinese, 3 Japanese and 2,803 Indians and Half-breeds.

GOAT ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO.

CABLE STREET CARS, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, the leading city of California, and the most important centre of commerce on the Pacific coast, is situated on the north end of a peninsula, thirty miles long and six miles wide at this point, which separates the bay of San Francisco from the Pacific. The city includes Goat Island, Alcatraz Island and Mission Rock in San Francisco Bay, as well as the Farallones Islands in the Pacific. The city stands on the slope of high hills, which, as late as 1846, were cut up by huge gullies, and the low ground was very contracted, except in one direction where it was rendered impassable by groups of sand hills. Previous to 1847 San Francisco was known as Yerba Buena, and in front of the town a cave, about forty feet deep in some parts, ran half a mile into the land. The sand hills, however, were removed after great labor, and the gullies and the cave filled up, and where ships floated in 1849, there are now well-constructed streets. The business streets of the city are densely built around the slopes of the hills, and nearly all the buildings are of stone. The fashionable and favorite promenades are Kearney, Market and Montgomery Streets, on which the finest stores are to be found. San Francisco is well lighted and paved, and gets an abundant water supply from Philarcitos Creek by a conduit thirty miles in length. The Chinese numbered 21,213 at last census, and occupy a distinct quarter of the city called Chinatown. Among the finest buildings are the Palace Hotel, the Nevada Bank, the Bank of California, the Grand, Cosmopolitan and Occidental Hotels, the Custom House, Mint, Theatre, Opera House and the Lick House, named after James Lick, an old settler, who left several millions worth of property for the construction of educational and philanthropic institutions. The Palace Hotel, claimed to be one of the largest and best appointed buildings of its kind in the world, measures two hundred and seventy-five feet by three hundred and fifty on the ground. It is ten stories high, of which two are below the level of the street, can accommodate with ease 1,200 guests, and has a superb court. The cost of construction, including the land, was $3,250,000. About four miles from the centre of the city is Fort Point, the leading place of defense in the bay. There is much attractive scenery around the city, and the chief pleasure resort is the beautiful Golden Gate Park, 1,043 acres in extent. In the southern portion of the city is the Old Mission, whose church of adobe dates back to 1778. The Mission of San Francisco de Asis was founded by two Spanish Franciscan monks in 1776. In 1834 the mission was secularized, and handed over to civil officers. Colonization then commenced, and the old city of Yerba Buena sprang into existence. The first house was built in 1835, and the streets of the city laid out in 1839. In 1846 possession was taken of the settlement by a man-of-war in the name of the United States. In 1847 the city was named San Francisco, and its growth has been phenomenal. In 1846 there was only a population of 600, which, on the outbreak of the gold fever in 1848, rose to 1,000. A census taken in 1852 showed a population of 34,870. In 1860 it had increased to 56,802, in 1870 to 149,473, and the present population is estimated at 240,000. San Francisco is well supplied with street railroads, among which there is an excellent cable line. The climate, though genial, is somewhat peculiar. There is no snow in December, and chilly days sometimes occur in August. San Francisco has considerable manufactures of watches, carriages, furniture, etc., and is a great centre of wealth.

COURT IN PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.



SEAL ROCKS, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego was first settled by Jesuit missionaries in 1768, and is the oldest town in the State. The Digger Indians were the aborigines of the country, and by no means adapted to the Christian civilization to which the good fathers labored so untiringly to raise them. Their stone arrow heads, mortars, spears and knives are still found in numerous shell mounds near the coast where they formerly had their rancheries. San Diego is a port of entry and county seat of San Diego county. It is situated on San Diego Bay, which for its size is the most sheltered, most secure and the finest harbor in the world. The bay is twelve miles long and two miles wide, with never less than thirty feet of water at low tide. The city is fourteen miles north of the dividing line between upper and lower California, and is connected by steamer and railroad with San Francisco, four hundred and fifty-six miles north, and by stage with all the inland towns. By act of Congress it is the terminus of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and is destined to make a city of great importance. The climate is remarkably equable, the thermometer rarely rising to eighty degrees Fahrenheit or sinking to the freezing point. At present the city has a population of about 5,000, and rapidly increasing. The country surrounding is well timbered and well watered, producing large crops of all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables. Gold, silver and tin ores have recently been discovered, which promise to be extensive and profitable. The east division of San Diego county is occupied by the Colorado Desert, which is for the most part treeless and barren, and a portion of it below the level of the sea. It is very dry and hot, containing many natural curiosities, among which is a lake of boiling mud.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.

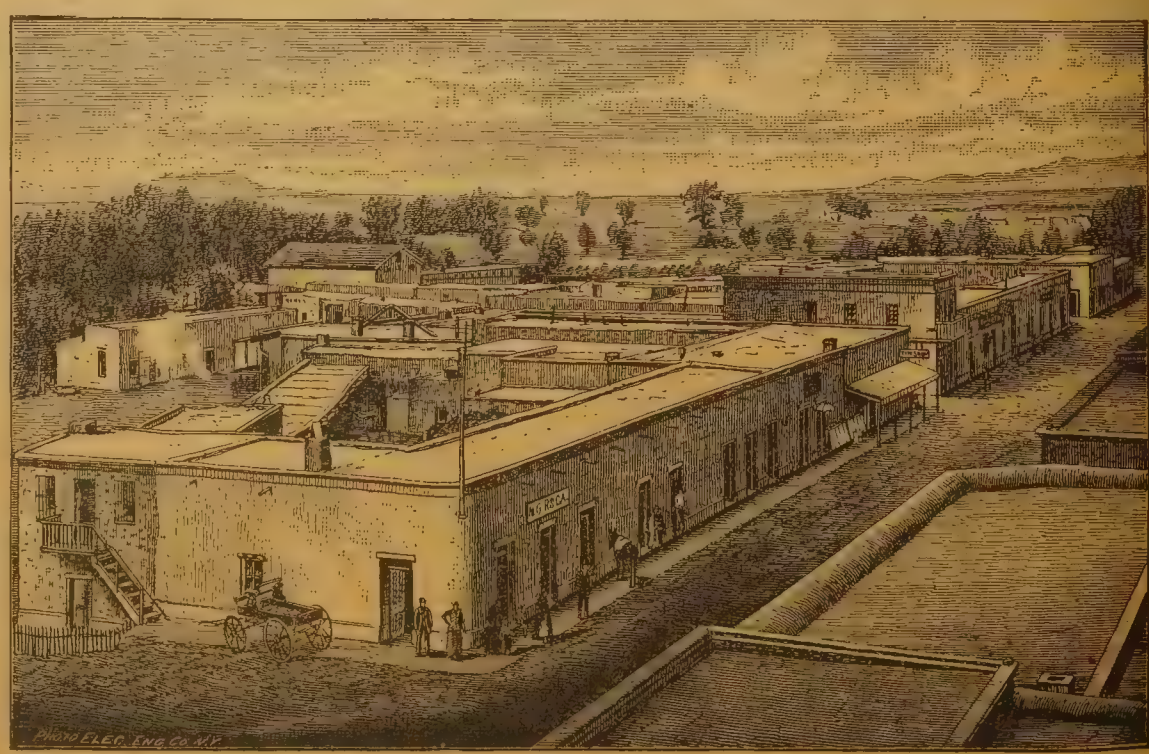
Los Angeles, county seat of Los Angeles county, California, is situated on the Los Angeles river. The city contains a population of about 16,000. It has many fine business blocks, three banks, and several large hotels. Los Angeles was settled by the Spaniards in 1781. It is located at the southern base of the Sierra Santa Monica range, on a gradual slope, and is completely embowered in foliage. Here is the wealth of all the tropics; all kinds of tropical and semi-tropical fruits attaining the greatest perfection. It is noted for its picturesque beauty, as well as for the delights of its warm and equable climate. Since the opening of the railroad the old adobe buildings are giving place to more substantial structures, and the city bids fair to be one of the principal railroad centres of the West. It is already connected with Santa Monica, on the west, eighteen miles distant; Wilmington, on the south, twenty-two miles; Santa Ana, on the south-east, thirty-three miles; Yuma, on the east, 248 miles; and San Francisco, on the north, 482 miles. To the westward and southward of this beautiful city magnificent plantations stretch away as far as the eye can reach, producing oranges, figs, lemons, limes and pomegranates, all attaining the greatest perfection. Here also may be seen the huge palm tree, the banana, the beautiful Italian and Monterey cypress, the live oak, the pepper and the eucalyptus. Los Angeles county has an area of about six thousand square miles, and is drained by the San Gabriel, Los Angeles and Santa Ana rivers. The surface, except in the Los Angeles, Santa Ana and San Fernando valleys, is for the most part mountainous. Gold, silver, tin, copper, asbestos and coal mines abound, some of which are at present extensively worked. Petroleum is found in the San Fernando hills.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

TUCSON.

Tucson, capital and most important city of Arizona, is situated in the valley of the Santa Cruz river, at an elevation of 2,520 feet above the level of the sea, with a population, in 1880, of 6,994. It has the appearance of a Mexican town with the customary plazas, narrow streets, and houses built chiefly of adobe. Three-fourths of its inhabitants are of Mexican origin, and speak the Spanish language. Tucson is within the "Gadsden Purchase," and was incorporated in 1871. The early history of the town is unknown; but it has been a place of some importance for more than a century, and, before its acquisition by the United States, was a Mexican military post.

Camp Lowell, a United States military post, is seven miles distant; and nine miles south of the city is the church of St. Xavier, built upward of a century ago by Catholic missionaries. The legislative assembly meets here biennially on the first Monday in January. Representation is apportioned according to the population, and the members of the assembly are elected by counties at the general election, held throughout the Territory every two years, on the Friday after the first Monday in November, each male inhabitant being entitled to a vote who is twenty-one years of age and has complied with various territorial regulations. The business of Tucson consists chiefly of trade with the Mexican State of Sonora, and in supplying the military posts and Indian reservations of Arizona.



TUCSON, ARIZONA.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Topography.—The greatest length of the State east and west is 340 miles; greatest breadth, 240 miles; area, 69,180 square miles, or 44,275,200 acres, of which 28,836,985 acres are still unsurveyed. The Cascade mountains traverse it north and south from British Columbia to Oregon, and divide it into two unequal portions, the eastern section containing about 50,000 and the western nearly 20,000 square miles. The highest peak is Mount Rainier, 14,500 feet, and there are several others little inferior. Between Puget Sound and the Pacific the Coast range attains considerable prominence and culminates in Mount Olympus, 8,100 feet high. There are also the Blue mountains in the southeast, which extend into the State from Oregon. Eastern Washington is an irregular, broken country, and the chief divisions of the western section are the Columbia and Puget Sound basins and the valley of the Chehalis. The Columbia river enters the State from the north, traverses its whole breadth, constitutes almost the entire southern boundary, and with its tributaries drains nearly its whole area. The Snake, Walla Walla, Spokane, Colville and Clarke's Fork are its principal affluents. It is navigable throughout the State, and the Snake is navigable from the Idaho border to its junction with the Columbia. The State has a coast line on the Pacific of about 180 miles, and the deep indentation of Puget Sound, with Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, furnishes many excellent harbors. The scenery of the Columbia river is in many places picturesque and even grand, flowing as it does through rocky mountain gorges and containing a number of cataracts and rapids. Of these, the chief are the Cascades, where the river breaks through the Cascade mountain range; the Dalles, forty miles above; Priest rapids, 179 miles above the Dalles; Buckland rapids, sixty-six miles farther; and Kettle Falls, 274 miles above; the last having a perpendicular fall of fifteen feet. At Vancouver the river is a mile wide; and so great is the force of the current that it overcomes the effect of the tide, and the water on the bar is rendered drinkable.

Climate.—On the western slope there are but two seasons, the dry and the rainy, the latter commencing late in October and lasting until April. The rainfall is from seventy to 125 inches. The winters are mild, with but little snow or ice, and the summers cool and pleasant, the thermometer in July and August seldom reaching 90° Fahrenheit, while the nights are cool, and there is usually a breeze from the sea. At Steilacoom, Puget Sound, the mean temperature of the year is about 50° Fahrenheit; summer, 63°; winter, 39°. The rainfall averages about fifty inches per annum. The section east of the mountains possesses a drier climate, and the seasons of spring and autumn are more definitely marked. Washington is extremely healthy, and, from the absence of marshes and the elevation of most of the land, is entirely free from miasma.

History.—The earlier history of the State, which, up to March, 1853, formed a part of Oregon, is given under another head. [See OREGON.] Washington Territory, as originally created, comprised the region lying between the Pacific and the summit of the Rocky mountains, and between the Columbia river and the British Possessions. The Territory now known as Idaho, and some parts of Wyoming and Montana, were added when Oregon's State boundaries were defined in 1859, which gave Washington an area of nearly 200,000 square miles. This has since been reduced by nearly two-thirds. The first settlement of white Americans was made on the Deschutes river, at the head of Puget Sound, in 1845, but prior to that time the Hudson's Bay company had established a number of trading posts. The first Territorial governor arrived in November, 1853, and the first legislature met at Olympia in February, 1854. During 1855 and the ensuing year the settlers were involved in war with the northern Indians, and the trouble was renewed in 1858. Gold was discovered in 1855, and in 1857–58 occurred the Fraser river excitement, when miners poured into the country around Puget Sound. The treaty of 1846 established the 49th parallel as the international boundary, but gave Vancouver's Island to Great Britain. Unfortunately for all concerned, a misunderstanding occurred as to the ownership of the islands in Washington Sound. For a quarter of a century this remained unsettled. In 1859 the island of San Juan was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain; but in 1872 the Emperor of Germany, to whom the matter had been referred under the provisions of the Washington treaty, decided in favor of the American claim, which made the Canal de Haro the boundary, and gave San Juan and other islands in Washington Sound to the United States. Meantime, the general government had, by purchase, extinguished the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound agricultural companies, acquired under the treaty of 1846. Washington was admitted into the Union November 11, 1889.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 45,973; Females, 29,143; Native, 59,313; Foreign, 15,803; White, 67,199; Colored, 7,917, including 3,186 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 4,405 Indians.

STATE OF OREGON.

Topography.—The Cascade mountains, which cross the State from north to south, dividing Oregon into two unequal parts, known as Eastern and Western Oregon, range from 4,000 to 10,000 feet in height, reaching the region of perpetual snow. The principal peaks are Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet; Mt. Jefferson, 10,200 feet; the Three Sisters and Diamond Peak, each 9,420 feet; and Mt. McLaughlin, 11,000 feet. The Coast range runs parallel with the ocean, at a distance from it of about twenty-five miles, the general altitude varying from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. Each of the great ranges throws out spurs, and the eastern division is broken by the Blue mountains, which run northeast and southwest, and have an average altitude of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The valleys are deep and irregular, and in many places the rivers cut their way through romantic cañons of great depth. The principal accessible harbors are the mouths of the Columbia and Rogue rivers, and Tillamook Bay and Port Orford. The State has an average length east and west of about 360 miles; a breadth of 260 miles; and an area of 96,030 square miles, or 61,459,200 acres. The State has many streams, especially in the western half, but few of them are navigable. The Columbia rises in the Rocky mountains, in latitude 50° 20′, and is navigable for ships 115 miles from the sea, and for steamers 165 miles. It is a rapid stream, and receives nearly all the rivers of Oregon. The Columbia is 1,300 miles in length, and forms the State boundary for about 300 miles. Its numerous cascades, cañons, narrows and rapids enhance the beauty of the scenery along this stream. The Rogue river, in Southern Oregon, and the Umpqua, which flows through the valley of the same name, both take their rise in the Cascade mountains and empty into the Pacific. Most of the lakes, of which there are a large number, are situated in Grant and Jackson counties.

Climate.—The climates of the two divisions differ widely, that of the western half being moist and equable, while the east never has an excess of rain, and though somewhat subject to extremes of temperature, the climate is usually pleasant. The summers of the eastern half are dry, there being little rain and less dew, but the crops do not suffer from drouth. The mean temperature at The Dalles is, in spring, 53°; in summer, 70.5°; in autumn, 52°; and in winter, 35.5° Fahrenheit; and the rainfall does not exceed eighteen or twenty inches annually. It is very different in Western Oregon, the annual rainfall at Astoria being sixty inches. Snow and ice are here unknown, but on the mountains and elevated table lands frosts are frequent, and the higher peaks wear their snowy crowns the year through. The mean annual temperature at Astoria is 52°; that of spring, 51°; summer, 61.5°; autumn, 54°; winter, 42.5°, Fahrenheit.

History.—Though various navigators had previously sailed along the coast, the credit of the discovery of Oregon is generally given to Capt. Robt. Gray, of Boston, who, in 1792, brought his ship, the Columbia, to anchor in the mouth of a large river, to which he gave the name of his vessel. The Pacific fur company established a trading post at Astoria in 1811, and the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies kept many trappers and traders in Oregon up to the time of its admission into the Union as a State, in 1859. By the treaty of 1818, the provisions of which were continued in 1827, the whole of the Pacific coast territory from latitude 42° to 54° 40′ north was jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States, and to this vast region the name of Oregon was applied. The Canadians employed by the Hudson's Bay company formed the main body of the white population for a long time, but between 1833 and 1850 there was a considerable immigration from the United States. The difficulties threatened by the conflicting claims of the United States and Great Britain to the possession of this territory were averted by a compromise, by which the forty-ninth parallel became the dividing line, Great Britain retaining Vancouver's Island. Oregon was organized as a Territory Aug. 14, 1848. Four years later, what was known as the "District of Vancouver" was set off to form Washington Territory, the dividing line being the forty-sixth parallel and the Columbia river. The eastern part of the Territory now known as Idaho was added to Washington Territory in 1859. A State constitution was adopted in 1857, and in 1859 Oregon with its present limits was admitted into the Union. The first trouble with the natives was in 1844, when they murdered several persons in Oregon City; and in 1847 seventeen persons were massacred by the Cayuse Indians. Prompt justice was dealt out to the murderers, and quiet reigned until 1854, when the Rogue River war broke out. In 1873 occurred the Modoc war, after which the settlements remained undisturbed until 1876, when there was some more desultory warfare on the frontier.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 103,381; Females, 71,387; Native, 144,265; Foreign, 30,503; White, 163,075; Colored, 11,693, including 9,510 Chinese, 2 Japanese and 1,694 Indians and Half-breeds.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Topography.—The average length of Utah north and south is about 350 miles; average breadth, about 260 miles; area, 84,970 square miles, or 54,380,800 acres. The country is rugged and broken, and is separated into two unequal sections by the Wahsatch mountains, which cross it from northeast to southwest. Extending east from the Wahsatch, along the southern border of Wyoming, are the Uintah mountains. Other prominent ranges are the Roan, Little, Sierra Lasal Sierra Abajo, San Juan and Sierra Panoches. In the southeast are extensive elevated plateaus, and in the west a series of disconnected ridges and mountain ranges, generally extending from north to south. East of the Wahsatch the drainage is mostly by the streams which form the Colorado. Of these, the chief are Grand and Green rivers. White, Uintah and San Rafael are tributary to Green river. The Rio Virgin, in the southwest, joins the Colorado in Nevada. Among the lakes, the largest is the Great Salt Lake in the northwest, which is seventy-five miles long and about thirty broad. Utah Lake is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, having an area of about 130 square miles, and closely hemmed in by mountains. It is connected with the Great Salt Lake by the Jordan river. Bear Lake is on the Idaho border, and partly in that Territory. The Sevier river, rising in the southern part of Utah, flows north for 150 miles, receiving the San Pete and other smaller streams, then bends southwest and forms Sevier Lake, about 100 miles south west of the Great Salt Lake.

Climate.—The climate for the most part is mild and healthful. The mean annual tempera ture east of the Wahsatch mountains is from 38° to 44°, and west of that range from 45° to 52° Fahrenheit, while in the valley of the Rio Virgin and in the southwest generally the summers are dry and hot. The rainfall averages fifteen to sixteen inches per annum, and sometimes reaches twenty inches in the north. Most of the rain falls between October and April; spring opens in the latter month, and cold weather seldom sets in before the end of November. In the mountainous districts the winters are severe, and the snowfall is heavy.

History.—The country now included in the Territory of Utah was acquired from Mexico by treaty in 1848. The manner of its settlement differed widely from that of other divisions of the Union. The Mormons, who had settled at Nauvoo and Carthage, Ill., after being driven from Missouri, became convinced in 1845 that with their peculiar form of belief, and the hostility which it engendered against them, they could find safety and room for growth only in a new country, and they therefore decided to emigrate so far west that, as was then believed, the United States would not be able to reach them, at least for many years. In 1846 large numbers gathered at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the following spring pioneers crossed the plains to Salt Lake valley. The grand exodus did not, however, take place until May, 1848, and the main body did not reach Salt Lake until the autumn. Before the Mormons had been a year in Utah, they held a convention (March, 1849), and organized a State to be known as "Deseret." The constitution thus prepared was rejected by Congress, and Sept. 9, 1850, the Territory of Utah, then including over 220,000 square miles, and embracing portions of the present States of Colorado and Nevada, and the Territory of Wyoming, was formed, with Brigham Young as its governor. From this time until 1858 the Mormons were in continued difficulties with the United States government. In 1854 Brigham Young was removed, and Col. Steptoe, U. S. A., was appointed governor. He arrived in Salt Lake City in August of that year; but, although supported by a battalion of Federal troops, did not deem it advisable to assume the duties of his position, and, in the spring of 1855, formally resigned, and removed his troops to California. Young still retained the office of governor. In February, 1856, the judge of the United States district court was compelled to adjourn court by an excited mob of armed Mormons, and shortly afterward all the Federal officials, with the exception of the Indian agent, were driven from the Territory. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cummings as governor, and Judge Eckels, of Indiana, as chief justice. In order to protect these officials from violence, a force of 2,500 United States troops was ordered to Salt Lake. The army reached Utah in September, but severe weather came on before it entered Salt Lake valley, and Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had assumed command, decided to winter on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. In the spring of 1858 they prepared to move on Salt Lake City, but, meantime, an understanding had been arrived at between the government and the heads of the church, and the threatened conflict was avoided. Several attempts have been made to secure the admission of Utah as a State, but uniformly without success. In August, 1877, Brigham Young died, and the presidency of the church of the latter-day saints devolved upon John Taylor, who had for many years been one of the twelve apostles—the advisory council of the president.

Population.—Census of 1880: Males, 74,509; Females, 69,454; Native, 99,969; Foreign, 43,994; White, 142,423; Colored, 1,540, including 501 Chinese and 807 Indians.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Topography.—Alaska has an extreme length, north and south, of 1,100 miles; an extreme breadth of 800 miles. It is divided into the following divisions: Arctic, Yukon, Kuskoquim, Aleutian, Kadiak and Southeastern, which have a combined area of 531,409 square miles, or 340,101,760 acres. The country is of volcanic origin, and contains several active volcanoes. A great mountain range extends from British Columbia along the coast in a northwesterly direction, and contains, among other peaks, that of Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 feet high. Point Barrow, in 71° 23′ north latitude, is the extreme northern point; Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly projection, is but fifty-four miles from East Cape, Asia. The coast line is more than 4,000 miles in length, but the only harbors of importance lie in the south. The principal river is the Yukon, which rises in British America and empties into Behring Sea; it is 1,800 miles in length, and to a distance of 600 miles from its mouth is more than a mile in width; during the summer it is navigable for light draught steamers three-fourths of its length. Other large rivers are the Kuskoquim, Copper, Chilkaht and Stikine. The mainland is well wooded with Sitka spruce, yellow cedar, hemlock, balsam fir, birch and other valuable trees, but the Aleutian Islands are entirely destitute of timber. The only agricultural region is that near Sitka and Cook's inlet.

Climate.—In the Yukon or northern division the climate is one of extreme severity. The mean annual temperature is about 25° Fahrenheit, but in the Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, and on the southwest coast, the intense cold common to Minnesota and Maine is unknown. At Sitka the mean temperature is about 44°. The climate is moist and warm. The average rainfall at this point is from sixty-five to ninety inches, it being one of the rainiest places in the world, exclusive of the tropics. The summers are extremely short, and as regards agriculture, the entire country is of no value.

History.—Alaska was discovered in 1741 by the Russian explorer, Vitus Behring, who explored both the mainland and adjacent islands. In 1776 Captain Cook, Vancouver and Ledyard visited it, and in 1778 Cook explored the coast and deep inlet which bears his name. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the Russians established trading-posts on several islands and at Sitka, then called New Archangel, and points along the coast. In 1799 Emperor Paul granted a charter to the Russian-American fur company, conferring on them the exclusive right of hunting and fishing in the American dominions of the Czar; this charter was renewed in 1839, but on its expiration in 1862, owing to the great abuse of the power which it conferred, the Imperial government refused to again renew it. The United States begun negotiations for the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the Senate ratified the treaty May 20, and on October 18 it was formally transferred, the amount paid for it being $7,200,000. In 1870 Congress created Alaska a military and collection district, the Territory remaining unorganized. The laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation were extended over it by act of July 27, 1868. A district government, providing for a governor and district court, was created by Congress under act passed May 17, 1884. The laws of Oregon are declared to be the law in the District of Alaska when not in conflict with those of the United States. Alaska was also created a land district, with a land office at Sitka.

Population.—Census of 1880: White, 430; Creole, 1,756; Innuit, 17,617; Aleut, 2,145; Tinneh, 3,927; Thlinket, 6,763; Hyda, 788.

Longitude West from Greenwich
CARIBBEAN SEA
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
CENTRAL AMERICA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
CHILI
PATAGONIA
GUIANA
CAYENNE
GEORGETOWN
PARAMARIBO
CARACAS
QUITO
LIMA
RIO DE JANEIRO
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
MONTE VIDEO
BUENOS AYRES
ASUNCION
SANTIAGO
EQUATOR
Tropic of Capricorn
Map of the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Showing Railroad and Proposed Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
NOTE:- The AMAZON is called Maranon River from its source to Tabatinga, thence Solimoens River to its junction with the Rio Negro, thence Amazon River to the Atlantic Ocean.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.
NOTE: The Portion of PATAGONIA East of the Andes is claimed by the Argentine Confederation and the West, by Chili.

Northwestern Portion
OF
SOUTH AMERICA.
English Miles
0 25 50 100 200 300
Longitude East from Washington
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
(To Ecuador)
Scale of Statute Miles
0 25 50 100 200 300
CARIBBEAN SEA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRAZIL
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
PACIFIC OCEAN
Llanos de Caguan
Llanos de S.Juan
Sierra Pacaraima
Equator

BRAZIL,
PARAGUAY AND GUAYANA.
Scale of English Miles
Rand, McNally & Co., Eng's, Chicago
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
Tropic of Capricorn
EQUATOR
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
BOLIVIA
PERU
BRAZIL
DUTCH GUAYANA
FRENCH GUAYANA
MATTO GROSSO
GOYAZ
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
SANTA CATHARINA
PARANA
SAO PAULO
MINAS GERAIES
ESPIRITO SANTO
RIO DE JANEIRO
BAHIA
SERGIPE
ALAGOAS
PERNAMBUCO
PARAHYBA
RIO GR. do NORTE
PIAUHY
MARANHAO
AMAZONAS
PARA
Continuation of Brazil
On Same Scale
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
BAHIA
English Miles

SOUTHERN PORTION OF SOUTH AMERICA.
Scale of Statute Miles
0 25 50 100 200 300 400
Rand, Mc Nally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude East from Washington
Longitude West from Washington
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PERU
ECUADOR
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
GUIANA
PATAGONIA
TERRITORY OF MAGELLAN
FALKLAND ISLANDS (BRITISH)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
REFERENCES
A Recoleta Cemetery.
B Plaza Libertad.
C Plaza Marta or Del Retiro, and Statue of General San Martin.
D Plaza del Parque.
E Arsenal.
F Plaza Lorea and Market.
G Plaza Victoria
H Plaza de Mayo and the Arcades.
K Plaza Monserrat.
L Plaza Independencia.
M Mercado Constitucion and Railway Station.
N Mercado de Septiembre and Railway Station
1 Barracks
2 Railway Station.
3 Colisio Concert Hall.
4 Victoria Theatre.
5 University and Museum.
6 Colon Opera House.
7 Archiepiscopal Palace.
8 Cathedral.
9 Congress Hall.
10 Franco-Argentine Theatre.
11 Custom House and Government House
Plan of Buenos Ayres
Barracks
Abattoir
Hosp. for the Insane
One English Mile

VOL. XX. FOR SABBATH, JANUARY 1, 1899. No 1

WHAT SHALL I WRITE.

THE FAIRY'S NEW YEAR GIFT.

Two little boys were at play one day, when a fairy suddenly appeared to them and said: "I have been sent to give you a New Year present."

She handed to each child a package, and, at the same instant, was gone.

Carl and Philip opened the packages and found the same thing in each—a beautiful book with white pages, as pure, white and beautiful as the snow when it first falls.

After a long time, the fairy came again to the boys. "I have brought you each a new book," she said, "and will take back the others to Father Time, who sent them to you."

" May I not keep mine a little longer?" said Philip; "I have hardly thought about it lately. I'd like to paint something on that last page that lies open."

"No," said the fairy, "I must take it just as it is."

"I wish I could look through mine just once!" said Carl. "I have only seen one page at a time; for when a leaf turns over, it sticks fast, and I never can open the book at more than one place."

"You shall look over your book," said the fairy, "and Philip his." And she lit for each of them a little silver lamp, by the light of which they saw the pages as she turned them.

The boys looked in wonder. Could it be that this was the same fair book she had given them a year ago? Where were the pure white pages, as pure, white, and beautiful as the snow when it first falls? Here was a page with ugly black blots and scratches upon it; while the very next page had a lovely little picture. Some pages were decorated with gold and silver and gorgeous colors, others with beautiful flowers, and others still with a rainbow of softest, most delicate brightness. Yet even on the most beautiful of the pages there were those ugly blots and scratches.

Carl and Philip looked up at the fairy at last.

"Who did this?" they asked. "Every page was white and fair as we opened it; yet now there is not a single blank place in the whole book!"

"Shall I explain some of the pictures to you?" said the fairy, smiling at the two little boys. "See, Philip, the spray of roses blossomed on this page when you let the baby have your playthings; and this pretty bird, which looks so cunning, and as if it were singing with all its might, would never have been on this page if you had not tried to be kind and pleasant the other day, instead of quarreling."

" But what makes this blot?" asked Philip.

"That," said the fairy sadly, "that came when you told an untruth one day; and this when you did not mind mamma. All these blots and scratches, that look so ugly both on your book and on Carl's, were made when you were naughty in any way, and did not obey mamma or papa or your teacher. Each pretty thing in your book came on the page when you were good, and each blot when you were naughty."

"Oh! if we could only have the books again," said Carl and Philip.

"That cannot be," said the fairy. "See, they are marked '1898,' and they must now go back to Father Time's bookcase; but I have brought you each a new one. Perhaps you can make these more beautiful than the others."

So saying, she vanished, and the boys were left alone; but each held in his hand a new book open at the first page.

And on the back of this book was "1899." It was the book of the New Year.—Emilie Poulsson, in The Child's World.

" TEMPTATIONED."

Little Herbert had been forbidden to go out of the yard. One day he found the gate open, and, after hesitating a few moments, shut and fastened it. That night, thinking no one had seen him, he told what had happened. "Papa," said he, 'somebody left that gate wide open to-day, and it temptationed me to go out on the lots; but I asked Jesus to help me, and He did, and I didn't go, but just shut the gate up so tight I couldn't open it again."

IF I WERE YOU.

If a little girl could be,
  Well—just like you,
With lips so rosy, cheeks so fair,
Such eyes of blue, and shining hair,
  What do you think I'd do?
I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile,
I'd be so loving all the while,
I'd be so helpful with my hand,
So quick and gentle to command,
  You soon would see
That everyone would turn to say,
"'Tis good to meet that child to-day."
Yes, yes, my bird, that's what I'd do,
  If I were you.

Or, if I chanced to be a boy,
  Like some I know,
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,
And eyes all beaming bright with fun—
  Ah, if I could be so,
I'd strive and strive with all my might
To be so true, so brave, polite,
That in me each one might behold
A hero, as in days of old.
  'Twould be a joy
To hear one, looking at me say,
"My cheer and comfort all the day."
  Yes, if I were a boy, I know
    I would be so.

Sidney Dayre, in Independent.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

With all my heart I wish you a happy New Year! Let me tell you about one New Year's Day, and what made two million people happy.

These people had been slaves for a long time. God had said to the king that kept them as his slaves, "Let My people go, that they may serve Me," but he did not mind what God said to him. Then God sent great troubles upon that king and his people—water turned to blood, frogs, lice, hail, darkness, sickness among the cattle, and last of all—the death of the first-born. There came a night when there was weeping in every house among that king's people. But among God's people there was feasting in every home. Among all their families there was not one dead. That was one thing that made them happy. They were about to go free. That was another thing that made them happy.

Why were there no dead ones among these people? Every family had taken a lamb and killed it, and sprinkled its blood on the door-

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

posts. God had told them to do this. When the death-angel saw the blood, he passed over the houses.

The blood of Jesus, God's own Son, was shed for us, that we might be saved. Are you hiding behind that blood, as you begin this new year? There is no surer way to have a happy new year than to put your trust in Jesus, and ask Him to help you and lead you all the year.

A boy once said, "How hard it is to do right. I have been trying and trying, but I get no better." After reading his Bible one day he said, "I see what the trouble is now. I have been trying to make myself better instead of asking Jesus to do this for me. I can no more change my heart than a colored man can change his color."

Jan. 8, 1899.] [John 1:35-46.

CHRIST'S FIRST DISCIPLES.

There are many, many thousands of people in the Church to-day. Our lesson tells of a time when its members were very few.

John the Baptist was a very faithful preacher. He did not seek honor for himself, but he tried to lead all men to love and honor Jesus Christ. He was like the finger-board by the roadside, which continually points the way; he was unlike the finger-board, for he himself walked in the way which he pointed out to others. One day he stood looking at Jesus as He walked, and he said to two of his disciples who stood near him, "Behold, the Lamb of God."

As soon as these disciples heard these words, they began to follow Jesus. Jesus turned and saw them following, but He did not find fault with them for doing so. He asked them what they were seeking, and invited them to a place where He was then lodging.

How happy that meeting with Jesus must have made these two men. One of them was John, who wrote our lesson. Although he did not write his Gospel until sixty years afterward, he had not forgotten either the day nor the hour when he first met Jesus.

The other disciple was made so glad by this meeting that he went and found his own brother, Simon, and brought him to Jesus. When he found him, he said to him, "We have found the Christ." What a blessed day's work that was. The brother whom Andrew brought to Jesus was no other than the Simon Peter who preached the sermon by which three thousand souls were converted in one day. It was he, too, who preached in the house of Cornelius to the Gentiles which gathered there.

Who can tell what may come of your finding Jesus as your Saviour. "Did any join the church to-day?" was once asked by a member in Scotland. "Only one," was the answer, "and he was only a boy—little Robert Moffat." But when Robert Moffat was a man, he went as a missionary to South Africa, where God used him in saving many people, among others a savage cannibal called Africanus, who had been the terror of that whole country. Mr. Moffat's going to that country afterward led David Livingstone to the same country, and now there are thousands of missionaries preaching to those people. It is always a great day's work when one soul is brought to Jesus.

John and Andrew found the Saviour because they listened to the words of John the Baptist.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Behold the Lamb of God."

This is what our lesson calls on us all to do. He came to this world that He might be our Saviour, but He cannot save us unless we look to Him, as the people who were bitten with fiery serpents looked to the serpent of brass which Moses made and set upon a pole.

Our lesson tells of others who were brought to Jesus. Jesus found a man called Philip, who had lived in the same town with Andrew and Peter, and he said to him, "Follow Me." Philip did so, and when he knew that Jesus was the Saviour, he went and found a friend and brought him to Jesus. And this is the way the Church has grown from that day to this.

A superintendent has just said that we should be careful not to drink too much strong drink. Then he asked his school, "And how much whiskey is too much?" "Any at all," answered several boys. Do you think they were right?

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Olive Plants

THY CHILDREN SHALL BE LIKE OLIVE PLANTS ROUND ABOUT THY TABLE.
Ps. CXXVIII. 3.

VOL. XX. FOR SABBATH, MARCH 26, 1899 NO. 13

A BUSY BEE-HIVE.

What a busy and what a happy family this is. How many do you count? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight—and not an idle pair of hands among them. Even baby Edith is trying to help mamma sew, and Mary is threading the needle for her, so that she may learn to help. All are busy at something. Aunt Martha is reading aloud from a good book, so that all may hear what it says while they keep on at their work. That is a good plan. In this way both fingers and minds are kept busy. They are hearing something interesting and useful at the same time that their fingers are doing useful work. I can scarcely make out what George and Henry are doing; I think from their sober faces that they have some night work that is troubling them just a wee bit.

I do not think that anyone can be happy without being busy. I do not think that there is any place either on the earth or in heaven for an idle, lazy person. You have often heard the story of the idle boy who went out one day to find something to keep him company in his idleness. But everything he went to was busy at something. Old Tom was watching a mouse which had just run into a hole. Towser was watching the sheep, old Brindle was getting a supper for herself and her baby calf, the chicks were picking crumbs and grass, the brook was running to the river, and so it went.

Here is the story of a rain-drop, which shows that even the tiniest things—as well as tiny boys and girls—can be useful:

"I am afraid to fall," said little Pearl, with a shiver.

"Tut, tut!" said Nurse Cloud, "you need not be afraid; it is nice down there, I think."

"Were you ever there?" asked Pearl.

"I suppose so, but I do not remember."

"I would much rather stay up here," said Pearl; "I don't see why all my brothers and cousins should be in such a hurry to go down. Will I be able to be in such a hurry to go down?"

Just then a heavy peal of thunder drowned Nurse Cloud's answer.

"Oh dear, that dreadful thunder! it nearly shook me off," said Pearl.

"Now is your turn to go," said nurse. "Good-bye; don't be scared."

Down, down went poor little Pearl, with hundreds of other little drops chasing after her. Faster and faster, until beneath her appeared the towers of a large castle. Just then a head appeared at an open window in the castle, and a pair of blue eyes looked up to the sky to see if the storm was nearly over. Down came Pearl plump into the open eye of the princess; and the little lady laughed as Pearl tumbled out and fell into a sweet tuberose that grew beneath the open window. That was a very lovely bed for a tired little traveler to rest in; but Pearl was homesick, and wanted to go back. The rain-drops ceased falling, the sun shone out, and soon Pearl felt herself becoming lighter and lighter. Then she mounnted up in the air, and soon found herself in her old home, the clouds.

ACTING LIKE "MONDAY."

Kenneth, aged six, and Philip, his brother, two years older, asked permission of their mother to go out for a little walk on Sabbath afternoon. "Yes, you may go," she said, if you will not forget it is Sabbath, and walk quietly." The boys went out and returned soon. "Oh, mamma," said Kenneth, running to his mother, "Philip didn't do at all as you said. He acted just like Monday and Tuesday."—Selected.

CAUSE AND CURE.

The English Parliament once appointed a committee to find out the cause of so much intemperance.

"I can tell you the cause of it now," said a member.

"What is it?"

"Drinking."

The way to keep from being a drunkard, then, must be, Never to taste strong drink.

"I FORGOT."

I do not know how many times Jennie's mother had told her to always close the door of the bird cage, after she had fed the bird and cleaned out its cage. "You know," said mamma, over and over, "that if old Tom gets half a chance, he will kill the dear little thing."

In spite of all that mamma could say, she found the cage door wide open many times, and the bird singing somewhere else in the room. He was very tame, and would hop back into his cage with a little coaxing. So for a good while no harm seemed to come of Jennie's disobedience, or carelessness. When her mother told her of her fault, she would always answer, "Mamma, I forgot."

Perhaps she began to think that because things had come out right so many times, they would always do so. But, ah, she found to her sorrow what a great mistake she was making. Coming home from school one day, and rushing into the sitting room, one of the first things she saw was the poor dead bird lying upon the center table. Mamma had seen old Tom just as he was making a spring, but she was too late to stop him from doing his deadly work, for the next minute the poor bird was dying. Mamma was very sorry, for the bird was a great pet with them all, and besides, she never likes to see anything hurt. Jennie was also very sorry when she saw the dead bird. She cried and cried, and told her mother that she would never disobey her again. I hope that she remembered what she promised, but even that could not make her bird alive again.

It is always better to be sure than sorry.

God certainly hears children's prayers. Of Ishmael an angel said to his mother, "God hath heard the voice of the lad." And He will hear your voice, if you cry to Him.

A LONG WAIT.

It is told of General Havelock that one day, when a boy, his father, having some business to do, left him on London bridge, and bade him wait till he came back.

The father was detained and forgot his son, not returning to the bridge all the day. In the evening he reached home, and, after he had rested a little while, his wife inquired:

"Where is Harry?"

The father thought a moment.

"Dear me!" said he, "I quite forgot Harry.

He is on London bridge, and has been there for eight hours waiting for me."

He hastened away to relieve the boy, and found him just where he had left him in the morning, pacing to and fro like a sentinel on his beat.

The strict fidelity to duty which the boy gloriously displayed showed itself in after years in the march to Lucknow.—Selected.

The Good Shepherd gathers the lambs in His arms, and carries them to His bosom.

April 2, 1899.] [John 11:32-45.

THE RAISING OF LARARUS.

Some times, when the death-angel knocks at people's homes, and takes away a loved one, they think that Jesus does not love them. But that angel came to a home in Bethany, and took away the only brother; but of that home the Gospel tells, "Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus." So that when any of our friends die, this is not a sign that Jesus does not love us.

It is a sign that Jesus has come near, and that He wants us to get very near to Him, too. When Lazarus was taken sick, his sisters sent word to Jesus, "Lord, he whom Thou lovest is sick." When Jesus came to Bethany, "Lazarus had been dead four days." When Martha met Him she said, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Jesus said to her, "Thy brother shall rise again." Then Martha answered, "I know that he will rise again at the last day," Jesus said again:

GOLDEN TEXT:

"I am the resurrection and the life."

Martha then went to the house where Mary was, weeping, and said to her, "The Master is come and calleth for thee." As soon as Mary heard that, she arose quickly and went unto Him. I think Martha intended that she and Mary should return and meet Jesus alone. They did not want a great crowd looking on and hearing what might be said. But when the people who had come to comfort them saw Mary starting out, they said, "She goeth to the grave to weep there." Then they went with her, and in this way it came about that a great many saw the tears of Jesus, which were a sign of His great pity for those who are in trouble. They saw Him also as He made the dead man live again.

When Mary came to Jesus, she used just the same words that her sister had spoken, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Jesus did not try to answer her back; He only wept with her at first; for it is here that we find the shortest and saddest, yet sweetest verse in the Bible. It is the shortest, for it has only two words. (Who can find a verse with only three words?) It is the saddest, because it tells that the floods of sorrow which sin caused in this world reached even to the heart of the Strong Son of God. It is the sweetest also, for it tells of our Lord's tender compassion for all who are in trouble.

When the people saw Jesus weeping, many of them thought of His great love, for they said, "Behold, how He loved him." Others thought of His power, and wondered if He could not have kept Lazarus from dying if He had come before he was dead. A little later Jesus showed that He could do greater things than this. He could make the dead live again.

When they came to the grave He told the men who stood by to roll back the stone. After this He lifted up His eyes to heaven and thanked His Father for the miracle that He was about to work. Then He said with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth." And Lazarus came forth, wearing his grave clothes.

That was a great wonder, but you and I will one day see greater things than this. We ourselves shall hear His voice as we lie in our graves, and shall come out of them, to meet the Lord in the air. We shall also see thousands and thousands of other people rising out of their graves and going with us before His throne. Does it make you sad, or glad, to think of these things? If we love Jesus, we will be glad to see Him coming to bring us to His home.

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